

I certify this to be a true and accurate copy of the Entered Director's Journal
Official documents as filed in the records of the Ohio
Environmental Protection Agency.

Effective Date: December 1, 2022
Expiration Date: November 30, 2027

By:  Date: 11/25/2022

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER
FROM WATER TREATMENT PLANTS UNDER

THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq., hereafter referred to as "the Act"), and the Ohio Water Pollution Control Act (Ohio Revised Code section

6111), discharges of waste water, as defined in Part VI. of this permit, are authorized by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, hereafter referred to as "Ohio EPA", to discharge from the outfalls at the sites and to the receiving waters identified in the applicant's Notice of Intent (NOI) on file with Ohio EPA in accordance with the conditions specified in Parts I through VI of this permit.

Granting of permit coverage is conditioned upon payment of applicable fees and submittal of the Notice of Intent form.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight on the expiration date shown above. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the above date of expiration, the permittee shall submit such information and forms as are required by the Ohio EPA (see Part II).

Laurie A. Stevenson
Director

Part I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area. This permit covers the entire state of Ohio.

B. Applicability.

1. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 6111 provides that wastewater resulting from water plants during the process of producing potable water supplies to waters of the state are unlawful, unless authorized by an NPDES permit. This permit authorizes discharges from several different types of water treatment plants. These include plants that treat water by plain purification, lime-soda softening, and iron and manganese removal (see definitions in Part VI of this permit). Entities that discharge wastewater from these types of water treatment plants via a point source (including discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)) to waters of the state are required to obtain coverage under this permit (see Part II) or an individual NPDES permit (see Part V.F)). Entities that are eligible for coverage under this permit and that submit a complete and acceptable Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part II of this permit are in compliance with the NPDES application requirements for such wastewater discharges.

2. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 6111 provides that discharges of process wastewater (including those resulting from the production of potable water) to publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) are unlawful, unless authorized by the appropriate Control Authority. Entities that discharge wastewater from water treatment plants to POTWs are required to obtain coverage under an Indirect Discharge Permit or a permit issued by an Approved POTW Pretreatment Program. See Part VI of this permit for definitions of terms in this paragraph.

C. Eligibility.

1. Except for discharges identified under paragraph I.C.2., this permit may cover all existing point source discharges of wastewater, as defined in Part VI of this permit, to waters of the state. Existing point sources are those sources that were constructed and discharging prior to July 1, 1993, or those sources that have an existing NPDES permit for the discharge of wastewater from water plants.

2. Limitations on Coverage. The following wastewater discharges from water treatment plants during the process of producing potable water supplies are not authorized by this permit:

a. wastewater discharges associated with ion exchange or reverse osmosis processes; this includes wastewater from plants using combined treatment of ion exchange and iron and manganese removal processes;

b. discharges of suspended solids (excluding suspended solids from water treatment additives) to the Ohio River that may result in more than a five (5) percent increase in net load (measured over a 30-day period), over the amount of suspended solids in the Ohio River intake;

c. any discharge that has been previously authorized by an individual NPDES permit with a final effluent limitation that is not included in the applicable table contained in Part III of this general permit with the exception of a loading limit, if any;

- d. wastewater discharges associated with water treatment plants during the process of producing potable water supplies that is mixed with another discharge of the plant prior to reaching the receiving stream;
- e. wastewater discharges associated with water treatment plants during the process of producing potable water supplies that the Director has determined to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard;
- f. wastewater discharges associated with water treatment plants that are discharged to combined or sanitary sewers (see Paragraph B.2 of this Part);
- g. wastewater discharges associated with water treatment plants that treat concentrated arsenic streams which exceed the maximum contaminant level listed in OAC 3745-81-11(B).
- h. discharges into waters applicable to seasonal salmonid habitat use designations under OAC 3745-1-08 thru 32;
- i. new point source discharges of wastewater associated with water treatment plants during the process of producing potable water supplies to waters of the state. New point sources are those sources that were constructed and discharging after July 1, 1993, and do not have an existing NPDES permit for the discharge of wastewater from the water treatment plants;
- j. wastewater discharges that are not treated prior to discharge; and
- k. wastewater discharges that take place within 500 yards upstream of a surface water intake.

D. Authorization.

1. To be authorized to discharge under this general permit, dischargers of wastewater associated with water treatment plants during the process of producing potable water supplies must submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of Part II of this permit, using an NOI form provided by the Director.

2. After the NOI form is reviewed by the Ohio EPA, the applicant shall be notified as to Ohio EPA's approval

or denial for coverage under this general permit.

3. The Director may require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information. Any interested person may petition for the Director to take action under this paragraph. Cases where an individual NPDES permit may be required include the following:

- a. The discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of the general NPDES permit;
- b. A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
- c. Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by this permit;
- d. A water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to this permit is approved;

e. Circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary; and

f. The discharge is a significant contributor of pollutants

Part II. NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Deadlines for Notification.

1. No NOIs will be accepted prior to the effective date of this permit.
2. Persons with an existing discharge who intend to obtain coverage under this general permit shall submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this part within 45 days of the effective date of this permit (see Part V.F.3.).
3. Coverage under the general permit is transferable. Ohio EPA must be notified in writing at least 30 days prior to any proposed transfer of the general permit (see Part V.E. for transfer requirements).
4. An operator of a facility with a wastewater discharge associated with a water treatment plant may submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this part after the dates provided in Parts II.A.1., II.A.2., or II.A.3. of this permit. In such instances, Ohio EPA may bring an enforcement action for any discharges of wastewater associated with water treatment plants that have occurred on or after the dates specified in Parts II.A.1., II.A.2., or II.A.3.

B. Contents of Notice of Intent. The applicant shall complete and submit an approved NOI form provided by

Ohio EPA. An NOI that is incomplete or deficient will be returned to the applicant. The NOI electronic application form is available through the Ohio EPA eBusiness Center at:

<https://ebiz.epa.ohio.gov/>

C. Submittal of the NOI. Submission through the Ohio EPA eBusiness Center will require establishing an Ohio EPA eBusiness Center account and obtaining a unique Personal Identification Number (PIN) prior to the submission of the NOI. Existing eBusiness Center account holders can access the NOI form through their existing account and submit using their existing PIN. A guide for the Ohio EPA eBusiness Center is available in the link below:

[https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/35/edmr/doc/STREAMSGuide\(Dashboard\).pdf](https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/35/edmr/doc/STREAMSGuide(Dashboard).pdf)

NOIs shall be signed in accordance with Part V.D of this permit. Payment in the amount designated on the form, can be electronically submitted through the agency eBusiness Center ePay service.

Instructions on submitting fee payments via the ePay service can be found at:

<https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Pportals/35/edmr/doc/ePAYwalkthrough.pdf>

D. Additional Notification. Facilities that discharge wastewater associated with water treatment plants through a MS4 (as defined in Part VI of this permit) shall, in addition to submission of the NOI in accordance with paragraph II.C, also submit signed copies of the NOI to the operator of the MS4 through which they discharge in accordance with the deadlines in Part II.A of this permit.

E. Notice of Termination (NOT). When a permitted discharge is eliminated, the operator of the facility must submit a NOT that is signed in accordance with Part V.D of this permit.

The NOT shall include the information required by the NOT form and shall be submitted through the Ohio EPA eBusiness Center Division of Surface Water NPDES Permit Application STREAMS service using the online form provided by the Director of the Ohio EPA. The form is available at:

<https://ebiz.epa.ohio.gov/login.html>

Submission through the Ohio EPA eBusiness Center shall require establishing an Ohio EPA eBusiness Center account and obtaining a unique PIN for submission of the NOT. Existing eBusiness Center account holders can access the NOT form through their existing account and submit using their existing PIN at the following:

[https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/35/edmr/doc/STREAMSGuide\(Dashboard\).pdf](https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/35/edmr/doc/STREAMSGuide(Dashboard).pdf)

Part III - FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Plain Purification Process: This table applies to permittees using the Ohio River as a water source and discharging to the Ohio River.

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date , the permittee is authorized to discharge in accordance with the following limitations and monitoring requirements

Table - Final Outfall - 001 - Final

Effluent Characteristic Parameter	Discharge Limitations						Monitoring Requirements			
	Concentration Specified Units		Loading* kg/day				Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months	
Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly				
00400 - pH - S.U.	9.0	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	24hr Composite	All
01119 - Copper, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	June - Sep
32101 - Bromodichloromethane - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32104 - Bromoform (Tribromomethane) - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32105 - Dibromochloromethane, Total - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32106 - Chloroform - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34413 - Methyl Bromide - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34418 - Methyl Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34423 - Methylene Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
50050 - Flow Rate - MGD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	24hr Total Estimate	All
50060 - Chlorine, Total Residual - mg/l	0.038	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
51880 - Microcystin - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	All

- a. Microcystin, pH, Total Suspended Solids, and Total Residual Chlorine - In the event that the microcystin at the raw water sampling point is equal to or exceeds Ohio's Elevated Recreational Health Advisory threshold, as defined by Part VI of this permit, monitoring is required for these parameters once per week until microcystin at the raw water sampling point is below the threshold. If microcystin at the raw water sampling point does not exceed the threshold, then microcystin effluent sampling is not required and monitoring for pH, total suspended solids, and total residual chlorine shall continue according to the table above. See Part IV, Item K for treatment and best management practices of HAB-related discharges.
- b. Microcystin Analytical Methods - See Part IV, Item J.
- c. Treatment and Best Management Practices of HAB-related Discharges - See Part IV, Item K.
- d. Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, Chloroform, Methyl Bromide, Methyl Chloride, Methylene Chloride - See Part IV, Item I.
- e. Chlorine, Total Residual - See Part IV, Items H and I.
- f. Copper - Monitoring for this pollutant is required once per year unless no copper-containing chemicals (i.e. copper sulfate) was used during the months June - September. If no copper-containing chemicals were added to the intake water, no copper monitoring is required and the facility can enter the code "AH" in lieu of a sampling result. If a copper-containing chemical was added to the intake water but copper was monitored in another month during the June through September period, enter the code "AH" in lieu of a sampling result and provide a comment indicating the month in which the copper sampling result is reported. See Part IV, Items D and I.
- g. Discolored and odorous discharges are prohibited - See Part V, Item J.3.
- h. Plain purification water treatment plants that use the Ohio River as their only water source shall monitor the intake station 801 (Part III.D.1).
- i. The discharge of total suspended solids shall not exceed five (5) percent of intake load measured over a 30-day period (see Part IV.B). Any exceedance of this limit shall be reported to Ohio EPA according to the procedures in Part V.S.1.
- j. The percentage of net load shall be reported in eDMR under the "Comments" box.
- k. Total Suspended Solids - 24-hour composite sampling shall be made up of at least six (6) increments taken at regular intervals throughout the plant day (see "Net Load" in Part VI).

Part III - FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Plain Purification Process: The requirements of this table apply to permittees that discharge to a low-flow stream (where the receiving water 7Q10 flow to discharge flow ratio is less than 1:1).

2. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge in accordance with the following limitations and monitoring requirements.

Table - Final Outfall - 002 - Final

Effluent Characteristic Parameter	Discharge Limitations						Monitoring Requirements			
	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day		Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months	
Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly				
00056 - Flow Rate - GPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	24hr Total Estimate	All
00400 - pH - S.U.	9.0	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	45	-	-	30	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
01119 - Copper, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	June - Sep
32101 - Bromodichloromethane - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32104 - Bromoform (Tribromomethane) - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32105 - Dibromochloromethane, Total - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32106 - Chloroform - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34413 - Methyl Bromide - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34418 - Methyl Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34423 - Methylene Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
50060 - Chlorine, Total Residual - mg/l	0.019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
51880 - Microcystin - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	All

- a. Microcystin, pH, Total Suspended Solids, and Total Residual Chlorine - In the event that the microcystin at the raw water sampling point is equal to or exceeds Ohio's Elevated Recreational Health Advisory threshold, as defined by Part VI of this permit, monitoring is required for these parameters once per week until microcystin at the raw water sampling point is below the threshold. If microcystin at the raw water sampling point does not exceed the threshold, then microcystin effluent sampling is not required and monitoring for pH, total suspended solids, and total residual chlorine shall continue according to the table above. See Part IV, Item K for treatment and best management practices of HAB-related discharges.
- b. Microcystin Analytical Methods - See Part IV, Item J.
- c. Treatment and Best Management Practices of HAB-related Discharges - See Part IV, Item K.
- d. Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, Chloroform, Methyl Bromide, Methyl Chloride, Methylene Chloride - See Part IV, Item I.
- e. Chlorine, Total Residual - See Part IV, Items H and I.
- f. Copper - Monitoring for this pollutant is required once per year unless no copper-containing chemicals (i.e. copper sulfate) was used during the months June - September. If no copper-containing chemicals were added to the intake water, no copper monitoring is required and the facility can enter the code "AH" in lieu of a sampling result. If a copper-containing chemical was added to the intake water but copper was monitored in another month during the June through September period, enter the code "AH" in lieu of a sampling result and provide a comment indicating the month in which the copper sampling result is reported. See Part IV, Items D and I.
- g. Discolored and odorous discharges are prohibited - See Part V, Item J.3.

Part III - FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Plain Purification Process: The requirements of this table apply to permittees that discharge to a high-flow stream (where the receiving water 7Q10 flow to discharge flow ratio is greater than or equal to 1:1).

3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge in accordance with the following limitations and monitoring requirements.

Table - Final Outfall - 003 - Final

Effluent Characteristic Parameter	Discharge Limitations						Monitoring Requirements			
	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day		Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months	
Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly				
00056 - Flow Rate - GPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	24hr Total Estimate	All
00400 - pH - S.U.	9.0	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	45	-	-	30	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
01119 - Copper, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	June - Sep
32101 - Bromodichloromethane - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32104 - Bromoform (Tribromomethane) - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32105 - Dibromochloromethane, Total - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32106 - Chloroform - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34413 - Methyl Bromide - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34418 - Methyl Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34423 - Methylene Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
50060 - Chlorine, Total Residual - mg/l	0.038	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
51880 - Microcystin - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	All

- a. Microcystin, pH, Total Suspended Solids, and Total Residual Chlorine - In the event that the microcystin at the raw water sampling point is equal to or exceeds Ohio's Elevated Recreational Health Advisory threshold, as defined by Part VI of this permit, monitoring is required for these parameters once per week until microcystin at the raw water sampling point is below the threshold. If microcystin at the raw water sampling point does not exceed the threshold, then microcystin effluent sampling is not required and monitoring for pH, total suspended solids, and total residual chlorine shall continue according to the table above. See Part IV, Item K for treatment and best management practices of HAB-related discharges.
- b. Microcystin Analytical Methods - See Part IV, Item J.
- c. Treatment and Best Management Practices of HAB-related Discharges - See Part IV, Item K.
- d. Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, Chloroform, Methyl Bromide, Methyl Chloride, Methylene Chloride - See Part IV, Item I.
- e. Chlorine, Total Residual - See Part IV, Items H and I.
- f. Copper - Monitoring for this pollutant is required once per year unless no copper-containing chemicals (i.e. copper sulfate) was used during the months June - September. If no copper-containing chemicals were added to the intake water, no copper monitoring is required and the facility can enter the code "AH" in lieu of a sampling result. If a copper-containing chemical was added to the intake water but copper was monitored in another month during the June through September period, enter the code "AH" in lieu of a sampling result and provide a comment indicating the month in which the copper sampling result is reported. See Part IV, Items D and I.
- g. Discolored and odorous discharges are prohibited - See Part V, Item J.3.

Part III - FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

B. Lime-Soda Softening Process: This requirements of this table apply to permittees that discharge to a low-flow stream (where the receiving water 7Q10 flow to discharge ratio is less than 3:1).

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge in accordance with the following limitations and monitoring requirements.

Table - Final Outfall - 004 - Final

Effluent Characteristic Parameter	Discharge Limitations						Monitoring Requirements			
	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day		Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months	
Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly				
00056 - Flow Rate - GPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	24hr Total Estimate	All
00400 - pH - S.U.	9.0	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	45	-	-	30	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
01119 - Copper, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	June - Sep
32101 - Bromodichloromethane - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32104 - Bromoform (Tribromomethane) - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32105 - Dibromochloromethane, Total - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32106 - Chloroform - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34413 - Methyl Bromide - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34418 - Methyl Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34423 - Methylene Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
50060 - Chlorine, Total Residual - mg/l	0.019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
51880 - Microcystin - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	All

Part III - FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

B. Lime-Soda Softening Process: The requirements of this table apply to permittees that discharge to a high-flow stream (where the receiving water 7Q10 flow to discharge ratio is greater than or equal to 3:1).

2. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge in accordance with the following limitations and monitoring requirements.

Table - Final Outfall - 005 - Final

Effluent Characteristic Parameter	Discharge Limitations						Monitoring Requirements			
	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day		Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months	
Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly				
00056 - Flow Rate - GPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	24hr Total Estimate	All
00400 - pH - S.U.	11.0	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	45	-	-	30	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
01119 - Copper, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	June - Sep
32101 - Bromodichloromethane - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32104 - Bromoform (Tribromomethane) - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32105 - Dibromochloromethane, Total - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
32106 - Chloroform - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34413 - Methyl Bromide - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34418 - Methyl Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
34423 - Methylene Chloride - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Grab	September
50060 - Chlorine, Total Residual - mg/l	0.038	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
51880 - Microcystin - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	All

70300 - Residue, Total Filterable - mg/l - - - - - - - 1/Month Grab All

a. Microcystin, pH, Total Suspended Solids, and Total Residual Chlorine - In the event that the microcystin at the raw water sampling point is equal to or exceeds Ohio's Elevated Recreational Health Advisory threshold, as defined by Part VI of this permit, monitoring is required for these parameters once per week until microcystin at the raw water sampling point is below the threshold. If microcystin at the raw water sampling point does not exceed the threshold, then microcystin effluent sampling is not required and monitoring for pH, total suspended solids, and total residual chlorine shall continue according to the table above. See Part IV, Item K for treatment and best management practices of HAB-related discharges.

b. Microcystin Analytical Methods - See Part IV, Item J.

c. Treatment and Best Management Practices of HAB-related Discharges - See Part IV, Item K.

d. Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, Chloroform, Methyl Bromide, Methyl Chloride, Methylene Chloride - See Part IV, Item I.

e. Chlorine, Total Residual - See Part IV, Items H and I.

f. Copper - Monitoring for this pollutant is required once per year unless no copper-containing chemicals (i.e. copper sulfate) was used during the months June - September. If no copper-containing chemicals were added to the intake water, no copper monitoring is required and the facility can enter the code "AH" in lieu of a sampling result. If a copper-containing chemical was added to the intake water but copper was monitored in another month during the June through September period, enter the code "AH" in lieu of a sampling result and provide a comment indicating the month in which the copper sampling result is reported. See Part IV, Items D and I.

g. Discolored and odorous discharges are prohibited - See Part V, Item J.3.

h. Downstream Visual Monitoring - See Part IV, Item C.

Part III - FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

C. Iron and Manganese Removal Process: The requirements of this table apply to permittees discharging to a low-flow stream (where the receiving water 7Q10 flow to discharge flow ratio is less than 1:1).

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge in accordance with the following limitations and monitoring requirements.

Table - Final Outfall - 006 - Final

Effluent Characteristic Parameter	Discharge Limitations						Monitoring Requirements			
	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day		Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months	
Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly				
00056 - Flow Rate - GPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	24hr Total Estimate	All
00400 - pH - S.U.	9.0	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	45	-	-	30	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
01044 - Iron, Suspended (Fe) - ug/l	2000	-	-	1000	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
01054 - Manganese, Suspended (Mn) - ug/l	2000	-	-	1000	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
50060 - Chlorine, Total Residual - mg/l	0.019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
51880 - Microcystin - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	All

a. Microcystin, pH, Total Suspended Solids, and Total Residual Chlorine - In the event that the microcystin at the raw water sampling point is equal to or exceeds Ohio's Elevated Recreational Health Advisory threshold, as defined by Part VI of this permit, monitoring is required for these parameters once per week until microcystin at the raw water sampling point is below the threshold. If microcystin at the raw water sampling point does not exceed the threshold, then microcystin effluent sampling is not required and monitoring for pH, total suspended solids, and total residual chlorine shall continue according to the table above. See Part IV, Item K for treatment and best management practices of HAB-related discharges.

b. Microcystin Analytical Methods - See Part IV, Item J.

c. Treatment and Best Management Practices of HAB-related Discharges - See Part IV, Item K.

- d. Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, Chloroform, Methyl Bromide, Methyl Chloride, Methylene Chloride - See Part IV, Item I.
- e. Chlorine, Total Residual - See Part IV, Items H and I.
- f. Discolored and odorous discharges are prohibited - See Part V, Item J.3.
- g. Downstream Visual Monitoring - See Part IV, Item C.

Part III - FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

C. Iron and Manganese Removal Process: The requirements of this table apply to permittees discharging to a high-flow stream (where the receiving water 7Q10 flow to discharge flow ratio is greater than or equal to 1:1).

2. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge in accordance with the following limitations and monitoring requirements.

Table - Final Outfall - 007 - Final

Effluent Characteristic Parameter	Discharge Limitations						Monitoring Requirements			
	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day		Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months	
Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly				
00056 - Flow Rate - GPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	24hr Total Estimate	All
00400 - pH - S.U.	9.0	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	45	-	-	30	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
01044 - Iron, Suspended (Fe) - ug/l	2000	-	-	1000	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
01054 - Manganese, Suspended (Mn) - ug/l	2000	-	-	1000	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
50060 - Chlorine, Total Residual - mg/l	0.038	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	All
51880 - Microcystin - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	All

a. Microcystin, pH, Total Suspended Solids, and Total Residual Chlorine - In the event that the microcystin at the raw water sampling point is equal to or exceeds Ohio's Elevated Recreational Health Advisory threshold, as defined by Part VI of this permit, monitoring is required for these parameters once per week until microcystin at the raw water sampling point is below the threshold. If microcystin at the raw water sampling point does not exceed the threshold, then microcystin effluent sampling is not required and monitoring for pH, total suspended solids, and total residual chlorine shall continue according to the table above. See Part IV, Item K for treatment and best management practices of HAB-related discharges.

b. Microcystin Analytical Methods - See Part IV, Item J.

c. Treatment and Best Management Practices of HAB-related Discharges - See Part IV, Item K.

- d. Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Dibromochloromethane, Chloroform, Methyl Bromide, Methyl Chloride, Methylene Chloride - See Part IV, Item I.
- e. Chlorine, Total Residual - See Part IV, Items H and I.
- f. Discolored and odorous discharges are prohibited - See Part V, Item J.3.
- g. Downstream Visual Monitoring - See Part IV, Item C.

Part III - INTAKE MONITORING EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

D. Plain Purification Process: Intake monitoring required for dischargers under Paragraph A.1. above.

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date , the permittee shall monitor the intake in accordance with the following requirements.

Table - Intake Monitoring - 801 - Final

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>						<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>			
	Parameter	Concentration Specified Units		Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months	
Maximum		Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly				Monthly
00400 - pH - S.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	24hr Composite	All
50050 - Flow Rate - MGD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	24hr Total Estimate	All

a. Samples of intake used for the determination of net loading must be taken the same day of those samples of effluent used for that determination.

b. Total Suspended Solids - 24-hour composite sampling shall be made up of at least six (6) increments taken at regular intervals throughout the plant day (see "Net Load" in Part VI).

Part IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. This permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable standards

or regulations.

B. Water Treatment Plants using the plain purification process that use only the Ohio River as a water source

must meet the following:

1. The suspended solids load discharged to the Ohio River must not be more than a five (5) percent net loading increase (measured over a 30-day period) in the amount of solids at the Ohio River intake. The permittee shall perform monitoring at the intake and outfall. Any suspended solids from additives shall not be included in the evaluation of net loading.

Within six months from the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall submit a report detailing plant operating practices necessary to achieve no more than a five (5) percent net increase (measured over a 30-day period) in solids discharged to the river. The operation report shall include the following:

a. Location, amounts (both load and concentration), and type of all chemicals (solids or liquids) added in the potable water treatment process.

b. Location, source, and discharge points of all sludges or waste streams.

c. The volume and loading of solids/sludges to be discharged to the Ohio River.

d. A graphical representation of the difference between the intake and discharge concentration and loads based on permit sampling requirements. Sampling is to be representative of plant operations.

2. The permittee shall submit to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office on a yearly basis a graphical representation of the difference between the intake and discharge concentration and loads based on permit sampling requirements. Sampling is to be representative of plant operations.

3. Solids retained in the water plant for over 30 days may not be discharged.

4. Filter backwash may be returned to the head of the plant if it is allowed by Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Waters.

5. Discharge to the receiving stream must not result in visible turbidity plumes.

C. Downstream Visual Inspections. During a discharge, all iron/manganese removal and lime softening plants are required to routinely observe and report to the Ohio EPA any change in color or turbidity noticed in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point. Observations shall be recorded in eDMR under the "Comments" box.

D. All plants that use copper-containing chemicals in the source water shall not discharge copper at a level that violates Ohio's water quality standards. Ohio's ambient average water quality criteria for copper can be as low as 9 ug/l. This value depends upon ambient water flow and hardness. Permittees

must ensure that copper discharges do not violate Ohio's WQS. Permittees may contact the appropriate Ohio EPA district office for guidance on applicable WQS.

E. Grab samples shall be collected at such times and locations, and in such fashion, as to be representative of the facility's performance.

F. Composite samples shall consist of at least six increments taken at regular intervals throughout 24 hours.

G. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements shall be collected following treatment (if provided) and prior to either direct or via storm sewer discharge to the receiving stream.

H. Total Residual Chlorine has effluent limitations established that are below the Ohio EPA Quantification Level (OEPA QL) for the 40 CFR 136 promulgated analytical procedure for those parameters. In accordance with the ORC Section 6111.13 and OAC Rule 3745-33-07(C), if a discharge limit is set below the OEPA QL, any analytical result reported less than the OEPA QL shall be considered to be in compliance with that limit. OEPA QLs may be expressed as Practical Quantification Levels (PQL) or Minimum Levels (ML). The permittee must utilize the lowest available detection method currently approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for monitoring this parameter.

REPORTING:

All analytical results, even those below the OEPA QL (listed below), shall be reported. Analytical results are to be reported as follows:

1. Results above the QL: Report the analytical result for the parameter of concern.
2. Results above the MDL, but below the QL: Report the analytical result, even though it is below the QL.
3. Results below the MDL: Analytical results below the method detection limit shall be reported as "below detection" using the reporting code "AA".

The following table of quantification level will be used to determine compliance with NPDES permit limits:

Parameter	PQL
Chlorine, Total Residual	0.050 mg/L

This permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to include more stringent effluent limits or conditions if information generated as a result of the conditions of this permit indicate the presence of these pollutants in the discharge at levels above the water quality based effluent limit (WQBEL).

I. Method Detection Levels

1. The permittee shall use analytical procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 with method detection levels (MDL) less than or equal to those listed below to comply with the monitoring requirements for the following parameters:

Parameter	MDL
-----------	-----

Chlorine, total residual	0.010 mg/L
Copper, total recoverable	3.0 ug/L
Bromodichloromethane	1.0 ug/L
Bromoform	1.0 ug/L
Dibromochloromethane	1.0 ug/L
Chloroform	1.0 ug/L
Methyl bromide	1.0 ug/L
Methyl chloride	1.0 ug/L
Methylene chloride	1.0 ug/L

2. All analytical results, even those below the OEPA quantification level (QL) shall be reported. Analytical results are to be reported as follows:

- a. Results above the QL: Report the analytical result for the parameter of concern.
- b. Results above the MDL, but below the QL: Report the analytical result, even though it is below the QL.
- c. Results below the MDL: Analytical results below the method detection limit shall be reported as "below detection" using the reporting code "AA". The submission shall indicate the MDL. A "0" is not considered an appropriate submission.

J. Microcystin Analytical Methods

Samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-90-04. Microcystins will be tested using Ohio EPA DES Method 701.0, Ohio EPA Total (Extracellular and Intracellular) Microcystins - ADDA by ELISA Analytical Methodology" version 2.2 (November 2015) or another method accepted by the Director in writing. Except where otherwise noted in OAC 3745-90-04 and notwithstanding the holding time specified in the method, samples must be analyzed within five (5) days of collection.

K. Treatment and Best Management Practices

Treatment must be provided for all temporary HAB-related discharges to waters of the state. Treatment may be provided by on-site permanent treatment units or by temporary treatment (i.e. trailer-mounted filtration or other temporary filtration).

Unless approved by Ohio EPA through Item L of this Part, backwashes associated with the increased powdered activated carbon (PAC) addition rates shall have a solids settling process prior to discharging to the receiving water to prevent violations of water quality standards in OAC 3745-1. Separation should be maintained between pre-oxidant feed location and PAC feed location to prevent potential interference.

In addition, sludge removal should be increased. None of these solids shall be discharged directly to waters of the State.

Untreated wastewater generated from HAB events may also be discharged to another NPDES-permitted facility such as a lagoon or wastewater treatment system, or a centralized waste treatment facility.

Best Management Practices

The permittee shall ensure that all treatment and monitoring equipment is fully functional. Regular maintenance must be conducted and critical spare parts available on-site.

L. No Feasible Alternatives Analysis

In cases where a permittee is not capable of meeting the treatment requirements specified in Item K of this Part, the permittee may request that the Director allow bypasses of HAB-related discharges if the criteria in Part V, Item R are met.

If the permittee elects to make this request, it shall be submitted to Ohio EPA in the form of a No Feasible Alternatives Analysis Study which demonstrates that the permittee has considered the alternatives to bypassing HAB-related discharges and that these options are not feasible. The Director reserves the right to deny approval upon the determination that the requirements in Item K of this Part are feasible. This determination may be based on information which include, but are not limited to, the submitted study, history of compliance, the expected frequency of HAB-related discharges, etc.

1. For the duration of coverage under this permit and subsequent to the Director's approval of a No Feasible Alternatives Analysis Study, bypasses of HAB-related discharges may be approved by the Director if it meets the requirements in Part V, Item R.

2. A No Feasible Alternatives Analysis Study shall consist of a comprehensive analysis of all feasible alternatives necessary to eliminate the bypass of HAB-related discharges. At a minimum, this analysis shall address and evaluate the following:

- a. Additional wastewater storage or flow equalization;
- b. Construction of additional wastewater retention capacity and wastewater treatment capacity;
- c. Process changes to enhance wastewater treatment capacity;
- d. Methods that will enhance the on-site treatment of wastewater, including operation and maintenance activities;
- e. Temporary treatment which meets the requirements in Item K of this part;
- f. Correspondences with the wastewater treatment plant regarding conditions to discharge untreated HAB-related wastewater into the sanitary sewer;
- g. Dates, effluent flow rate, and effluent chemistry results where the microcystin level at the raw water sampling point was at or above Ohio's Elevated Recreational Health Advisory threshold, as defined in Part VI of the permit; and
- h. Costs associated with the respective alternatives.

3. Ohio EPA will review the report submitted under Item L.2 above, and provide any necessary comments to the permittee. The permittee shall respond to any deficiencies in the analysis as noted by Ohio EPA prior to obtaining approval.
4. At all times, the No Feasible Alternatives Analysis Study shall be representative of the plant's current treatment system, operation, and alternatives. Any changes which significantly impact the determination of the No Feasible Alternatives Analysis Study shall be sent to Ohio EPA, as needed.
5. Approval of a No Feasible Alternatives Analysis Study does not exempt the permittee from implementing Best Management Practices, as described in Item K of this Part.

Part V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply.

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 6111 and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.

a. Criminal

(1) Ohio Revised Code Chapter 6111 provides that any person who violates permit conditions is subject to a fine or imprisonment.

(2) False Statement. Ohio Revised Code Section 2921.13 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

b. Civil Penalties. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 6111 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to a civil penalty.

B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit. An expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued provided the NOI has been submitted within 45 days after the effective date of the new general permit.

C. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. 40 CFR 122.41(c) states that it shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. Signatory Requirements. All NOIs, NOTs, reports, certifications, or information either submitted to the Director (and/or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system), or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed.

1. All Notices of Intent shall be signed as follows:

a. In the case of a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer. For these purposes, a responsible corporate officer means:

(i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(ii) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application

requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures .

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

c. For a municipality: State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. Regional Administrators of EPA).

2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described in Paragraph 1 above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director.

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph V.D.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph V.D.2. must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing documents under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

E. Transfers. The Director may require the operator to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit as stated in Part V.F.

This permit cannot be transferred or assigned nor shall a new owner or successor be authorized to discharge from this facility until the following requirements are met.

1. The permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or successor of the existence of this permit by a letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the appropriate Ohio EPA central office. The copy of that letter will serve as the permittee's notice to the Director of the proposed transfer. The copy of that letter shall be received by the Ohio EPA central office thirty days prior to the proposed date of transfer;

2. A written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility and coverage between the current and new permittee (including acknowledgement that the existing permittee is liable for violations up to that date, and that the new permittee is liable for violations from that date on) shall be submitted to the Ohio EPA central office within thirty days after receipt by the central office of the copy of the letter from the permittee to the succeeding owner;

3. The Director does not exercise his right within thirty days after receipt of the written agreement to notify the current permittee and the new permittee of his or her intent to revoke the permit and to require that a new NOI be filed; and

4. The new owner or successor receives written confirmation and approval of the transfer from the Director of the Ohio EPA.

5. At any time during the 30-day period between notification of the proposed transfer and the effective date of the transfer, the Director may prevent the transfer if he concludes that such transfer will jeopardize compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

F. Requiring an individual permit or an alternative general permit.

1. The Director may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Director to take action under this paragraph. The Director may notify the owner or operator in writing that a permit application is required. This notice may include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. Individual permit applications shall be submitted to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office. The Director may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant and good cause is shown. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit application as required by the Director, then the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal. Any discharge past this date is illegal and subject to enforcement, unless the proper NPDES permit is obtained.

2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application (Form 1 and Form 2C, 2D, or 2E) with reasons supporting the request to the Director. Individual permit applications shall be submitted to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office. The request may be granted by the issuance of any individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request (see Part I.D).

3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is authorized for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be.

G. Environmental Laws. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

H. Inspection and Entry. The permittee shall allow the Director or an authorized representative of Ohio EPA or other designed representative or, in the case of a facility that discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer, an authorized representative of the municipal operator or the separate storm sewer receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

I. Upset. The provisions of 40 CFR Section 122.41(n), relating to "Upset," are specifically incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. For definition of "upset," see Part VI..

J. General Effluent Limitations.

The effluent shall, at all times, be free of substances:

1. In amounts that will settle to form putrescent, or otherwise objectionable, sludge deposits; or that will adversely affect aquatic life or water fowl;
2. Of an oily, greasy, or surface-active nature, and of other floating debris, in amounts that will form noticeable accumulations of scum, foam or sheen;
3. In amounts that will alter the natural color or odor of the receiving water to such degree as to create a nuisance;
4. In amounts that either singly or in combination with other substances are toxic to human, animal, or aquatic life;
5. In amounts that are conducive to the growth of aquatic weeds or algae to the extent that such growths become inimical to more desirable forms of aquatic life, or create conditions that are unsightly, or constitute a nuisance in any other fashion;
6. In amounts that will impair designated instream or downstream water uses.

K. Facility Operation and Quality Control. All wastewater treatment works shall be operated in a manner consistent with the following:

1. At all times, the permittee shall maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee necessary to achieve

compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of

back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with conditions of the permit.

2. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of treatment and control facilities and the quantity and quality of the treated discharge.

3. Maintenance of wastewater treatment works that results in degradation of effluent quality shall be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and shall be carried out in a manner approved by the Ohio EPA as specified in Paragraph R in this Part V entitled, "UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES".

L. Reporting.

1. Monitoring data required by this permit shall be reported on the Ohio EPA 4500 Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms using the electronic DMR (e-DMR) internet application. e-DMR allows permitted facilities to enter, sign and submit DMRs on the internet. It is accessed from the Ohio EPA eBusiness Center. The eBusiness Center is found on the following web page:

<https://ebiz.epa.ohio.gov/>

2. The person signing and submitting the e-DMR will need to obtain an eBusiness Center account and (PIN). Additionally, Delegated Responsible Officials must be delegated by the Responsible Official, either on-line using the eBusiness Center's delegation function, or on a paper delegation form provided by Ohio EPA. For more information on the PIN and delegation processes, please view the following web page:

<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/guides-manuals/edmr-pin-information-and-application>

3. e-DMRs shall be submitted to Ohio EPA by the 20th day of the month following the month-of-interest.

4. A copy of the submitted Ohio EPA DMR shall be maintained onsite for records retention purposes (see Paragraph O of this Part entitled "RECORDS RETENTION." A copy of the DMR can be printed from e-DMR.

5. If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated in Part III more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified below, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the reports specified above.

6. Analyses of pollutants not required by this permit, except as noted in the preceding paragraph, shall not be reported on Ohio EPA report form (4500), but records shall be retained as specified in the Paragraph O of this Part entitled "RECORDS RETENTION."

M. Sampling and Analytical Methods. Samples and measurements taken as required in this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored flow. Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulation 40 CFR 136, "Test Procedures For The Analysis of Pollutants"

unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

N. Recording of Results. For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

1. The exact place and date of sampling (time of sampling not required on EPA 4500);
2. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date the analyses were performed on those samples;
4. The person(s) who performed the analyses;
5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. The results of all analyses and measurements.

O. Records Retention. The permittee shall retain all of the following records for the wastewater treatment works for a minimum of three years, including:

1. All sampling and analytical records (including internal sampling data not reported);
2. All original recordings for any continuous monitoring instrumentation;
3. All instrumentation, calibration and maintenance records;
4. All plant operation and maintenance records;
5. All reports required by this permit;
6. Records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application; and
7. All chain of custody forms within the past three years.

These periods will be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation, or when requested by the Regional Administrator or the Ohio EPA. The three year period for retention of records shall start from the date of sample, measurement, report, or application.

P. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined by the Ohio EPA to be entitled to confidential status, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the Ohio EPA Central Office. Both the Clean Water Act and Section 6111.05 Ohio Revised Code state that effluent data and receiving water quality data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Ohio Revised Code Section 6111.99.

Q. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying or revoking this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

R. Unauthorized Discharges.

1. Bypassing or diverting of wastewater from the treatment works is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass unless:

- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent an unauthorized discharge which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- c. The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph R.2. of this section.

2. Prior Notice.

a. Anticipated Bypass - If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Ohio EPA district contact, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

b. Unanticipated Bypass - The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph S.2.

3. The Director may approve an unanticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it has met the three conditions listed in Paragraph R.1. of this Part.

4. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Paragraph S of this Part (24 - hour notice).

5. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded if that bypass is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. The permittee shall monitor the effluent quality during these episodes at any frequency necessary to accurately and fully characterize the event. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Paragraphs R.1. and R.2.

S. Noncompliance Notification.

All notifications under this paragraph shall be made to the Ohio EPA Central and District office, and also to the municipal MS4 operator if the discharge flows to an MS4 prior to reaching receiving waters.

T. Exceedance of a Daily Maximum Discharge Limit

a. The permittee shall report noncompliance that is the result of any violation of a daily maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants listed in this permit by e-mail within 24 hours of discovery.

The permittee shall report to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office and central office e-mail account as follows:

Southeast District Office: sedo24hournpdes@epa.ohio.gov

Southwest District Office: swdo24hournpdes@epa.ohio.gov

Northwest District Office: nwdo24hournpdes@epa.ohio.gov

Northeast District Office: nedo24hournpdes@epa.ohio.gov

Central District Office: cdo24hournpdes@epa.ohio.gov

Central Office: co24hournpdes@epa.ohio.gov

The permittee shall also submit a Noncompliance Report through Ohio EPA's eBusiness Center. A noncompliance report form is available on the following web site:

<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/permitting/individual-wastewater-discharge-permits>

2. Other Permit Noncompliance

The permittee shall report noncompliance that is the result of any of the following:

- a. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
- b. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
- c. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; or
- d. Any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this permit.

For violations described under items 2.b, 2.c, and 2.d of this section, the permittee shall report noncompliance to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office by e-mail within 24 hours of discovery. Within five days of being aware of the violation, the permittee shall also submit a Noncompliance Report through Ohio EPA's eBusiness Center. The contact information and web address is listed in Paragraph S.1 of this Part.

For violations described under item 2.a of this section, the permittee shall report noncompliance within 30 minutes of discovery by calling the 24-Hour Emergency Hotline toll-free at (800) 282 - 9378.

The permittee shall include the following information in the telephone noncompliance report:

- The name of the permittee, and a contact name and telephone number;
- The limit(s) that has been exceeded;
- The extent of the exceedance(s);
- The cause of the exceedance(s);
- The period of the exceedance(s) including exact dates and times;
- If uncorrected, the anticipated time the exceedance(s) is expected to continue; and
- Steps taken to reduce, eliminate or prevent occurrence of the exceedance(s).

3. When the telephone is used for the non-compliance reports required by Paragraph S.2 above, the permittee shall submit to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office a confirmation letter and a completed compliance report within five days of the discovery of the noncompliance. This follow up report is not necessary for the e-mail option which already includes a completed non-compliance report.

4. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Paragraphs S.1. or S.2. of this Part in the monthly DMR submission. The DMR shall contain the information listed in paragraphs S.1. or S.2. as appropriate.

U. Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

V. Discharge Changes. The following changes must be reported to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office as soon as practicable.

1. For all treatment works, any significant change in character of the discharge that the permittee knows or has reason to believe has occurred or will occur that would constitute cause for revocation. The permittee shall give at least 30 days of advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. Notification of permit changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

2. For non-publicly owned treatment works, any proposed facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications, which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants.

Following this notice, a determination will be made as to whether the permit should remain unchanged or be revoked. A determination will also be made as to whether a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review will be required. Sections 6111.44 and 6111.45, Ohio Revised Code, require that plans for treatment works or improvements to such works be approved by the Director of the Ohio EPA prior to initiation of construction.

3. In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 122.41(1) and per 40 CFR 122.42(a), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis of any toxic pollutant that exceeds the highest of the "notification levels" specified in 40 CFR Sections 122.42(a)(1)(i) through 122.42(a)(1)(iv). This includes any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the "notification levels" specified in 122.42(a)(2)(i) through 122.42(a)(2)(iv).

W. Toxic Pollutants. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. Following establishment of such standards or prohibitions, the Director shall modify this permit and so notify the permittee.

X. Permit Coverage Revocation.

1. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, permit coverage may be revoked for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- b. obtaining coverage under this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- c. change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge; or
- d. obtaining coverage under an individual or alternative general permit is required (see Part V.F.).

2. The filing of a request by the permittee for permit coverage revocation does not stay any permit condition. See Part II.F. for requirements regarding NOT.

Y. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. With the exception of full compliance with the effluent limitations found in this permit, nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

Z. Solids Disposal. Collected screenings, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes into waters of the state. For publicly owned treatment works, these shall be disposed of in accordance with the approved Ohio EPA Sludge Management Plan.

AA. Construction Affecting Navigable Waters. This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any navigable waters.

AB. Civil and Criminal Liability. Except as exempted in the permit conditions on UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES or UPSETS (Part V.R. or V.I.), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

AC. State Laws and Regulations. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action nor relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

AD. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

AE. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

AF. Applicable Federal Rules. All references to 40 CFR in this permit mean the version of 40 CFR which is effective as of the effective date of this permit.

AG. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.

1. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information. ORC 6111.99 provides that any person who knowingly

submits false information or records or fails to submit information or records shall be fined not more than \$25,000.

2. ORC 6111.99 provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 per violation.

3. ORC 6111.99 states that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 per violation.

4. ORC 6111.99 provides that any person who violates Sections 6111.04, 6111.042., 6111.05., or division (A) of Section 6111.07 of the Revised Code shall be fined not more than twenty-five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

AH. Pollution Prevention.

It is suggested that, if applicable, the permittee should evaluate potential prevention methods and install the latest pollution prevention technology if it is economically feasible. If pollution prevention methods are currently being used, it is suggested that they be re-evaluated; the latest pollution prevention technology should be installed if applicable, necessary, and economically feasible.

Ohio EPA strongly encourages pollution prevention as the preferred approach for waste management. The first priority of pollution prevention is to eliminate the generation of wastes and pollutants at the source (source reduction). For those wastes or pollutants that are generated, the second priority is to recycle or reuse them in an environmentally sound manner.

You can benefit economically, help preserve the environment, and improve your public image by implementing pollution prevention programs. For more information about pollution prevention, including fact sheets and the Ohio Pollution Prevention and Waste Minimization Planning Guidance Manual, please contact the Ohio EPA, Office of Pollution Prevention at (614) 644-3949.

AI. Permit-to-Install Required

A Permit-to-Install (PTI) is required by OAC 3745-31-02 in order to install or modify treatment/disposal systems, including systems to treat wastewater from water treatment plants. The approval of coverage under this general permit shall in no way be construed as approval of detail plans or a PTI. The approval of a PTI does not preclude a facility from obtaining an NPDES permit. Discharges to surface waters require an effective NPDES permit, including those discharges from systems for which a PTI was obtained.

Part VI - DEFINITIONS

"Absolute Limitations" Compliance with limitations having descriptions of "shall not be less than," "nor greater than," "shall not exceed," "minimum," or "maximum" shall be determined from any single value for effluent samples and/or measurements collected.

"Act" means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483, Pub. L. 97-117, and Pub. L. 100-4 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.

"Approved POTW Pretreatment Program" means a program administered by a POTW that meets the criteria established in 40 CFR 403 and section 6111.032 of the Revised Code and that has been approved by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 403 and section 6111.03 of the Revised Code. A list of POTWs with approved pretreatment programs are listed here:

http://www.epa.ohio.gov/dsw/pretreatment/approved_programs.aspx

"Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facility.

"Control Authority" means:

- (1) The POTW if it is under an approved pretreatment program; or
- (2) Ohio EPA if the POTW is not under an approved pretreatment program.

"Director" means the director of Ohio EPA or an authorized representative.

"Discharges Associated with Harmful Algal Blooms" - see the definition for "HAB-related water treatment plant discharges".

"Elevated Recreational Health Advisory Threshold" means, for the purposes of this permit, the concentration threshold in wastewater where exposure presents a risk to adversely affect human health. This threshold may or may not be protective of animals such as dogs or livestock. As of June 2022, this value is 8 ug/L and is subject to revision. This value may be found in the most recent Harmful Algal Bloom Strategy for Recreational Waters for the State of Ohio.

<https://epa.ohio.gov/monitor-pollution/pollution-issues/harmful-algae-blooms>

"Existing Point Source" means a source that was constructed and discharging prior to July 1, 1993, or a source that has an existing NPDES permit for the discharge of wastewater from water plants.

"Flow-weighted composite sample" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.

"gpd" means gallons per day.

"Grab sample" means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a

period not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected at such times and locations, and in such fashion, as to be representative of the facility's performance.

"Halomethane" is the sum of bromoform (tribromomethane), dichlorobromomethane, methyl bromide (bromomethane), methyl chloride (chloromethane), methylene chloride (dichloromethane) and chloroform (trichloromethane).

"Ion Exchange" means the process pertaining to demineralization of water by ion exchange units that use acids, bases, or salts to regenerate the exchange resins. The hydrogen-ion exchangers have cation-exchange resins that can be regenerated with sulfuric or hydrochloric acid. The hydroxide-ion exchangers have anion resins that can be regenerated with sodium hydroxide (NaOH), sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃), or ammonia (NH₃). In the case of a sodium cycle ion exchange unit, the zeolite media softener is regenerated with high concentration of sodium chloride (brine). In case of hydrogen-ion and hydroxyl-ion exchangers, the regeneration wastes are neutralized, pH adjusted, and discharged. For sodium cycle ion-exchange units, the regeneration wastewater and the first flush of rinse water contains total dissolved solids and chloride concentration of concern.

"Ion Exchange and Iron and Manganese Removal" means the process pertaining to both demineralization, iron and manganese removal by combined treatment of ion-exchange, iron and manganese removal.

"Iron and Manganese Removal" means the process to remove soluble ferrous iron and manganese from ground water by oxidation. Oxidation can be accomplished by aeration, chlorine dioxide, or potassium permanganate. Aeration is followed by filtration through a mixed media filter for removal of solids. Wastewater generated in this process is from iron filter backwash, settling tank decant water preceding clean out, and KMO₄ regeneration waste from batch regeneration.

"Lime Soda Softening" pertains to reduction of hardness by the application of hydrated lime (CA(OH)₂) to water to precipitate CaCO₃ and Mg(OH)₂. Complete lime softening also requires the addition of soda ash (Na₂CO₃). The wastewater generated includes dewatering of sludge, clarifier blow-off, drainage, and washwater.

"Low-flow stream" is where the ratio of the receiving water flow (7Q₁₀) to discharge flow is less than 1:1. The flow from the receiving stream is higher than the flow from the discharging stream.

"Microcystins" means total microcystins: the combination of all the variants of the cyanotoxin microcystin, which is produced by a number of cyanobacteria.

"Mixing Zone" is an area of a water body contiguous to a treated or untreated wastewater discharge. The discharge is in transit and is progressively diluted from the source to the receiving stream. The mixing zone should be considered a place where wastewater and receiving water mix and not as a place where wastes are treated.

"MGD" means million gallons per day.

"mg/kg" means milligrams per kilogram dry weight.

"mg/l" means milligrams per liter.

"Municipal Separate Storm Water System" or "MS4" means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutter, ditches, man-made channels or storm drains) that is:

(i) owned or operated by the federal government, state, municipality, township, county, district or other public body (created by or pursuant to state or federal law) including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage districts, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Act that discharges into surface waters of the state;

(ii) designated or used for collecting or conveying solely storm water;

(iii) not a combined sewer; and

(iv) not part of a publicly owned treatment works.

"National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)" means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an "approved program".

"Net load" shall mean the difference between the load of a given substance as calculated from a sample taken of the discharge and the load of the same substance in a sample taken at the intake which supplies water to given process. For purposes of this definition, samples that are taken to determine the net loading shall always be 24-hour composite samples (see definitions for "Flow-weighted composite" or "Time-weighted composite") made up of at least six samples taken at regular intervals throughout the plant day.

"New Point Source" means a source that was constructed and discharging after July 1, 1993, and does not have an existing NPDES permit for the discharge of wastewater from water plants.

"Notice of Intent" or "NOI" means an application to be covered under this permit (see Part II of this permit).

"Notice of Termination" or "NOT" means an application to terminate coverage under this permit (see Part II.F. of this permit)

"PAC" means powdered activated carbon.

"Plain Purification" means the process pertaining to purification of water by settling, rapid sand filtration, disinfection and fluoridation, wastes generated are filter-backwash and settling basin sludge.

"Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharges. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

"Publicly Owned Treatment Works" or "POTW" means a treatment works that is owned or operated by a public authority. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. The term also means the public authority that has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

"Raw water sampling point" means each plant intake in use prior to any treatment, or another raw water sampling point acceptable to the Director.

"Receiving waters" means the waters of the state into which point and non-point sources flow.

"Reverse Osmosis" means the process of removing contaminants from wastewater using a membrane filter.

"Seasonal Salmonid Habitat" is a use designation for rivers, streams and embayments capable of supporting the passage of salmonids from October to May and are water bodies large enough to support recreational fishing. This use will be in effect the months of October to May, where the discharge of chlorine is prohibited to applicable waters.

"Seven-day, ten-year low flow" or "7Q10" means the lowest seven-consecutive-day average flow expected to occur once every ten years in a receiving water stream. This flow represents the flow conditions that are critical for protection of an aquatic life, human health, wildlife, or agricultural water supply use.

"Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

"Sewage" means any substance that contains waste products or excrementitious or other discharge from the bodies of human beings or animals.

"Time-weighted composite" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time interval.

"Tributary" means a stream flowing into a larger body of water.

"Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

"Visible Turbidity Plume" for the purpose of this permit means a column of water treatment plant discharge which, under clear weather conditions, is visibly distinct within the receiving stream due to a higher turbidity in the discharge.

"Wastewater" for the purposes of this permit means discharges from the facility consisting of byproducts or waste from processes which produce potable water supplies.

"Waters of the State" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, regardless of the depth of the strata in which underground water is located, which are situated wholly or partly within, or border upon, this state, or are within its jurisdiction, except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters.

"30-day concentration limitation" means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all the determinations of daily concentration made during the 30-day period. If only one sample is taken during the 30-day period, its concentration is the 30-day concentration for that 30-day period.