Ohio EPA Permit No.: 2PD00028*PD
Application No: OH0026921

Action Date: January 22, 2025
Effective Date: March 1, 2025
Expiration Date: February 28, 2030

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Authorization to Discharge Under the
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

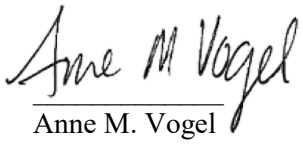
In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq., hereinafter referred to as the "Act"), and the Ohio Water Pollution Control Act (Ohio Revised Code Section 6111),

Village of Ottawa

is authorized by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, hereinafter referred to as "Ohio EPA," to discharge from the Ottawa Wastewater Treatment Plant wastewater treatment works, located at 1371 North Defiance Street, Ottawa, Ohio, Putnam County, and discharging to Blanchard River at River Mile 22.1 in accordance with the conditions specified in Part I, II, and III, of this permit.

This permit is conditioned upon payment of applicable fees as required by Section 3745.11 of the Ohio Revised Code.

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 required by the Ohio EPA no later than 180 days prior to the above date of expiration.



Anne M. Vogel
Director

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PART I, A. INITIAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee is authorized to discharge in accordance with the following limitations and monitoring requirements from the following outfall: 2PD00028001. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for locations of effluent sampling.

Table - Final Outfall - 001 - Initial

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
00010 - Water Temperature - C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Maximum Indicating Thermometer	All
00300 - Dissolved Oxygen - mg/l	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Multiple Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	-	-	32	22	-	363	250	3/Week	24hr Composite	All
00552 - Oil and Grease, Hexane Extr Method - mg/l	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00610 - Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH3) - mg/l	-	-	4.8	3.1	-	55.0	35.5	3/Week	24hr Composite	Summer
00610 - Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH3) - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/Week	24hr Composite	Winter
00625 - Nitrogen Kjeldahl, Total - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	24hr Composite	All
00630 - Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	24hr Composite	All
00665 - Phosphorus, Total (P) - mg/l	-	-	1.5	1.0	-	17.0	11.4	1/Week	24hr Composite	All
00671 - Orthophosphate, Dissolved (as P) - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
01074 - Nickel, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01094 - Zinc, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01113 - Cadmium, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01114 - Lead, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01118 - Chromium, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
01119 - Copper, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01220 - Chromium, Dissolved Hexavalent - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Grab	Quarterly
31648 - E. coli - #/100 ml	-	-	284	126	-	-	-	3/Week	Grab	Summer
39032 - Pentachlorophenol - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Grab	Quarterly
50050 - Flow Rate - MGD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Continuous	All
50092 - Mercury, Total (Low Level) - ng/l	1250	-	-	4.5	0.014	-	0.00007	1/Month	Grab	All
51173 - Cyanide, Free (Low-Level) - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
61425 - Acute Toxicity, Ceriodaphnia dubia - TUa	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/Year	24hr Composite	Semi-annual
61426 - Chronic Toxicity, Ceriodaphnia dubia - TUc	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	2/Year	24hr Composite	Semi-annual
61427 - Acute Toxicity, Pimephales promelas - TUa	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/Year	24hr Composite	Semi-annual
61428 - Chronic Toxicity, Pimephales promelas - TUc	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	2/Year	24hr Composite	Semi-annual
61941 - pH, Maximum - S.U.	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Multiple Grab	All
61942 - pH, Minimum - S.U.	-	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Multiple Grab	All
70300 - Residue, Total Filterable - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	24hr Composite	All
76025 - Toxicity Equivalent - pg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	24hr Composite	Yearly
80082 - CBOD 5 day - mg/l	-	-	20	13	-	227	148	3/Week	24hr Composite	Summer
80082 - CBOD 5 day - mg/l	-	-	29	19	-	329	210	3/Week	24hr Composite	Winter

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028001:

* Effluent loadings based on average design flow of 3.0 MGD.

a. Nickel, zinc, cadmium, lead, total chromium, and copper - See Part II, Item M.

b. Dissolved hexavalent chromium - See Part II, Item N.

c. Mercury - See Part II, Items X, Y, Z, AA, and AB.

d. Whole Effluent Toxicity - See Part II, Item AC.

e. Orthophosphate - See Part II, Item T.

f. Free cyanide - See Part II, Item S.

g. Maumee TMDL Phosphorous General Permit - See Part II, Item V.

h. Pentachlorophenol - See Part II, Item K and Part 1. C Schedule of Compliance.

PART I, A. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

2. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee is authorized to discharge in accordance with the following limitations and the monitoring requirements from the following outfall: 2PD00028001. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for locations of effluent sampling.

Table - Final Outfall - 001 – Final

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
00010 - Water Temperature - C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Maximum Indicating Thermometer	All
00300 - Dissolved Oxygen - mg/l	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Multiple Grab	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	-	-	32	22	-	363	250	3/Week	24hr Composite	All
00552 - Oil and Grease, Hexane Extr Method - mg/l	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00610 - Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH3) - mg/l	-	-	4.8	3.1	-	55.0	35.5	3/Week	24hr Composite	Summer
00610 - Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH3) - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/Week	24hr Composite	Winter
00625 - Nitrogen Kjeldahl, Total - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	24hr Composite	All
00630 - Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	24hr Composite	All
00665 - Phosphorus, Total (P) - mg/l	-	-	1.5	1.0	-	17.0	11.4	1/Week	24hr Composite	All
00671 - Orthophosphate, Dissolved (as P) - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
01074 - Nickel, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01094 - Zinc, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01113 - Cadmium, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01114 - Lead, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01118 - Chromium, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
01119 - Copper, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01220 - Chromium, Dissolved Hexavalent - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Grab	Quarterly
31648 - E. coli - #/100 ml	-	-	284	126	-	-	-	3/Week	Grab	Summer
39032 - Pentachlorophenol - ug/l	46	-	-	6.4	0.52	-	0.07	1/Quarter	Grab	Quarterly
50050 - Flow Rate - MGD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Continuous	All
50092 - Mercury, Total (Low Level) - ng/l	1250	-	-	4.5	0.014	-	0.00007	1/Month	Grab	All
51173 - Cyanide, Free (Low-Level) - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
61425 - Acute Toxicity, Ceriodaphnia dubia - TUa	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/Year	24hr Composite	Semi-annual
61426 - Chronic Toxicity, Ceriodaphnia dubia - TUc	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	2/Year	24hr Composite	Semi-annual
61427 - Acute Toxicity, Pimephales promelas - TUa	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/Year	24hr Composite	Semi-annual
61428 - Chronic Toxicity, Pimephales promelas - TUc	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	2/Year	24hr Composite	Semi-annual
61941 - pH, Maximum - S.U.	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Multiple Grab	All
61942 - pH, Minimum - S.U.	-	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Multiple Grab	All
70300 - Residue, Total Filterable - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	24hr Composite	All
76025 - Toxicity Equivalent - pg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	24hr Composite	Yearly
80082 - CBOD 5 day - mg/l	-	-	20	13	-	227	148	3/Week	24hr Composite	Summer
80082 - CBOD 5 day - mg/l	-	-	29	19	-	329	210	3/Week	24hr Composite	Winter

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028001:

* Effluent loadings based on average design flow of 3.0 MGD.

a. Nickel, zinc, cadmium, lead, total chromium, and copper - See Part II, Item M.

b. Dissolved hexavalent chromium - See Part II, Item N.

c. Mercury - See Part II, Items X, Y, Z, AA, and AB.

d. Whole Effluent Toxicity - See Part II, Item AC.

e. Orthophosphate - See Part II, Item T.

f. Free cyanide - See Part II, Item S.

g. Maumee TMDL Phosphorous General Permit - See Part II, Item V.

h. Pentachlorophenol - See Part II, Item K and Part 1. C Schedule of Compliance.

PART I, B. BYPASS LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Bypass Monitoring. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee shall monitor the treatment plant's bypass when discharging, at Station Number 2PD00028002, and report to the Ohio EPA in accordance with the following table. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for location of sampling.

Table - Bypass Monitoring - 002 – Final

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day					
Parameter	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
00051 - Bypass Occurrence - No./Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	24hr Total	All
00052 - Bypass Total Hours Per Day - Hrs/Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	24hr Total	All
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	All
50060 - Chlorine, Total Residual - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	Summer
51428 - Bypass Volume - MGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	24hr Total	All
80082 - CBOD 5 day - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	When Disch.	Grab	All

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028002:

a. Data for 24 hour total flow, bypass occurrence, and bypass duration may be estimated if a measuring device is not available."

b. A Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for this station must be submitted every month.

c. Monitoring and sampling shall be conducted and reported on each day that there is a discharge through this station.

d. If there are no discharges during the entire month, select the "No Discharge" check box on the data entry form and PIN the eDMR.

e. Bypass Occurrence: If a discharge from this station occurs intermittently during a day, starting and stopping several times, report "1" for that day. If a discharge from this station occurs on more than one day but is the result of a continuing precipitation event, it should be counted as one occurrence: Report "1" on the first day of the discharge.

f. Discharge through this station is prohibited. The Director may take enforcement action for violations of this prohibition unless the three conditions specified at 40 CFR 122.41(m) and in Part III, Item 11.C.1 of this permit are met.

PART I, B. SSO LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

2. SSO Monitoring. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee shall monitor at Station Number 2PD00028300, and report to the Ohio EPA in accordance with the following table. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for location of sampling.

Table - SSO Monitoring - 300 – Final

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
74062 - Overflow Occurrence - No./Month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Total	All

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028300:

a. A sanitary sewer overflow is an overflow, spill, release, or diversion of wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. Although the above table indicates that the Measuring Frequency for Overflow Occurrence is 1/Month, the intent of that provision is to specify a reporting frequency for Overflow Occurrence, not a monitoring frequency. The monitoring requirement under this permit is that these overflows shall be monitored on each day when they discharge. Only sanitary sewer overflows that enter waters of the state, either directly or through a storm sewer or other conveyance, must be reported under this monitoring station.

b. For the purpose of counting occurrences, each location on the sanitary sewer system where there is an overflow, spill, release, or diversion of wastewater on a given day that enters waters of the state is counted as one occurrence. For example, if on a given day overflows occur from a manhole at one location and from a damaged pipe at another location and they both enter waters of the state, record two occurrences for that day. If overflows from both locations continue on the following day, record two occurrences for the following day. At the end of the month, total the daily occurrences and report this number on Day 1 of the DMR. If there are no overflows during the entire month, report "zero" (0).

c. All sanitary sewer overflows are prohibited.

d. See Part II, Items C, D, and E.

PART I, B. SLUDGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3. Sludge Monitoring. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee shall monitor the treatment works' final sludge at Station Number 2PD00028581, and report to the Ohio EPA in accordance with the following table. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for location of sludge sampling.

Table - Sludge Monitoring - 581 – Final

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
00611 - Ammonia (NH3) In Sludge - mg/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
00627 - Nitrogen Kjeldahl, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
00668 - Phosphorus, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
00938 - Potassium In Sludge - mg/kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
01003 - Arsenic, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
01028 - Cadmium, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
01043 - Copper, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	4300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
01052 - Lead, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
01068 - Nickel, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
01093 - Zinc, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	7500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
01148 - Selenium, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Multiple Grab	Quarterly - Alt.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
31641 - Fecal Coliform in Sludge - MPN/G	2000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Multiple Grab	Quarterly - Alt.
51129 - Sludge Fee Weight - dry tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Total	Quarterly - Alt.
70316 - Sludge Weight - Dry Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Total	Quarterly - Alt.
70318 - Sludge Solids, Percent Total - %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
71921 - Mercury, Total In Sludge - mg/kg	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.
78465 - Molybdenum In Sludge - mg/kg	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Composite	Quarterly - Alt.

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028581:

a. Monitoring data shall be reported on the March, June, September, and December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Monitoring shall be performed prior to biosolids being removed from the facility for beneficial use/land application. The monitoring data can be collected at any time during the reporting period. It is recommended that composite samples of the biosolids be collected at the end of the sewage sludge treatment process and analyzed close enough to the time of beneficial use to be reflective of the biosolids? current quality, but not so close that the results of the analysis are not available prior to land applying the biosolids.

b. To sample for fecal coliform, the permittee should collect and analyze a grab sample over a two-week period for a total of seven grab samples when practical. Each of the grab samples shall be analyzed independently to determine the MPN/g of fecal coliform in the individual sample. The geometric mean of those seven results shall be reported on the DMR. Each fecal coliform sample shall be delivered to the analytical lab and analyzed within the holding time, in accordance with the requirements for Part 9221 E. or part 9222 D., "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" or EPA Method 1680 or 1681 in 40 CFR Part 136. Analysis results shall be obtained prior to sewage sludge being removed from the treatment facility.

c. For biosolids disposed of by hauling to an authorized landfill or transferred to another NPDES permit holder, metal and nutrient analysis is not required.

d. For biosolids that will be beneficially used, metal and nutrient analysis shall be completed during each reporting period even when biosolids are not removed from the facility for beneficial use during that reporting period. Alternatively, the number of composite samples collected and reported prior to the next beneficial use event shall be increased to account for the reporting period(s) in which beneficial use did not occur. If metal and nutrient analysis has not been completed during each reporting period, when biosolids are removed from the facility for beneficial use, all metal and nutrient analysis results shall be reported on the applicable DMR by entering the separate results on different days within the DMR.

e. If no biosolids are removed from the facility during the reporting period and no metal and nutrient analysis is completed during the reporting period, select the ?No Discharge? check box on the data entry form and PIN the eDMR. If no biosolids are removed from the facility during the reporting period and metal and nutrient analysis is completed during the reporting period enter the results for the metal and nutrient analysis on the DMR and report ?0? for sludge weight and sludge fee weight.

f. Each day when sewage sludge is removed from the treatment works for use or disposal, a representative composite sample of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed for percent total solids. This value of percent total solids shall be used to calculate the total Sewage Sludge Weight (Discharge Monitoring Report code 70316) and/or total Sewage Sludge Fee Weight (Discharge Monitoring Report code 51129) removed from the treatment plant on that day. For reporting purposes, report the average value attained during the reporting period.

g. Units of mg/kg are on a dry weight basis.

h. Sludge weight is a calculated total for the year. To convert from gallons of liquid sewage sludge to dry tons of sewage sludge: dry tons= gallons x 8.34 (lb/gallon) x 0.0005 (tons/lb) x decimal fraction total solids.

i. Sludge fee weight means sludge weight, in dry U.S. tons, excluding any admixtures such as liming material or bulking agents.

j. See Part II, Items O, P, Q, and R.

PART I, B. SLUDGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4. Sludge Monitoring. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee shall monitor the treatment works' final sludge at Station Number 2PD00028586, and report to the Ohio EPA in accordance with the following table. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for location of sludge sampling.

Table - Sludge Monitoring - 586 – Final

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
51129 - Sludge Fee Weight - dry tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Total	December

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028586:

a. Monitoring is required when sewage sludge is removed from the permittee’s facility for disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill. The total Sludge Fee Weight of sewage sludge disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill for the entire year shall be reported on the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

b. If no sewage sludge is removed from the Permittee’s facility for disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill during the year, select the ?No Discharge? check box on the data entry form and PIN the eDMR.

c. Sludge fee weight means sludge weight, in dry U.S. tons, excluding any admixtures such as liming material or bulking agents.

d. Each day when sewage sludge is removed from the treatment works for disposal, a representative composite sample of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed for percent total solids. This value of percent total solids shall be used to calculate the total Sewage Sludge Fee Weight (Discharge Monitoring Report code 51129) removed from the treatment plant on that day.

e. Sludge weight is a calculated total for the year. To convert from gallons of liquid sewage sludge to dry tons of sewage sludge: dry tons = gallons x 8.34 (lb/gallon) x 0.0005 (tons/lb) x decimal fraction total solids.

f. See Part II, Items O, P, and R.

PART I, B. SLUDGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

5. Sludge Monitoring. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee shall monitor the treatment works' final sludge at Station Number 2PD00028588, and report to the Ohio EPA in accordance with the following table. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for location of sludge sampling.

Table - Sludge Monitoring - 588 – Final

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
70316 - Sludge Weight - Dry Tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Year	Total	December

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028588:

a. Monitoring is required when sewage sludge is removed from the permittee’s facility for transfer to another NPDES permit holder. The total sludge weight transferred to another NPDES permit holder for the entire year shall be reported on the December Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). b. If no sewage sludge is removed from the Permittee’s facility for transfer to another NPDES permit holder during the year, select the ?No Discharge? check box on the data entry form and PIN the eDMR.

c. Sludge weight is a calculated total for the year. To convert from gallons of liquid sewage sludge to dry tons of sewage sludge: dry tons = gallons x 8.34 (lb/gallon) x 0.0005 (tons/lb) x decimal fraction total solids.

d. Each day when sewage sludge is removed from the treatment works for disposal, a representative composite sample of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed for percent total solids. This value of percent total solids shall be used to calculate the total Sewage Sludge Weight (Discharge Monitoring Report code 70316) removed from the treatment plant on that day.

e. See Part II, Items O, P, and R.

PART I, B. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

6. Influent Monitoring. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee shall monitor the treatment works' influent wastewater at Station Number 2PD00028601, and report to the Ohio EPA in accordance with the following table. Samples of influent used for determination of net values or percent removal must be taken the same day as those samples of effluent used for that determination. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for location of influent sampling.

Table - Influent Monitoring - 601 – Final

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
00530 - Total Suspended Solids - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/Week	24hr Composite	All
00720 - Cyanide, Total - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
01074 - Nickel, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01094 - Zinc, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01113 - Cadmium, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01114 - Lead, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01118 - Chromium, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01119 - Copper, Total Recoverable - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	24hr Composite	Quarterly
01220 - Chromium, Dissolved Hexavalent - ug/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Quarter	Grab	Quarterly
50092 - Mercury, Total (Low Level) - ng/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
61941 - pH, Maximum - S.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Multiple Grab	All
61942 - pH, Minimum - S.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Day	Multiple Grab	All

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
80082 - CBOD 5 day - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/Week	24hr Composite	All

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028601:

a. Cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc - See Part II, Items M and N.

PART I, B. UPSTREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

7. Upstream Monitoring. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee shall monitor the receiving stream, upstream of the point of discharge at Station Number 2PD00028801, and report to the Ohio EPA in accordance with the following table. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for location of sampling.

Table - Upstream Monitoring - 801 – Final

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
00610 - Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH3) - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00625 - Nitrogen Kjeldahl, Total - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00630 - Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00665 - Phosphorus, Total (P) - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
31648 - E. coli - #/100 ml	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	June - Aug
61432 - 48-Hr. Acute Toxicity Ceriodaphnia dubia - % Affected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/Year	Grab	Semi-annual
61435 - 96-Hr. Acute Toxicity Pimephales promela - % Affected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/Year	Grab	Semi-annual
61438 - 7-Day Chronic Toxicity Ceriodaphnia dubia - % Affected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/Year	Grab	Semi-annual
61441 - 7-Day Chronic Toxicity Pimephales promelas - % Affected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/Year	Grab	Semi-annual

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028801:

a. Sampling for the respective/common parameters shall occur on the same day as Outfall 2PD00028001.

b. Toxicity Biomonitoring - see Part II, Item AC.

PART I, B. DOWNSTREAM-FARFIELD MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8. Downstream-Farfield Monitoring. During the period beginning March 1, 2025, and lasting until February 28, 2030, the permittee shall monitor the receiving stream, downstream of the point of discharge, at Station Number 2PD00028901, and report to the Ohio EPA in accordance with the following table. See Part II, OTHER REQUIREMENTS, for location of sampling.

Table - Downstream-Farfield Monitoring - 901 – Final

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Concentration Specified Units				Loading* kg/day			Measuring Frequency	Sampling Type	Monitoring Months
	Maximum	Minimum	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly			
00010 - Water Temperature - C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00400 - pH - S.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00610 - Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH3) - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00625 - Nitrogen Kjeldahl, Total - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00630 - Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00665 - Phosphorus, Total (P) - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
00900 - Hardness, Total (CaCO3) - mg/l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/Month	Grab	All
31648 - E. coli - #/100 ml	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 2 Weeks	Grab	June - Aug

Notes for Station Number 2PD00028901:

a. Sampling for the respective/common parameters shall occur on the same day as Outfall 2PD00028001.

PART I, C. - SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

Milestone Summary Report

Section	Report	Event Code	Due Date
Removal of Biosolids Drying Area	Special Study	21599	1 months after the permit effective date
Removal of Biosolids Drying Area	Submit Study Plan	34099	3 months after the permit effective date
Removal of Biosolids Drying Area	Sludge Disposal	59599	6 months after the permit effective date
New Effluent Limit Schedule	Submit First Annual Report	90199	12 months after the permit effective date
New Effluent Limit Schedule	Submit Second Report	90299	24 months after the permit effective date
New Effluent Limit Schedule	Final Compliance w/ Eff Limits	5699	36 months after the permit effective date

A. Removal of Biosolids Drying Area

1. 1 months after the permit effective date after the effective date of the permit the permittee shall submit for acceptance a plan to remove biosolids and overgrowth from within the biosolids drying area. (Event Code 21599) The plan at minimum shall include:

a. Process for removal of all foliage and other obstructions within the biosolids drying area.

b. A summary of how the biosolids within the drying area shall be managed once dried, e.g. beneficially used as Class B biosolids at agronomic rates on authorized fields or disposed of in a landfill.

c. A discussion in how to keep the biosolids drying area free of overgrowth upon the completion of this milestone.

d. Future plans for routine removal of biosolids from the drying area.

2. Ohio EPA will review the plan and provide comments to the permittee. The permittee shall respond to any comments as noted by Ohio EPA within 30 days of receiving Ohio EPA comments

3. No later than 3 months after Ohio EPA's acceptance of the plan, the permittee shall submit a progress report on implementation of the biosolids drying area plan. 3 months after the permit effective date (Event Code 34099)

4. No later than 6 months after Ohio EPA's acceptance of the plan, the permittee shall submit a final report demonstrating that the removal of the biosolids from the drying area has been completed. 6 months after the permit effective date (Event Code 59599)

New Effluent Limit Schedule

B. New Final Effluent Limits for Pentachlorophenol

The permittee shall attain compliance with the new final effluent limits for Pentachlorophenol as soon as possible but not later than the dates in the following schedule.

a. No later than 12 months after the permit effective date, the permittee shall submit to Ohio EPA Northwest District Office a report on the progress toward attaining compliance with the final effluent limits for Pentachlorophenol**.** At a minimum, the report shall include influent and effluent data from the previous twelve months and a summary of all activities completed to reduce Pentachlorophenol loading. (Event Code 90199)

b. No later than 24 months after the permit effective date, the permittee shall submit to Ohio EPA Northwest District Office a report on the progress toward attaining compliance with the final effluent limits for Pentachlorophenol**.** At a minimum, the report shall include influent and effluent data from the previous twelve months and a summary of all activities completed to reduce Pentachlorophenol loading. (Event Code 90299)

c. No later than 36 months after the permit effective date, the permittee shall attain compliance with the final effluent limits for Pentachlorophenol**.** The permittee shall notify Ohio EPA Northwest District Office within 14 days of attaining compliance. (Event Code 05699)

PART II - OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. Operator Certification Requirements

1. Classification

a. In accordance with Ohio Administrative Code 3745-7-04, the sewage treatment facility shall be classified as a Class III treatment works. The permittee shall designate one or more professional operator of record to oversee the technical operation of the treatment works with a valid certification of a class equal to or greater than the classification of the treatment works.

b. All sewerage (collection) systems that are tributary to this treatment works are Class II sewerage systems in accordance with paragraph (B)(1)(b) of rule 3745-7-04 of the Ohio Administrative Code. The permittee shall designate one or more professional operator of record to oversee the technical operation of the sewerage (collection) system with a valid certification of a class equal to or greater than the classification of the sewerage (collection) system.

2. Professional Operator of Record

a. Within three days of a change in a professional operator of record, the permittee shall notify the Director of the Ohio EPA of any such change on a form acceptable to Ohio EPA. The notification can be submitted either electronically via the Ohio eBusiness Center website (https://ebiz.epa.ohio.gov/login.html) or hard copy. The appropriate form can be found at the following website:

https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/opcert/Operator_of_Record_Notification_Form.pdf

b. All applications for renewal of this NPDES permit shall include an updated Operator of Record Notification form along with other necessary forms and fees to be considered a complete application.

c. The professional operator of record for a class II, III, or IV treatment works or class II sewerage system may be replaced by a backup professional operator with a certificate one classification lower than the treatment works or sewerage system for a period of up to thirty consecutive days. The use of this provision does not require notification to the agency. This provision may not be used to routinely circumvent minimum staffing requirements.

d. Upon proper justification, such as military leave or long term illness, the director may authorize the replacement of the professional operator of record for a class II, III, or IV treatment works or class II sewerage system by a backup professional operator with a certificate one classification lower than the facility for a period of greater than thirty consecutive days. Such requests shall be made in writing to the appropriate district office.

3. Minimum Staffing Requirements

a. The permittee shall ensure that the treatment works professional operator of record is physically present at the facility in accordance with the minimum staffing requirements per paragraph (C)(1) of rule 3745-7-04 of the Ohio Administrative Code or the requirements from an approved 3745-7-04(C) minimum staffing hour reduction plan.

b. The permittee shall ensure that the collection system professional operator of record or a professional

operator that is certified in the field of wastewater collection or wastewater treatment, class A operators excluded, is physically present at the collection system in accordance with the minimum staffing requirements per paragraph (C)(2) of rule 3745-7-04 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

c. If Ohio EPA approves a reduction in minimum staffing requirements based upon a facility operating plan, any change in the criteria under which the operating plan was approved (e.g., retirement of a professional operator listed in the approved staffing plan, loss of the professional operator of record, reduction in the workforce, removal or failure of automation or continuous monitoring, etc.) will require that the treatment works immediately return to the minimum staffing requirements included in paragraph (C)(1) of rule 3745-7-04 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

4. Additional Staffing Requirements

Visits to all treatment works shall be performed by the permittee, the permittee's representative, or agent five days a week and noted in the operational and maintenance records required by rule 3745-7-09 of the Administrative Code. Visits shall not be necessary when the treatment works is not in operation.

B. Description of the location of the required sampling stations are as follows:

Sampling Station	**Description of Location**
2PD00028001	Final effluent Lat:41.0289 N; Long: -84.0492 W)
2PD00028002	Equalization basin bypass
2PD00028300	System-wide sanitary sewer overflows
2PD00028581	Beneficial use of class B Biosolids
2PD00028586	Disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids in an authorized landfill
2PD00028588	Transfer of sewage sludge or biosolids to another NPDES permittee
2PD00028601	Influent monitoring
2PD00028801	Upstream monitoring on State Route 224
2PD00028901	Downstream monitoring on Route I-9

C. Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Reporting Requirements

A sanitary sewer overflow is an overflow, spill, release, or diversion of wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. SSOs do not include wet weather discharges from combined sewer overflows specifically listed in Part II of this NPDES permit (if any). All SSOs are prohibited.

1. Reporting for SSOs That Imminently and Substantially Endanger Human Health

a) Immediate Notification

You must notify Ohio EPA (1-800-282-9378) and the appropriate Board of Health (i.e., city or county) within 24 hours of learning of any SSO from your sewers or from your maintenance contract areas that may imminently and substantially endanger human health. The telephone report must identify the location, estimated volume and receiving water, if any, of the overflow. An SSO that may imminently and substantially endanger human health includes dry weather overflows, major line breaks, overflow events

that result in fish kills or other significant harm, overflows that expose the general public to contact with raw sewage, and overflow events that occur in sensitive waters and high exposure areas such as protection areas for public drinking water intakes and waters where primary contact recreation occurs.

b) Follow-Up Written Report

Within 5 days of the time you become aware of any SSO that may imminently and substantially endanger human health, you must provide the appropriate Ohio EPA district office a written report that includes:

(i) the estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped (if known);
(ii) the location of the SSO including an identification number or designation if one exists;
(iii) the receiving water (if there is one);
(iv) an estimate of the volume of the SSO (if known);
(v) a description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (e.g., manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe);
(vi) the cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
(vii) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps; and
(viii) steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.

An acceptable 5-day follow-up written report can be filled-in or downloaded from the Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water Permits Program Technical Assistance Web page at: https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/guides-manuals/permits-program-technical-assistance

2. Reporting for All SSOs, Including Those That Imminently and Substantially Endanger Human Health

a) Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)

Sanitary sewer overflows that enter waters of the state, either directly or through a storm sewer or other conveyance, shall be reported on your Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR). You must report the system-wide number of occurrences for SSOs that enter waters of the state in accordance with the requirements for station number 300. A monitoring table for this station is included in Part I, B of this NPDES permit. For the purpose of counting occurrences, each location on the sanitary sewer system where there is an overflow, spill, release, or diversion of wastewater on a given day is counted as one occurrence. For example, if on a given day overflows occur from a manhole at one location and from a damaged pipe at another location and they both enter waters of the state, you should record two occurrences for that day. If overflows from both locations continue on the following day, you should record two occurrences for the following day. At the end of the month, total the daily occurrences from all locations on your system and report this number using reporting code 74062 (Overflow Occurrence, No./Month) on your eDMR for station number 300.

b) Annual Report

You must prepare an annual report of all SSOs in your collection system, including those that do not enter waters of the state. The annual report must be in an acceptable format (see below) and must include:

(i) A table that lists an identification number, a location description, and the receiving water (if any) for each existing SSO. If an SSO previously included in the list has been eliminated, this shall be noted. Assign each SSO location a unique identification by numbering them consecutively, beginning with 301.

(ii) A table that lists the date that an overflow occurred, the unique ID of the overflow, the name of affected receiving waters (if any), and the estimated volume of the overflow (in millions of gallons). The annual report may summarize information regarding overflows of less than approximately 1,000 gallons.

(iii) A table that summarizes the occurrence of water in basements (WIBs) by total number and by sewershed. The report shall include a narrative analysis of WIB patterns by location, frequency and cause. Only WIBs caused by a problem in the publicly-owned collection system must be included.

D. Not later than March 31 of each year, you must submit one copy of the annual report for the previous calendar year. The report may be submitted electronically using the NPDES Annual Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report available through the Ohio EPA eBusiness Center, Division of Surface Water NPDES Permit Applications service. Alternatively, you may submit one hardcopy of the report to Ohio EPA Northwest District Office and one copy to: Ohio EPA; Division of Surface Water; NPDES Permit Unit; P.O. Box 1049; Columbus, OH, 43216-1049. An acceptable annual SSO report can be filled-in or downloaded from the Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water Permits Program Technical Assistance Web page at:

https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/guides-manuals/permits-program-technical-assistance

You also must provide adequate notice to the public of the availability of the report. Adequate public notice would include: notices posted at the community administration building, the public library and the post office; a public notice in the newspaper; or a notice sent out with all sewer bills.

E. The permittee shall maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible the "treatment works" and "sewerage system" as defined in ORC 6111.01 to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and to prevent discharges to the waters of the state, surface of the ground, basements, homes, buildings, etc.

F. All parameters, except flow, need not be monitored on days when the plant is not normally staffed (Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays). On those days, report "AN" on the monthly report form.

G. Composite samples shall be comprised of a series of grab samples collected over a 24-hour period and proportionate in volume to the sewage flow rate at the time of sampling. Such samples shall be collected at such times and locations, and in such a fashion, as to be representative of the facility's overall performance.

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

I. Multiple grab samples shall be comprised of at least three grab samples collected at intervals of at least three hours during the period that the plant is staffed on each day for sampling. Samples shall be collected at such times and locations, and in such fashion, as to be representative of the facility's overall performance. The critical value shall be reported.

J. The treatment works must obtain at least 85 percent removal of carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (five-day) and suspended solids (see Part III, Item 1).

K. The permittee shall use analytical procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 with MDLs (method detection limits) less than or equal to those listed below to comply with the monitoring requirements for the following parameters at stations 2PD00028001:

	MDL (ug/l)
Pentachlorophenol	3.2

L. Water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) in this permit may be revised based on updated wasteload allocations or use designation rules. This permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued, to include new WQBELs or other conditions that are necessary to comply with a revised wasteload allocation or approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) report, as required under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

M. Sampling for these parameters at station 2DP00028001, 2DP00028601, and 2DP00028901 shall occur the same day.

N. Sampling at station 2PD00028001 for these parameters shall occur one detention time (the time it takes for a volume of water to travel through the treatment plant) after sampling at station 2PD00028601 for the same parameters on the same day.

O. All treatment, storage, transfer, or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids or beneficial use of biosolids by the Permittee shall comply with Chapter 6111. of the Ohio Revised Code, Chapter 3745-40 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC), any further requirements specified in this NPDES permit, and any other actions of the Director that pertain to the treatment, storage, transfer, or disposal of sewage sludge and biosolids and the beneficial use of biosolids by the Permittee.

P. No later than March 1 of each calendar year, the Permittee shall submit an annual sludge report summarizing the sewage sludge disposal, use, storage, or treatment activities of the Permittee during the previous calendar year. The report shall be submitted through the Ohio EPA eBusiness Center, Division of Surface Water NPDES Permit Applications service.

Q. The permittee shall maintain standard operating procedures for how pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction are achieved in accordance with OAC 3745-40-09.

R. A Sampling Plan shall be maintained by the permittee. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following for all required sampling:
a. Sample collection or monitoring locations.
b. Sample or monitoring frequency.
c. Sample collection or monitoring procedures.
d. Sample storage and preservation procedures.
e. For composite samples of biosolids, a minimum of six grab samples collected at such times and locations, and in such fashion, as to be representative of the biosolids generated at the facility for beneficial use.

S. Monitoring for Free Cyanide (low-level)

Currently there are three approved methods for free cyanide listed in 40 CFR 136 that have a quantification level lower than any water quality-based effluent limits: ASTM D7237-10, OIA-1677-09, and ASTM D4282-02. (Note: The use of ASTM D4282-02 requires supporting documentation that it meets the requirement of a "sufficiently sensitive" test procedure as defined in 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv)). The permittee shall use one of these approved methods.

T. Monitoring for Dissolved Orthophosphate (as P)

The permittee shall monitor for dissolved orthophosphate by grab sample. The permittee shall filter the

grab sample within 15 minutes of collection using a 0.45 micron filter. The filtered sample must be analyzed within 48 hours. Samples shall be collected at such times and locations, and in such fashion, as to be representative of the facility's overall performance.

U. Outfall Signage

The permittee shall maintain a permanent marker on the stream bank at each outfall that is regulated under this NPDES permit. This includes final outfalls, and bypasses. The sign shall include, at a minimum, the name of the establishment to which the permit was issued, the Ohio EPA permit number, and the outfall number and a contact telephone number. The information shall be printed in letters not less than two inches in height. The sign shall be a minimum of 2 feet by 2 feet and shall be a minimum of 3 feet above ground level. The sign shall not be obstructed such that persons in boats or persons swimming on the river or someone fishing or walking along the shore cannot read the sign. Vegetation shall be periodically removed to keep the sign visible. If the outfall is normally submerged the sign shall indicate that. If the outfall is a combined sewer outfall, the sign shall indicate that untreated human sewage may be discharged from the outfall during wet weather and that harmful bacteria may be present in the water. When an existing sign is replaced or reset, the new sign shall comply with the requirements of this section.

V. NPDES Application Supplemental Data Requirements

The Maumee Watershed Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Report was approved in September 2023. The TMDL assigned an individual wasteload allocation to City of Ottawa WWTP of 750 kg of total phosphorus for the critical season (March through July). Compliance with this individual wasteload allocation will be regulated through the Maumee Watershed Total Phosphorus NPDES General Permit, under which City of Ottawa WWTP has been granted coverage.

W. Stormwater No Exposure Certification

To comply with industrial storm water regulations, the permittee submitted a form for "No Exposure Certification", which was signed on April 24,2024. The certification number is 2GRN00443. Compliance with industrial stormwater regulations must be reaffirmed every five years. No later than April 23, 2029, the permittee must submit a new form for "No Exposure Certification" or make other provisions to comply with industrial stormwater regulations.

X. General Mercury Variance

The permittee is granted a renewal of the general mercury variance under the provisions of Rule 3745-01-38(H) of the Ohio Administrative Code. The Village of Ottawa has demonstrated that the facility is currently unable to comply with the monthly average water quality based effluent limit of 1.3 ng/L without construction of expensive end-of-pipe controls more stringent than those required by sections 301(b) and 306 of the Clean Water Act. The Village of Ottawa is currently able to achieve an annual average mercury concentration of 12 ng/L. For general mercury variance purposes, the annual average mercury effluent concentration is defined as the average of the most recent 12 months of effluent data.

One of the conditions of the general mercury variance is that the permittee make reasonable progress towards attaining the water quality based effluent limits for mercury (1.b, below). To accomplish this, the permittee is required to continue implementing a pollutant minimization program (PMP) for mercury. The elements of a PMP include: a control strategy to locate, identify and, where cost-effective, reduce levels of mercury that contribute to discharge levels; periodic monitoring of sources and the treatment system; and annual reporting of results.

The plan of study that was part of the permittee's 2024 application for coverage under the general mercury variance included items associated with developing a control strategy and initial implementation of a PMP. By implementing the plan of study and meeting other conditions of its NPDES permit, the permittee has been taking actions consistent with a PMP for mercury. Condition 1.d below, requires the permittee to continue implementing a PMP for mercury.

1. As conditions of this variance, the permittee shall meet the following requirements:

a. The permittee shall comply with the effluent limitations for mercury at outfall 2DP00028001 given in Part I, A. of this permit.

b. The permittee shall make reasonable progress towards attaining the monthly average water quality-based effluent limit for mercury by complying with the general mercury variance conditions included in this NPDES permit.

c. The permittee shall use EPA Method 1631 to comply with the influent and effluent mercury monitoring requirements of this permit.

d. The permittee shall continue implementing a PMP for mercury consistent with the plan of study included in the permittee's mercury variance application submitted on May 7, 2024 and any other relevant information submitted by the permittee, including the following activities:

i. Continued monitoring for mercury throughout the community.

ii. Continued research into better techniques to remove mercury from the system.

iii. Continued involvement with the local dental community

iv. Continued wastewater line flushing

v. Continued infiltration elimination

vi. Additional monitoring of industrial users

e. The permittee shall assess the impact of the mercury variance on public health, safety, and welfare by, as a minimum, monitoring for mercury in the facility's influent and effluent as required by this NPDES permit.

f. The permittee shall maintain an annual average mercury effluent concentration equal to or less than 12 ng/L.

g. On or prior to March 1 of each year, the permittee shall submit two copies of an annual PMP report to Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water, NPDES Permit Unit, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, OH, 43216-1049. The annual PMP report shall include:

i. All minimization program monitoring results for the year

ii. A list of potential sources of mercury

iii. A summary of all actions taken to meet the effluent limits for mercury

iv. Any updates of the control strategy, including actions planned to reduce the levels of mercury in the treatment plant's final effluent

The Ohio EPA Annual Mercury PMP Report and Appendices are available on the Division of Surface Water Permits Program Technical Assistance web page at the following website: https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/guides-manuals/permits-program-technical-assistance. Open the Mercury list.

h. Upon completion of the actions identified in the plan of study as required in Part II, Item _.1.d. of this permit or upon submittal of the permittee's NPDES permit renewal application, whichever comes first, the permittee shall submit to Ohio EPA's Northwest District Office a certification stating that all permit conditions imposed to implement the plan of study and the PMP have been satisfied and whether compliance with the monthly average water quality based effluent limit for mercury has been achieved and can be maintained. This certification shall be accompanied by the following:

i. All available mercury influent and effluent data for the most recent 12 month period,

ii. Data documenting all known significant sources of mercury and the steps that have been taken to reduce or eliminate those sources; and,

iii. A determination of the lowest mercury concentration that currently available data indicate can be reliably achieved through implementation of the PMP.

2. Exceedance of the annual average limit of 12 ng/L.

a. If at any time after the effective date of this permit, the permittee's annual average mercury effluent concentration exceeds 12 ng/L, the permittee shall:

i. Notify Ohio EPA's Northwest District Office not later than 30 days from the date of the exceedance.

ii. Submit an individual variance application, if a variance is desired, not later than 6 months from the date of the exceedance; or

iii. Request a permit modification not later than 6 months from the date of the exceedance for a compliance schedule to attain compliance with the water quality-based effluent limits for mercury.

b. If the permittee complies with either 2.a.ii or 2.a.iii, above, the general mercury variance conditions included in this NPDES permit will remain in effect until the date that the Director acts on the individual variance application or the date that the permit modification becomes effective.

c. If the permittee does not comply with either 2.a.ii or 2.a.iii, above, a monthly water-quality based effluent limit for mercury of 4.5 ng/L shall apply at outfall 2DP00028 beginning 6 months from the date of the exceedance.

3. The requirements of Part II, Item AA.2 shall not apply if the permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Director that the mercury concentration in the permittee's effluent exceeds 12 ng/L due primarily to the presence of mercury in the permittee's intake water.

Y. Permit Reopener for Mercury Variance Revisions

Ohio EPA may reopen and modify this permit at any time based upon Ohio EPA water quality standard

revisions to the mercury variance granted in Part II, Item X of this permit.

Z. Renewal of Mercury Variance

For renewal of the mercury variance authorized in this permit, the permittee shall include the following information with the submittal of the subsequent NPDES permit renewal application:

1. the certification described under Part II, Item X.1.h., and all information required under Part II, Item X.1.h.i. through Part II, Item X.1.h.iii;

2. a status report on the progress being made implementing the pollutant minimization program (PMP). This information may be included in the annual PMP report required under Part II, Item X.1.g;

3. a listing of the strategies and/or programs in the PMP which will be continued under the next renewal of this permit; and

4. a statement requesting the renewal of the mercury variance.

AA. Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

1. The goal of the PMP is to maintain effluent concentrations of mercury at or below the discharge limits in Part I. A. for outfall 2PD00028001.

2. The permittee shall submit a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal for each pollutant listed above. Control strategies shall be submitted with the first annual PMP report, or within 12 months of the effective date of this permit, whichever comes later. Control strategies shall include:

a. Existing information on plant processes, significant and non-significant industrial, commercial and residential users of the treatment plant, and wastestreams or sewers tributary to the treatment plant.

b. A plan-of-study for locating/identifying potential sources of the pollutant.

3. Monitoring requirements:

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall monitor the wastewater treatment plant influent at least once a quarter by grab sample for each pollutant that is required to have a PMP.

The permittee shall monitor potential sources of mercury at least twice per year by grab sample for each pollutant that is required to have a PMP. Potential sources may include process lines, industrial, commercial and residential users, sewer lines and sediments, storm water inputs, atmospheric deposition, and groundwater (Inflow & Infiltration) inputs.

4. On or prior to March 1 of each year, the permittee shall submit two copies of an annual PMP report to Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water, NPDES Permit Unit, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, OH, 43216-1049. The annual PMP report shall include:

a. All minimization program monitoring results for the year;

b. A list of potential sources of the pollutants that are subject to PMP requirements;

c. A summary of all actions taken to meet the effluent limits for those pollutants; and

d. Any updates of the control strategy.

The Ohio EPA Annual Mercury PMP Report and Appendices are available on the Division of Surface Water Permits Program Technical Assistance web page at https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/guides-manuals/permits-program-technical-assistance. Open the Mercury list.

5. This permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to revise or remove the requirements of this paragraph based on information collected under this paragraph.

AB. Biomonitoring Program Requirements

The permittee shall continue to implement an effluent biomonitoring program to determine the toxicity of the effluent from outfall 2PD00028801.

General Requirements

All toxicity testing conducted as required by this permit shall be done in accordance with "Reporting and Testing Guidance for Biomonitoring Required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency" (hereinafter, the "biomonitoring guidance"), Ohio EPA, July 1998 (or current revision). The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) or verification of SOP submittal, as described in Section 1.B. of the biomonitoring guidance shall be submitted no later than three months after the effective date of this permit. If the laboratory performing the testing has modified its protocols, a new SOP is required.

Testing Requirements

1. Chronic Bioassays

For the duration of the permit, the permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity tests, as specified in Part I,A, using water fleas (Ceriodaphnia dubia) and fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas) on effluent samples from outfall 2PD00028001. These tests shall be conducted as specified in Section 3 of the biomonitoring guidance.

2. Acute Bioassays

For the duration of the permit, the permittee shall conduct definitive acute toxicity tests, as specified in Part I,A, using water fleas (Ceriodaphnia dubia) and fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas) on effluent samples from outfall 2PD00028001. These tests shall be conducted as specified in Section 2 of the biomonitoring guidance. Acute toxicity tests need not be performed for months in which chronic toxicity tests are conducted. Acute endpoints, as described in Section 2.H. of the biomonitoring guidance, shall be derived from the chronic test.

3. Testing of Ambient Water

In conjunction with the acute and chronic toxicity tests, upstream control water shall be collected at a point outside the zone of effluent and receiving water interaction at station 2PD00028801. Testing of ambient waters shall be done in accordance with Sections 2 and 3 of the biomonitoring guidance.

4. Data Review

a. Reporting

Following completion of each bioassay requirement, the permittee shall report results of the tests in accordance with Sections 2.H.1., 2.H.2.a., 3.H.1., and 3.H.2.a. of the biomonitoring guidance, including reporting the results on the monthly DMR and submitting a copy of the complete test report to Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water. The test report may be submitted electronically using the acute or chronic NPDES Biomonitoring Report Form available through the Ohio EPA eBusiness Center, Division of Surface Water NPDES Permit Applications service. Alternatively, the permittee may submit a hard copy of the report to Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water, NPDES Permit Unit, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, OH, 43216-1049.

Based on Ohio EPA's evaluation of the results, this permit may be modified to require additional biomonitoring, require a toxicity reduction evaluation, and/or contain whole effluent toxicity limits.

b. Definitions

TUa = Acute Toxicity Units = 100/LC50

TUc = Chronic Toxicity Units = 100/IC25

This equation for chronic toxicity units applies outside the mixing zone for warmwater, modified warmwater, exceptional warmwater, coldwater, and seasonal salmonid use designations except when the following equation is more restrictive (Ceriodaphnia dubia only):

TUc = Chronic Toxic Units = 100/square root of (NOEC x LOEC)

AC. Dioxin Toxicity Equivalent Sampling

Analyses for Dioxin Toxicity Equivalents shall be done using EPA Method 1613. Toxicity equivalents (TEQs) shall be calculated using Ohio Administrative Code 3745-2-07(C)(1-4). For purposes of eDMR reporting, only congener values greater than the quantification level noted in Item K need to be included in the TEQ calculation. Analytical results for all congeners shall be submitted separately to the Northwest District Office of Ohio EPA each quarter

PART III - GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. DEFINITIONS

"Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

"Average weekly" discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week. Each of the following 7-day periods is defined as a calendar week: Week 1 is Days 1 - 7 of the month; Week 2 is Days 8 - 14; Week 3 is Days 15 - 21; and Week 4 is Days 22 - 28. If the "daily discharge" on days 29, 30 or 31 exceeds the "average weekly" discharge limitation, Ohio EPA may elect to evaluate the last 7 days of the month as Week 4 instead of Days 22 - 28. Compliance with fecal coliform bacteria or *E. coli* bacteria limitations shall be determined using the geometric mean.

"Average monthly" discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month. Compliance with fecal coliform bacteria or *E. coli* bacteria limitations shall be determined using the geometric mean.

"85 percent removal" means the arithmetic mean of the values for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the values for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.

"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.

"Net concentration" shall mean the difference between the concentration of a given substance in a sample taken of the discharge and the concentration of the same substances in a sample taken at the intake which supplies water to the given process. For the purpose of this definition, samples that are taken to determine the net concentration shall always be 24-hour composite samples made up of at least six increments taken at regular intervals throughout the plant day.

"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 made up of at least six increments taken at regular intervals throughout the plant day.

"MGD" means million gallons per day.

"mg/l" means milligrams per liter.

"ug/l" means micrograms per liter.

"ng/l" means nanograms per liter.

"S.U." means standard pH unit.

"kg/day" means kilograms per day.

"Reporting Code" is a five digit number used by the Ohio EPA in processing reported data. The reporting code does not imply the type of analysis used nor the sampling techniques employed.

"Quarterly (1/Quarter) sampling frequency" means the sampling shall be done in the months of March, June, August, and December, unless specifically identified otherwise in the Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements table.

"Yearly (1/Year) sampling frequency" means the sampling shall be done in the month of September, unless specifically identified otherwise in the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements table.

"Semi-annual (2/Year) sampling frequency" means the sampling shall be done during the months of June and December, unless specifically identified otherwise.

"Winter" shall be considered to be the period from November 1 through April 30.

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

"Summer" shall be considered to be the period from May 1 through October 31.

"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.

"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.

"Sewage sludge" means a solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works as defined in section 6111.01 of the Revised Code. "Sewage sludge" includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. "Sewage sludge" does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator, grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works, animal manure, residue generated during treatment of animal manure, or domestic septage.

"Sewage sludge weight" means the weight of sewage sludge, in dry U.S. tons, including admixtures such as liming materials or bulking agents. Monitoring frequencies for sewage sludge parameters are based on the reported sludge weight generated in a calendar year (use the most recent calendar year data when the NPDES permit is up for renewal).

"Sewage sludge fee weight" means the weight of sewage sludge, in dry U.S. tons, excluding admixtures such as liming materials or bulking agents. Annual sewage sludge fees, as per section 3745.11(Y) of the Ohio Revised Code, are based on the reported sludge fee weight for the most recent calendar year.

2. GENERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATION

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

A. In amounts that will settle to form putrescent, or otherwise objectionable, sludge deposits; or that will adversely affect aquatic life or waterfowl;

B. 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;

C. In amounts that will alter the natural color or odor of the receiving water to such degree as to create a nuisance;

D. In amounts that either singly or in combination with other substances are toxic to human, animal, or aquatic life;

E. In amounts that are conducive to the growth of aquatic weeds or algae to the extent that such growth become inimical to more desirable forms of aquatic life, or create conditions that are unsightly, or constitute a nuisance in any other fashion;

F. In amounts that will impair designated instream or downstream water uses.

3. FACILITY OPERATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

All wastewater treatment works shall be operated in a manner consistent with the following:

A. 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.

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

C. 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 Ohio EPA as specified in the Paragraph in the PART III entitled, "UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES".

4. REPORTING

A. Monitoring data required by this permit shall be submitted monthly on 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. e-DMR information is found on the following web page:
https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/permitting/electronic-business-services

B. DMRs shall be signed by a facility's Responsible Official or a Delegated Responsible Official (i.e. a person delegated by the Responsible Official). The Responsible Official of a facility is defined as:

1. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (a) 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 (b) 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.

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

3. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either the principal executive officer, the ranking elected official or other duly authorized employee.

For e-DMR, the person signing and submitting the DMR will need to obtain an eBusiness Center account and Personal Identification Number (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/help-center/ebusiness-center

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

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

E. Analyses of pollutants not required by this permit, except as noted in the preceding paragraph, shall not be reported to the Ohio EPA, but records shall be retained as specified in Section 7. RECORDS RETENTION.

5. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHOD

Samples and measurements taken as required herein 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.

6. RECORDING OF RESULTS

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

A. The exact place and date of sampling; (time of sampling not required on EPA 4500)

B. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

C. The date the analyses were performed on those samples;

D. The person(s) who performed the analyses;

E. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

F. The results of all analyses and measurements.

7. RECORDS RETENTION

The permittee shall retain all of the following records for the wastewater treatment works for a minimum of three years except those records that pertain to sewage sludge disposal, use, storage, or treatment, which shall be kept for a minimum of five years, including:

A. All sampling and analytical records (including internal sampling data not reported);

B. All original recordings for any continuous monitoring instrumentation;

C. All instrumentation, calibration and maintenance records;

D. All plant operation and maintenance records;

E. All reports required by this permit; and

F. Records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for a period of at least three years, or five years for sewage sludge, from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application.

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, or five-year period for sewage sludge, for retention of records shall start from the date of sample, measurement, report, or application.

8. 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 appropriate district offices of the Ohio EPA. 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.

9. 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, revoking, and reissuing, or terminating the 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.

10. RIGHT OF ENTRY

The permittee shall allow the Director or an authorized representative upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law to:

A. 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.

B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit.

C. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit.

D. 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.

11. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

A. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations - The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 11.B and 11.C.

B. Notice

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

2. Unanticipated Bypass - The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph 12.B (24-hour notice).

C. Prohibition of Bypass

1. Bypass 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 equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

c. The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 11.B.

2. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 11.C.1.

12. NONCOMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION

A. Exceedance of a Daily Maximum Discharge Limit

1. The permittee shall report noncompliance that is the result of any violation of a daily maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit by e-mail or telephone within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery.

The permittee may report to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office e-mail account as follows (this method is preferred):

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 attach a noncompliance report to the email. A noncompliance report form is available on the following website under the Monitoring and Reporting - Non-Compliance Notification section: https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/permitting/individual-wastewater-discharge-permits

Or, the permittee may report to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office by telephone toll-free between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM as follows:

Southeast District Office: (800) 686-7330
Southwest District Office: (800) 686-8930
Northwest District Office: (800) 686-6930
Northeast District Office: (800) 686-6330
Central District Office: (800) 686-2330
Central Office: (614) 644-2001

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

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

B. Other Permit Violations

1. The permittee shall report noncompliance that is the result of any unanticipated bypass resulting in an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit or any upset resulting in an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit by e-mail or telephone within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery.

The permittee may report to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office e-mail account as follows (this method is preferred):

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 attach a noncompliance report to the e-mail. A noncompliance report form is available on the following web site under the Monitoring and Reporting - Non-Compliance Notification section: https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/permitting/individual-wastewater-discharge-permits

Or, the permittee may report to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office by telephone toll-free between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM as follows:

Southeast District Office: (800) 686-7330
Southwest District Office: (800) 686-8930
Northwest District Office: (800) 686-6930
Northeast District Office: (800) 686-6330
Central District Office: (800) 686-2330
Central Office: (614) 644-2001

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

a. The name of the permittee, and a contact name and telephone number;
b. The time(s) at which the discharge occurred, and was discovered;
c. The approximate amount and the characteristics of the discharge;
d. The stream(s) affected by the discharge;
e. The circumstances which created the discharge;
f. The name and telephone number of the person(s) who have knowledge of these circumstances;
g. What remedial steps are being taken; and,
h. The name and telephone number of the person(s) responsible for such remedial steps.

2. The permittee shall report noncompliance that is the result of any spill or discharge which may endanger human health or the environment within thirty (30) minutes of discovery by calling the 24-Hour Emergency Hotline toll-free at (800) 282-9378. The permittee shall also report the spill or discharge by e-mail or telephone within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery in accordance with B.1 above.

C. When the telephone option is used for the noncompliance reports required by A and B, the permittee shall submit to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office a confirmation letter and a completed noncompliance report within five (5) days of the discovery of the noncompliance. This follow up report is not necessary for the e-mail option which already includes a completed noncompliance report.

D. If the permittee is unable to meet any date for achieving an event, as specified in a schedule of compliance in their permit, the permittee shall submit a written report to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office within fourteen (14) days of becoming aware of such a situation. The report shall include the following:

1. The compliance event which has been or will be violated;

2. The cause of the violation;

3. The remedial action being taken;

4. The probable date by which compliance will occur; and

5. The probability of complying with subsequent and final events as scheduled.

E. The permittee shall report all other instances of permit noncompliance not reported under paragraphs A or B of this section on their monthly DMR submission. The DMR shall contain comments that include the information listed in paragraphs A or B as appropriate.

F. If the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit an application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

13. RESERVED

14. DUTY TO MITIGATE

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

15. AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. Such violations may result in the imposition of civil and/or criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Act and Ohio Revised Code Sections 6111.09 and 6111.99.

16. DISCHARGE CHANGES

The following changes must be reported to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office as soon as practicable:

A. For all treatment works, any significant change in character of the discharge which the permittee knows or has reason to believe has occurred or will occur which would constitute cause for modification or revocation and reissuance. The permittee shall give 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.

B. For publicly owned treatment works:

1. Any proposed plant modification, addition, and/or expansion that will change the capacity or efficiency of the plant;

2. The addition of any new significant industrial discharge; and

3. Changes in the quantity or quality of the wastes from existing tributary industrial discharges which will result in significant new or increased discharges of pollutants.

C. 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, modifications to the permit may be made to reflect any necessary changes in permit conditions, including any necessary effluent limitations for any pollutants not identified and limited herein. 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.

D. In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 122.41(l) 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:

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

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which 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).

17. 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.

18. PERMIT MODIFICATION OR REVOCATION

A. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified or revoked, by the Ohio EPA, in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

2. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or

3. Change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.

B. Pursuant to rule 3745-33-04, Ohio Administrative Code, the permittee may at any time apply to the Ohio EPA for modification of any part of this permit. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification or revocation does not stay any permit condition. The application for modification should be received by the appropriate Ohio EPA district office at least ninety days before the date on which it is desired that the modification become effective. The application shall be made only on forms approved by the Ohio EPA.

19. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL

This permit may be transferred or assigned, and a new owner or successor can be authorized to discharge from this facility, provided the following requirements are met:

A. 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 district 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 appropriate Ohio EPA district office sixty (60) days prior to the proposed date of transfer;

B. 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 appropriate Ohio EPA district office within sixty days after receipt by the district office of the copy of the letter from the permittee to the succeeding owner;

At any time during the sixty (60) 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. If the Director does not prevent transfer, he will modify the permit to reflect the new owner.

20. OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY

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 Clean Water Act.

21. SOLIDS DISPOSAL

Collected grit and screenings, and other solids other than sewage sludge, shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes into waters of the state, and in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

22. 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.

23. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Except as exempted in the permit conditions on UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES or UPSETS, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

24. STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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 established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

25. 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.

26. 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 III, Paragraph 1, DEFINITIONS.

27. 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.

28. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

All applications submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.22.

All reports submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Section 122.22.

29. OTHER INFORMATION

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. 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 $25,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

30. NEED TO HALT OR REDUCE ACTIVITY

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 conditions of this permit.

31. 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.

32. AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC SEWERS

Notwithstanding the issuance or non-issuance of an NPDES permit to a semi-public disposal system, whenever the sewage system of a publicly owned treatment works becomes available and accessible, the permittee operating any semi-public disposal system shall abandon the semi-public disposal system and connect it into the publicly owned treatment works.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program

FACT SHEET

Regarding an NPDES Permit to Discharge to Waters of the State of Ohio
for Village of Ottawa Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)

Public Notice No.: 208357
Public Notice Date: December 17, 2024
Comment Period Ends: January 16, 2025

Ohio EPA Permit No.: 2PD00028*PD
Application No.: OH0026921

Name and Address of Applicant:
Village of Ottawa
1371 North Defiance St.
Ottawa, OH 45875

Name and Address of Facility Where Discharge Occurs:
Ottawa WWTP
1371 North Defiance St.
Ottawa, OH 45875
Putnam County

Receiving Water: Blanchard River

Subsequent Stream Network: Auglaize River, Maumee River, Lake Erie

INTRODUCTION

Development of a Fact Sheet for NPDES permits is mandated by Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 124.8 and 124.56. This document fulfills the requirements established in those regulations by providing the information necessary to inform the public of actions proposed by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA), as well as the methods by which the public can participate in the process of finalizing those actions.

This Fact Sheet is prepared in order to document the technical basis and risk management decisions that are considered in the determination of water quality based NPDES Permit effluent limitations. The technical basis for the Fact Sheet may consist of evaluations of promulgated effluent guidelines, existing effluent quality, instream biological, chemical, and physical conditions, and the relative risk of alternative effluent limitations. This Fact Sheet details the discretionary decision-making process empowered to the Director by the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Ohio Water Pollution Control Law (Ohio Revised Code [ORC] 6111). Decisions to award variances to Water Quality Standards (WQS) or promulgated effluent guidelines for economic or technological reasons will also be justified in the Fact Sheet where necessary.

Antidegradation provisions in Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745-1 describe the conditions under which water quality may be lowered in surface waters. No antidegradation review was necessary.

Effluent limits based on available treatment technologies are required by Section 301(b) of the CWA. Many of these have already been established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in the effluent guideline regulations (a.k.a. categorical regulations) for industry categories in 40 CFR Parts 405-499. Technology-based regulations for publicly-owned treatment works are listed in the Secondary Treatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 133). If regulations have not been established for a category of dischargers, the director may establish technology-based limits based on best professional judgment (BPJ).

Ohio EPA reviews the need for water-quality-based limits on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis. Wasteload allocations (WLAs) are used to develop these limits based on the pollutants that have been detected in the discharge, and the receiving water's assimilative capacity. The assimilative capacity depends on the flow in the water receiving the discharge, and the concentration of the pollutant upstream. The greater the upstream flow, and the lower the upstream concentration, the greater the assimilative capacity is. Assimilative capacity may represent dilution (as in allocations for metals), or it may also incorporate the break-down of pollutants in the receiving water (as in allocations for oxygen-demanding materials).

The need for water-quality-based limits is determined by comparing the WLA for a pollutant to a measure of the effluent quality. The measure of effluent quality is called Projected Effluent Quality (PEQ). This is a statistical measure of the average and maximum effluent values for a pollutant. As with any statistical method, the more data that exists for a given pollutant, the more likely that PEQ will match the actual observed data. If there is a small data set for a given pollutant, the highest measured value is multiplied by a statistical factor to obtain a PEQ; for example, if only one sample exists, the factor is 6.2, for two samples - 3.8, for three samples - 3.0. The factors continue to decline as samples sizes increase. These factors are intended to account for effluent variability, but if the pollutant concentrations are fairly constant, these factors may make PEQ appear larger than it would be shown to be if more sample results existed.

SUMMARY OF PERMIT CONDITIONS

The effluent limits and/or monitoring requirements proposed for all parameters are the same as in the current permit, except those listed below.

New limits and monitoring is proposed for pentachlorophenol. due to reasonable potential to exceed the wasteload allocation. A 36-month schedule is proposed for the permittee to attain compliance with the new limits. Additionally, new monitoring is proposed for dioxin toxicity equivalents due to the detection of pentachlorophenol.

Monitoring requirements are proposed to be removed for selenium at the effluent and influent monitoring station 601 because reasonable potential was not observed.

The mercury variance is proposed to be renewed with a lower monthly limit of 4.5 ng/L.

In accordance with Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3745-33-07, it has been determined that the effluent from Ottawa WWTP shows chronic toxicity to *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and *Pimephales promelas*. Limits and increased monitoring to twice per year are proposed.

Monitoring for water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH is proposed to be removed from station 801, and dissolved oxygen is proposed to be removed from station 901. These data are not needed for reasonable potential analyses.

To ensure that data is obtained that allows Ohio EPA to make water quality-related decisions, a special condition is proposed in Part II of the permit that provides guidance on the analytical method detection limits (MDLs) the permittee should use in analyzing for contaminants.

A compliance schedule has been developed to address the long term stockpiling of biosolids on the sand filters at the facility.

In Part II of the permit, special conditions are included that address sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) reporting; operator certification, minimum staffing, and operator of record; whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing; storm water compliance; mercury variance; supplemental effluent data; and outfall signage.

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PROCEDURES FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE FORMULATION OF FINAL DETERMINATIONS

The draft action shall be issued as a final action unless the Director revises the draft after consideration of the record of a public meeting or written comments, or upon disapproval by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Within thirty days of the date of the Public Notice, any person may request or petition for a public meeting for presentation of evidence, statements, or opinions. The purpose of the public meeting is to obtain additional evidence. Statements concerning the issues raised by the party requesting the meeting are invited. Evidence may be presented by the applicant, the state, and other parties, and following presentation of such evidence other interested persons may present testimony of facts or statements of opinion.

Requests for public meetings shall be in writing and shall state the action of the Director objected to, the questions to be considered, and the reasons the action is contested. Such requests should be emailed to HClerk@epa.ohio.gov or mailed to:

Legal Records Section
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments upon the discharge permit. Comments should be submitted by email to epa.dswcomments@epa.ohio.gov (preferred method) or delivered in person or by mail no later than 30 days after the date of this Public Notice. Deliver or mail all comments to:

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Attention: Division of Surface Water
Permits Processing Unit
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049

The Ohio EPA permit number and Public Notice numbers should appear on each page of any submitted comments. All comments received no later than 30 days after the date of the Public Notice will be considered.

Citizens may conduct file reviews regarding specific companies or sites. Appointments are necessary to conduct file reviews because requests to review files have increased dramatically in recent years. The first 250 pages copied are free. For requests to copy more than 250 pages, there is a five-cent charge for each page copied. Payment is required by check or money order, made payable to Treasurer State of Ohio.

For additional information about this fact sheet or the draft permit, contact Alex Young, (419) 373-3017, alexander.young@epa.ohio.gov.

INFORMATION REGARDING CERTAIN WATER QUALITY BASED EFFLUENT LIMITS

This draft permit may contain proposed water-quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) for parameters that **are not** priority pollutants. (See the following link for a list of the priority pollutants: https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/35/pretreatment/Pretreatment_Program_Priority_Pollutant_Detection_Limits.pdf.) In accordance with ORC 6111.03(J)(3), the Director established these WQBELs after considering, to the extent consistent with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, evidence relating to the technical feasibility and economic reasonableness of removing the polluting properties from those wastes and to evidence relating to conditions calculated to result from that action and their relation to benefits to the people of the state and to

accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter. This determination was made based on data and information available at the time the permit was drafted, which included the contents of the timely submitted NPDES permit renewal application, along with any and all pertinent information available to the Director.

This public notice allows the permittee to provide to the Director for consideration during this public comment period additional site-specific pertinent and factual information with respect to the technical feasibility and economic reasonableness for achieving compliance with the proposed final effluent limitations for these parameters. The permittee shall email to epa.dswcomments@epa.ohio.gov (preferred method) or deliver or mail this information to:

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Attention: Division of Surface Water
Permits Processing Unit
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049

Should the applicant need additional time to review, obtain or develop site-specific pertinent and factual information with respect to the technical feasibility and economic reasonableness of achieving compliance with these limitations, a written request for any additional time shall be sent to the above address no later than 30 days after the Public Notice Date on Page 1.

Should the applicant determine that compliance with the proposed WQBELs for parameters other than the priority pollutants is technically and/or economically unattainable, the permittee may submit an application for a variance to the applicable WQS used to develop the proposed effluent limitation in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in OAC 3745-33-07(D). The permittee shall submit this application to the above address no later than 30 days after the Public Notice Date.

Alternately, the applicant may propose the development of site-specific WQS pursuant to OAC 3745-1-39. The permittee shall submit written notification regarding their intent to develop site specific WQS for parameters that are not priority pollutants to the above address no later than 30 days after the Public Notice Date.

LOCATION OF DISCHARGE/RECEIVING WATER USE CLASSIFICATION

Ottawa WWTP discharges to Blanchard River at River Mile 22.1 Figure 1 shows the approximate location of the facility.

This segment of the Blanchard River is described by Ohio EPA River Code: 04-160 Hydrologic Unit Code: 04100008-06-02, County: Putnam, Ecoregion: Huron-Erie Lake Plains. The Blanchard River is designated for the following uses under Ohio's WQS (OAC 3745-1-11): Warmwater Habitat, Agricultural Water Supply, Industrial Water Supply, and Primary Contact Recreation.

Use designations define the goals and expectations of a waterbody. These goals are set for aquatic life protection, recreation use and water supply use, and are defined in the Ohio WQS (OAC 3745-1-07). The use designations for individual waterbodies are listed in rules -08 through -32 of the Ohio WQS. Once the goals are set, numeric WQS are developed to protect these uses. Different uses have different water quality criteria.

Use designations for aquatic life protection include habitats for coldwater fish and macroinvertebrates, warmwater aquatic life and waters with exceptional communities of warmwater organisms. These uses all meet the goals of the federal CWA. Ohio WQS also include aquatic life use designations for waterbodies which cannot meet the CWA goals because of human-caused conditions that cannot be remedied without causing fundamental changes to land use and widespread economic impact. The dredging and clearing of some small streams to support agricultural or urban drainage is the most common of these conditions. These streams are given Modified Warmwater or Limited Resource Water designations.

Recreation uses are defined by the depth of the waterbody and the potential for wading or swimming. Uses are defined for bathing waters, swimming/canoeing (Primary Contact Recreation) and wading only (Secondary Contact which are generally waters too shallow for swimming or canoeing).

Water supply uses are defined by the actual or potential use of the waterbody. Public Water Supply designations apply near existing water intakes so that waters are safe to drink with standard treatment. Most other waters are designated for agricultural water supply and industrial water supply.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Ottawa WWTP was constructed in 1998 and last upgraded in 2019. The average design flow is 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD). Ottawa WWTP serves the Village of Ottawa, Village of Glandorf, Sewer District #1, Sewer District #2, and Pohle Road District. Ottawa WWTP has the following treatment processes (Figure 2):

- Fine Screen
- Grit Removal
- Flow Equalization
- Oxidation Ditch
- Addition of Alum
- Secondary Clarifiers
- Ultraviolet Disinfection

Ottawa WWTP has one bypass. Flows that exceed the hydraulic capacity of the WWTP are diverted to a 3.0 MG equalization (EQ) basin. The EQ basin includes an overflow (outfall 002) which may only discharge when a discharge is justified under the bypass conditions in Part III of the permit. EQ overflows via outfall 002 are disinfected prior to discharge. The Village of Ottawa has 100% separated sewers.

The Village of Ottawa does not have an approved pretreatment program. There are 2 industrial users that contribute a total average daily flow of 0.014 mgd.

Ottawa WWTP utilizes the following sewage sludge treatment processes:

- Aerobic Digestion
- Polymer, Lime, Ferric Chloride and Alum Addition
- Sand Bed Dewatering

Table 1 shows the last five years of sludge removed from Ottawa WWTP. Treated sludge is land applied.

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING DISCHARGE

Table 2 presents the effluent violations for Ottawa WWTP during the previous five years. These violations were not caused by a known process error or upset condition.

Table 3 presents the average annual effluent flow rate for Ottawa WWTP for the previous five years. Ottawa WWTP has an estimated infiltration/inflow (I/I) rate of 0.17 MGD. Ottawa WWTP performs the following activities to minimize I/I: televising sanitary lines, lining sanitary sewers, performing spot repairs.

SSOs are reported at station 300. One SSO was reported in the previous five years on 1/26/2021.

Table 4 presents data characterizing bypass activity at Ottawa WWTP for the previous five years. Bypasses are reported at station 002.

Table 5 presents data characterizing the annual total phosphorus load from Ottawa WWTP during the previous five years.

Table 6 presents chemical specific data compiled from supplemental effluent testing data submitted as part of the NPDES renewal application and from data collected by Ohio EPA.

Table 7 presents a summary of unaltered Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Data are presented for the period January 2019 to February 2024, and current permit limits are provided for comparison.

Table 8 summarizes the chemical specific data for outfall 001 by presenting the average and maximum PEQ values.

Table 9 summarizes the results of acute and chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests of the final effluent, using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) as test organisms.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT ON RECEIVING WATERS

Pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, each state is required to develop and submit a list to US EPA of its impaired and threatened waters (e.g. stream/river segments, lakes). For each water on the list, the state identifies the pollutant(s) causing the impairment, when known. The Pike Run-Blanchard River watershed assessment unit, which includes the Blanchard River in the vicinity of Ottawa WWTP, is listed as impaired for aquatic life and recreation on Ohio's 303(d) list.

The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program focuses on identifying and restoring polluted rivers, streams, lakes, and other surface water bodies. A TMDL is a written, quantitative assessment of water quality problems

in a water body and contributing sources of pollution. It specifies the amount a pollutant needs to be reduced to meet water quality standards (WQS), allocates pollutant load reductions, and provides the basis for taking actions needed to restore a water body. A Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) report was approved for the Blanchard River in July 2009.

An assessment of the impact of a permitted point source on the immediate receiving waters includes an evaluation of the available chemical/physical, biological, and habitat data which have been collected by Ohio EPA pursuant to the Five-Year Basin Approach for Monitoring and NPDES Reissuance. Other data may be used provided it was collected in accordance with Ohio EPA methods and protocols as specified by the Ohio WQS and Ohio EPA guidance documents. Other information which may be evaluated includes but is not limited to: NPDES permittee self-monitoring data; effluent and mixing zone bioassays conducted by Ohio EPA, the permittee, or U.S. EPA.

In evaluating this data, Ohio EPA attempts to link environmental stresses and measured pollutant exposure to the health and diversity of biological communities. Stresses can include pollutant discharges (permitted and unpermitted), land use effects, and habitat modifications. Indicators of exposure to these stresses include whole effluent toxicity tests, fish tissue chemical data, and fish health biomarkers (for example, fish blood tests).

Use attainment is a term which describes the degree to which environmental indicators are either above or below criteria specified by the Ohio WQS (OAC 3745-1). Assessing use attainment status for aquatic life uses primarily relies on the Ohio EPA biological criteria (OAC 3745-1-07; Table 7-1). These criteria apply to rivers and streams outside of mixing zones. Numerical biological criteria are based on measuring several characteristics of the fish and macroinvertebrate communities; these characteristics are combined into multimetric biological indices including the Index of Biotic Integrity and modified Index of Well-Being, which indicate the response of the fish community, and the Invertebrate Community Index, which indicates the response of the macroinvertebrate community. Numerical criteria are broken down by ecoregion, use designation, and stream or river size. Ohio has five ecoregions defined by common topography, land use, potential vegetation, and soil type.

Three attainment status results are possible at each sampling location -full, partial, or non-attainment. Full attainment means that all of the applicable indices meet the biocriteria. Partial attainment means that one or more of the applicable indices fails meet the biocriteria. Nonattainment means that either none of the applicable indices meet the biocriteria or one of the organism groups indicates poor or very poor performance. An aquatic life use attainment table (see Table 10) is constructed based on the sampling results and is arranged from upstream to downstream and includes the sampling locations indicated by river mile, the applicable biological indices, the use attainment status (i.e., full, partial, or non), the Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index, and comments and observations for each sampling location.

The Blanchard River is impaired for aquatic life and recreation due to the following: point sources such as CSOs, failing home sewage treatment systems (HSTS), and manure from livestock operations. The river section downstream of the WWTP is in full attainment for aquatic life. Ottawa WWTP is not likely contributing to the impairments in the Blanchard River.

The TMDL for the Blanchard River section near Ottawa states the following regarding aquatic life use:

“No impact attributed to the Ottawa WWTP discharge was apparent in the performance of the fish and macroinvertebrate assemblages. Siltation and generally slow current velocity appeared to be the principle determinants of macroinvertebrate and fish community structure in the Blanchard River Large River Assessment Unit (LRAU).”

The TMDL is available through the Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water website at:

https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/reports-data/maumee-river-watershed

The full Integrated Report is available through the Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water website at: https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/reports-data/ohio-integrated-water-quality-monitoring-and-assessment-report

Additionally, in September 2023, the *Maumee Watershed Nutrient TMDL* was approved by US EPA. The TMDL was developed to reduce phosphorus loadings from the Maumee River to restore beneficial uses of drinking water, aquatic life, and recreation in the following assessment units: Lake Erie Shoreline, Open Water, and Islands of the Western Basin. The TMDL assigned an individual wasteload allocation to Ottawa WWTP of 750 kg of total phosphorus for the critical season (March through July). Compliance with this individual wasteload allocation will be regulated through the Maumee Watershed Total Phosphorus NPDES General Permit, under which Ottawa WWTP has been granted coverage.

The *Maumee Watershed Nutrient TMDL Report*, as well as the TMDL for the Blanchard River, and related information are available through the Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water website at: https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/reports-data/maumee-river-watershed

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER-QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITS

Determining appropriate effluent concentrations is a multiple-step process in which parameters are identified as likely to be discharged by a facility, evaluated with respect to Ohio water quality criteria, and examined to determine the likelihood that the existing effluent could violate the calculated limits.

Parameter Selection

Effluent data for the Ottawa WWTP were used to determine what parameters should undergo WLA. The parameters discharged are identified by the data available to Ohio EPA, DMR data submitted by the permittee, compliance sampling data collected by Ohio EPA, and any other data submitted by the permittee, such as priority pollutant scans required by the NPDES application or by pretreatment, or other special conditions in the NPDES permit. The sources of effluent data used in this evaluation are as follows:

Self-monitoring data (DMR)	January 2019 through January 2024
NPDES renewal application data	2024
Ohio EPA compliance sampling data	2023

Statistical Outliers and Other Non-representative Data

The data were examined and no values were removed from the evaluation.

This data is evaluated statistically, and PEQ values are calculated for each pollutant. Average PEQ (PEQ_{avg}) values represent the 95th percentile of monthly average data, and maximum PEQ (PEQ_{max}) values represent the 95th percentile of all data points (see Table 8). See Modeling Guidance #1 for more information on PEQ calculations, available through the Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water website at: https://www.epa.ohio.gov/portals/35/guidance/model1.pdf

The PEQ values are used according to Ohio rules to compare to applicable WQS and allowable WLA values for each pollutant evaluated. Initially, PEQ values are compared to the applicable average and maximum WQS. If both PEQ values are less than 25 percent of the applicable WQS, the pollutant does not have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of WQS, and no WLA is done for that parameter. If either PEQ_{avg} or PEQ_{max} is greater than 25 percent of the applicable WQS, a WLA is conducted to determine whether the parameter exhibits reasonable potential and needs to have a limit or if monitoring is required (see Table 11).

Wasteload Allocation

For those parameters that require a WLA, the results are based on the uses assigned to the receiving waterbody in OAC 3745-1. Dischargers are allocated pollutant loadings/concentrations based on the Ohio WQS (OAC 3745-1). Most pollutants are allocated by a mass-balance method because they do not break down in the receiving water. By rule, mixing zones are not authorized for pollutants, such as mercury, which have been designated as bioaccumulative chemicals of concern (BCCs). For BCCs, the WLA is set equal to the respective WQS value.

The methodology employed generally depends on whether the facility is considered a direct discharger to a (1) free-flowing receiving water/stream or (2) non-flowing receiving water/Lake.

For free flowing streams, WLAs for both average and maximum criteria are performed using the following general equation:

Discharger WLA = (Downstream Flow x WQS) - (Upstream Flow x Background Concentration).

Discharger WLAs are divided by the discharge flow so that the allocations are expressed as concentrations.

WLAs for direct discharges to lakes are performed using the following equation for average criteria:

Discharger WLA = (11 x WQS) – (10 x Background Concentration).

The applicable waterbody uses for this facility's discharge and the associated stream design flows are as follows:

Aquatic life (Warmwater Habitat)		
Toxics (metals, organics, etc.)	Average	Annual 7Q10
	Maximum	Annual 1Q10
Ammonia	Average	Summer 30Q10
		Winter 30Q10
Wildlife		Annual 90Q10
Agricultural Water Supply		Harmonic mean flow
Human Health (nondrinking)		Harmonic mean flow

Allocations are developed using a percentage of stream design flow as specified in Table 12, and allocations cannot exceed the Inside Mixing Zone Maximum (IMZM) criteria.

The data used in the WLA are listed in Table 11 and Table 12. The WLA results to maintain all applicable criteria are presented in Table 13.

Whole Effluent Toxicity Wasteload Allocation

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) is the total toxic effect of an effluent on aquatic life measured directly with a toxicity test. Acute WET measures short term effects of the effluent while chronic WET measures longer term and potentially more subtle effects of the effluent. WQC for WET are 0.3 TUa for acute toxicity and 1.0 TUc for chronic toxicity (OAC 3745-1-44).

There are two separate reasonable potential procedures in Ohio - one for the Lake Erie watershed and one for the Ohio River watershed. Dischargers in the Ohio River watershed are assessed using OAC 3745-33-07(B).

Dischargers in the Lake Erie watershed are assessed in accordance with the "Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative Implementation Procedures" contained in 40 CFR Part 132, Appendix F, Procedure 6.

The WLA calculations for WET are similar to those for aquatic life criteria - using the chronic toxicity unit (TUc) and 7Q10 flow for the average and the acute toxicity unit (TUa) and 1Q10 flow for the maximum. WET WLAs are based on meeting the values of 0.3 TUa and 1.0 TUc downstream of the discharge and include any available dilution. These values are the levels of effluent toxicity that should not cause instream toxicity during critical low-flow conditions. WLAs for acute toxicity are capped at 1.0 TUa unless the discharger demonstrates that an Area-of-Initial-Mixing (AIM) exists under OAC 3745-1-06, or that one of the factors in OAC 3745-33-07(B)(5)-(9) allows a higher TUa limit to be granted. For the purposes of establishing WET limitations, the values of 1.0 TUa and 1.0 TUc are the most restrictive limitations that can be applied in NPDES permits [OAC 3745-33-07(B)(10)].

For Ottawa WWTP, the WLA values for outfall 001 are 0.7 TUa and 1.42 TUc.

The chronic toxicity unit (TUc) is defined as 100 divided by the estimate of the effluent concentration which causes a 25% reduction in growth or reproduction of test organisms (IC25):

$$TUc = 100/IC25$$

This equation applies outside the mixing zone for warmwater, modified warmwater, exceptional warmwater, coldwater, and seasonal salmonid use designations except when the following equation is more restrictive (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* only):

TUc = 100/geometric mean of No Observed Effect Concentration and Lowest Observed Effect Concentration

The acute toxicity unit (TUa) is defined as 100 divided by the concentration in water having 50% chance of causing death to aquatic life (LC50) for the most sensitive test species:

$$TUa = 100/LC50$$

This equation applies outside the mixing zone for all designated waters. Based on the above, a value of 1.0 TUa is the lowest value that can be calculated using the equation. TUa values between 0.2 and 1.0 are based on an interpolation of toxic effects where an LC50 cannot be identified.

When the acute WLA is less than 1.0 TUa, it may be defined as a ratio of the stream dilution to the effluent flow:

Acute Dilution Ratio (downstream flow to discharger flow)	Allowable Effluent Toxicity (percent effects in 100% effluent)
up to 2 to 1	30
greater than 2 to 1 but less than 2.7 to 1	40
2.7 to 1 to 3.3 to 1	50

$$\text{Acute Dilution Ratio} = \frac{1Q10 + [\text{WWTP flow rate}]}{[\text{WWTP flow rate}]} = \frac{5.42 \text{ cfs} + 4.64 \text{ cfs}}{4.64 \text{ cfs}} = 2.2$$

The acute WLA for Ottawa WWTP can be expressed as 40 percent mortality in 100 percent effluent based on the dilution ratio of 2.2 to 1. If the acute dilution ratio is less than 3.3 to 1.0, and there is evidence that effluent values between 0.3 TUa and 1.0 TUa cause or contribute to violations of WQS, the permittee may be required to investigate and remediate toxicity in this range.

REASONABLE POTENTIAL/EFFLUENT LIMITS/MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

After appropriate effluent limits are calculated, the reasonable potential of the discharger to violate the WQS must be determined. Each parameter is examined and placed in a defined "group". Parameters that do not have a WQS or do not require a WLA based on the initial screening are assigned to either group 1 or 2. For the allocated parameters, the preliminary effluent limits (PEL) based on the most restrictive average and maximum WLAs are selected from Table 13. The average PEL (PEL_{avg}) is compared to the average PEQ (PEQ_{avg}) from Table 8, and the PEL_{max} is compared to the PEQ_{max}. Based on the calculated percentage of the allocated value [($PEQ_{avg} \div PEL_{avg}$) X 100, or ($PEQ_{max} \div PEL_{max}$) X 100)], the parameters are assigned to group 3, 4, or 5. The groupings are listed in Table 14.

The final effluent limits are determined by evaluating the groupings in conjunction with other applicable rules and regulations. Table 15 presents the final effluent limits and monitoring requirements proposed for Ottawa WWTP outfall 001 and the basis for their recommendation. Unless otherwise indicated, the monitoring frequencies proposed in the permit are continued from the existing permit.

Summer Ammonia, Total Suspended Solids, Dissolved Oxygen, and 5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand

The limits proposed for summer ammonia, dissolved oxygen, total suspended solids, and 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand are all based on plant design criteria. The TSS and CBOD5 limits are more stringent than the Secondary Treatment Standards in 40 CFR Part 133. The current summer ammonia limits have been evaluated using the WLA procedures and are protective of WQS for ammonia toxicity. The current dissolved oxygen limit is protective of WQS.

Oil and Grease, pH, and *Escherichia coli*

Limits proposed for oil and grease, pH, and *Escherichia coli* are based on WQS (OAC 3745-1-35 and 37). Primary contact recreation *E. coli* standards apply to the Blanchard River.

Pentachlorophenol

The Ohio EPA risk assessment (Table 14) pentachlorophenol in group 5, which recommends limits to protect water quality. This placement, as well as the data in Table 7 and Table 8, indicates that the reasonable potential to exceed WQS exists and limits are necessary to protect water quality. For these parameters, the PEQ is greater than 100 percent of the WLA. Pollutants that meet this requirement must have permit limits under OAC 3745-33-07(A)(1).

Dioxin Toxicity Equivalents

Due to the detection of pentachlorophenol in the effluent discharge at outfall 001, toxicity equivalents with no limits are proposed to be monitored annually in accordance with OAC 3745-33-07(A)(4).

Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Dissolved Hexavalent Chromium, Free Cyanide, Lead, Nickel, Nitrate & Nitrate, Total Filterable Residue, and Zinc

The Ohio EPA risk assessment (Table 14) places cadmium, copper, chromium, dissolved hexavalent chromium, free cyanide, lead, nickel, nitrate & nitrate, total filterable residue, and zinc in groups 2 and 3. This placement, as well as the data in Table 7 and Table 8, support that these parameters do not have the reasonable potential to contribute to WQS exceedances, and limits are not necessary to protect water quality. Monitoring is proposed to document that these pollutants continue to remain at low levels.

Antimony, Arsenic, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Methylene Chloride, Selenium, Silver, Titanium, and Toluene

The Ohio EPA risk assessment (Table 14) places antimony, arsenic, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, methylene chloride, selenium, silver, titanium, and toluene in groups 2 and 3. This placement, as well as the data in Table 7 and Table 8, support that these parameters do not have the reasonable potential to contribute to WQS exceedances, and limits are not necessary to protect water quality. No new monitoring is proposed. Monitoring for selenium is proposed to be removed. Data submitted for the supplemental data NPDES application requirement will provide data for future reasonable potential analyses for each of these parameters.

Winter Ammonia
Winter ammonia was evaluated using the WLA procedures and it was determined that current discharge levels are protective of WQS for ammonia toxicity and no limit is needed. Monitoring is proposed to continue.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
Monitoring total kjeldahl nitrogen is proposed to continue. The purpose of the monitoring is to maintain a nutrient data set for use in the future total maximum daily load (TMDL) study.

Temperature and Flow
Monitoring for theses parameters is proposed to continue in order to evaluate the performance of the treatment plant.

Dissolved Orthophosphate and Total Phosphorus
Phosphorus is limited based on provisions of OAC 3745-33-06(C). Monitoring for dissolved orthophosphate (as P) and total phosphorus is required by ORC 6111.03. This monitoring will further develop nutrient datasets that are used in stream and watershed assessments and studies. Because Ohio EPA monitoring, as well as other in-stream monitoring, for dissolved orthophosphate is taken by grab sample, grab samples are proposed for orthophosphate to maintain consistent data. The grab samples must be filtered within 15 minutes of collection using a 0.45-micron filter. The filtered sample must be analyzed within 48 hours.

In September 2023, the *Maumee Watershed Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load* (TMDL) Report was approved by US EPA. The TMDL was developed to restore full attainment of the designated uses in the Western Basin of Lake Erie, which experience frequent and extensive harmful algal blooms due to nutrient contributions, much of which is delivered by the Maumee River. The TMDL assigned Ottawa WWTP an individual wasteload allocation of 750 kg of total phosphorus for the critical season (March through July). Compliance with this individual wasteload allocation will be regulated through the Maumee Watershed Total Phosphorus NPDES General Permit, under which Ottawa WWTP has been granted coverage

Mercury
The Ottawa WWTP permit was renewed on April 1, 2014, and included coverage under the general variance for mercury and variance-based limits. Based on the monitoring results from 2019 to 2024, and the new application information, the Ottawa WWTP has determined that the facility will not be able to meet a 30-day average permit limit of 1.3 ng/l based on complying with the water quality criteria. However, the effluent data shows that the permittee can meet the mercury annual average value of 12 ng/l. The permittee's application has also demonstrated to the satisfaction of Ohio EPA that there is no readily apparent means of complying with the WQBEL without constructing prohibitively expensive end-of-pipe controls for mercury. Based upon these demonstrations, the Ottawa WWTP is eligible for renewal of the mercury variance under OAC 3745-1-38(H).

Ottawa WWTP submitted information supporting the renewal of the variance. The permittee performed monitoring, contacting dentists, performed wastewater line flushing, eliminated infiltration, and monitored industrial users to reduce the amount of mercury coming being discharged. The calculation of the PEQ_{avg} value from 2019 to 2024 compared to the PEQ_{avg} calculated at the time the original variance was issued shows a

reduction from 7.1 to 4.5 ng/L. The Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) schedule developed from the original variance continues to be implemented, and further reductions in mercury may be possible.

Ohio EPA has reviewed the mercury variance application and has determined that it meets the requirements of the OAC. A condition in Part II of the NPDES permit lists the provisions of the mercury variance, and includes the following requirements:

- A variance-based monthly average effluent limit of 4.5 ng/l, which was developed from sampling data submitted by the permittee;
- A requirement that the permittee make reasonable progress to meet the WQBEL for mercury by implementing the plan of study, which has been developed as part of the PMP;
- Low-level mercury monitoring of the plant's influent and effluent;
- A requirement that the annual average mercury effluent concentration is less than or equal to 12 ng/l as specified in the plan of study;
- A summary of the elements of the plan of study;
- A requirement to submit an annual report on implementation of the PMP; and
- A requirement for submittal of a certification stating that all permit conditions related to implementing the plan of study and the PMP have been satisfied, and whether compliance with the monthly average WQBEL for mercury has been achieved.

The current daily max value in the existing permit is lower than the WQC of 1700 ng/L Due to antibacksliding provisions the existing limit of 1250 ng/L will be kept.

Whole Effluent Toxicity Reasonable Potential
Evaluating the acute and chronic toxicity results in Table 9, and Attachment 1, under the provisions of 40 CFR Part 132, Appendix F, Procedure 6, gives a chronic PEQ of 2.8 TU_c for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and 2.3 TU_c for *Pimephales promelas*. Reasonable potential for toxicity is demonstrated since these values exceed the WLA value 1.4 TU_c. Consistent with Procedure 6 and OAC 3745-33-07(B), a monthly average limit of 1.4 TU_c and a daily maximum limit of 1.0 TU_a are proposed for both species. Increased monitoring to twice a year is also proposed.

Additional Monitoring Requirements
Monitoring for water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH is proposed to be removed from station 801, and dissolved oxygen is proposed to be removed from station 901. These data are not needed for reasonable potential analyses.

Monitoring for selenium is proposed to be removed from influent monitoring station 601 because it is being removed from outfall monitoring.

Additional monitoring requirements proposed at the final effluent, influent and upstream/downstream stations are included for all facilities in Ohio and vary according to the type and size of the discharge. In addition to permit compliance, this data is used to assist in the evaluation of effluent quality and treatment plant performance and for designing plant improvements and conducting future stream studies.

Sludge
Limits and monitoring requirements proposed for the disposal of sewage sludge by the following management practices are based on OAC 3745-40, land application, removal to sanitary landfill, and transfer to another facility with an NPDES permit. .

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Compliance Schedule

Biosolids storage - A compliance schedule is proposed for the Village to submit a plan to remove the biosolids that are stored on the sand filters. Details are in Part I, C of the permit.

New Limits - A 36-month compliance schedule is proposed to meet the new limits for pentachlorophenol. Details are in Part I, C of the permit.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reporting

Provisions for reporting SSOs are again proposed in this permit. These provisions include: the reporting of the system-wide number of SSO occurrences on monthly operating reports; telephone notification of Ohio EPA and the local health department, and 5-day follow up written reports for certain high risk SSOs; and preparation of an annual report that is submitted to Ohio EPA and made available to the public. Many of these provisions were already required under the "Noncompliance Notification", "Records Retention", and "Facility Operation and Quality Control" general conditions in Part III of Ohio NPDES permits.

Operator Certification and Operator of Record

Operator certification requirements have been included in Part II of the permit in accordance with rules effective on August 15, 2018 (OAC 3745-7). These rules require the Ottawa WWTP to have a Class III wastewater treatment plant operator in charge of the sewage treatment plant operations discharging through outfall 001. These rules also require the permittee to designate one or more operator of record to oversee the technical operation of the treatment works and sewerage system.

Outfall Signage

Part II of the permit includes requirements for the permittee to place and maintain a sign at each outfall to the Blanchard River providing information about the discharge. Signage at outfalls is required pursuant to OAC 3745-33-08(A).

NPDES Renewal Application Supplemental Effluent Data

The permittee must submit supplemental effluent data as part of the next NPDES permit renewal application. A minimum of three samples must be tested for 101 parameters, each collected within four and one-half years of the application submission date. The complete list of parameters to be analyzed is contained in Table 2 of "Appendix J to Part 122 - NPDES Permit Testing Requirements for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (§122.21(j))." Existing effluent data may be used, if available, in lieu of sampling performed solely for the purpose of the renewal application. See Part II of the permit for details.

Method Detection Limit Reporting

When submitting monitoring results in eDMR, the permittee must report all detected concentration values above the method detection limit (MDL), even if that value is below the quantification level. A detection above the MDL indicates the presence of a pollutant with strong confidence, which must be considered in reasonable potential analyses. Per OAC 3745-33-07(C)(2)(c), for the purpose of assessing compliance, any value reported below the quantification level shall be considered in compliance with an effluent limit.

Part III

Part III of the permit details standard conditions that include monitoring, reporting requirements, compliance responsibilities, and general requirements.

Storm Water Compliance

To comply with industrial storm water regulations, the permittee submitted a form for "No Exposure Certification" which was signed on April 24, 2024. The certification number is 2GRN00443*GG. Compliance with the industrial storm water regulations must be re-affirmed every five years. No later than April 23, 2029, the permittee must submit a new form for "No Exposure Certification" or make other provisions to comply with the industrial storm water regulations.

Figure 1. Location of Ottawa WWTP

Figure 2. Diagram of Wastewater Treatment System

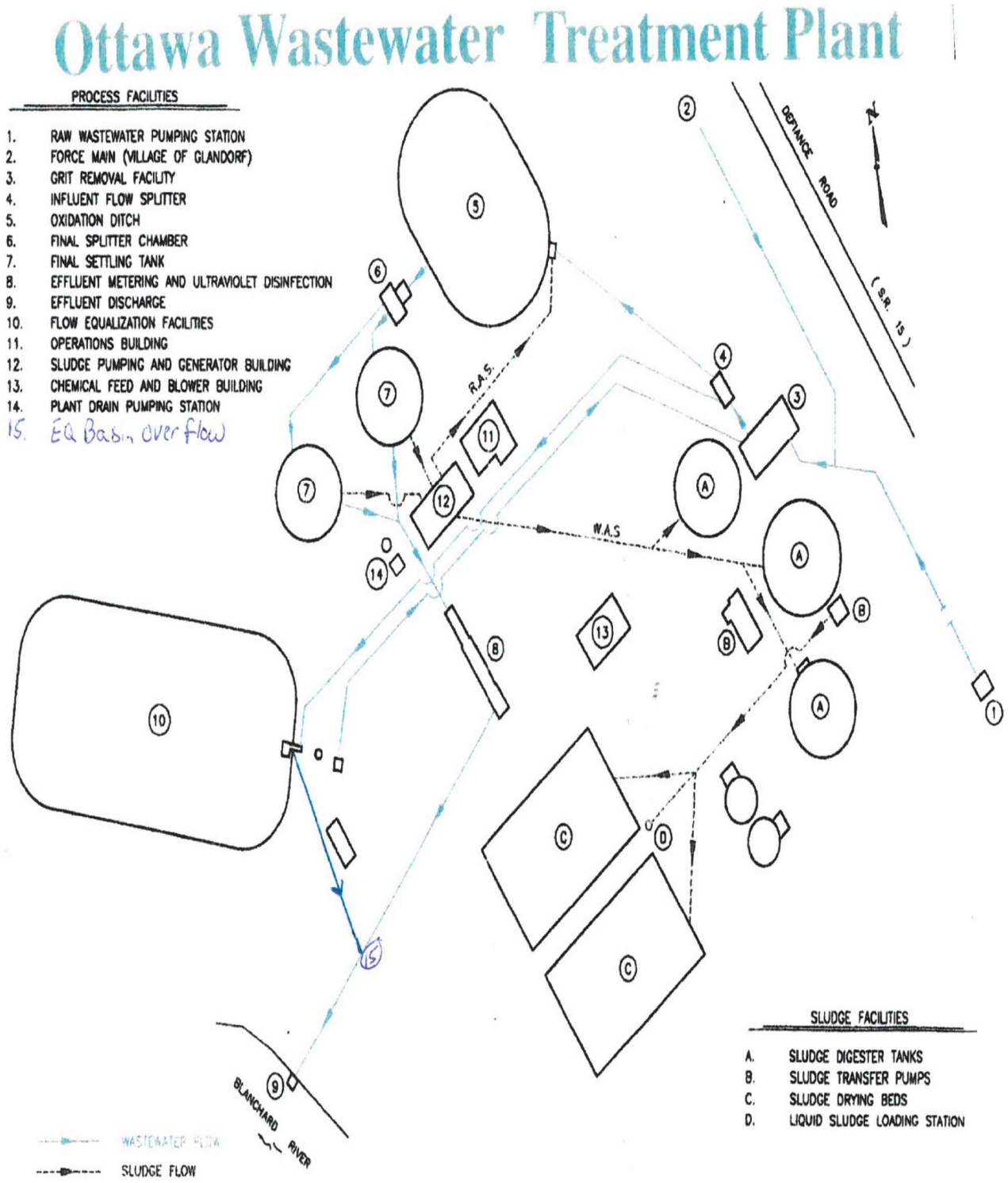

Table 1. Sewage Sludge Removal

Year	Dry Tons Removed
2019	0
2020	0
2021	0
2022	144
2023	0

Table 2. Effluent Violations for Outfall 001

Parameter	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[a]
Phosphorus, Total (P)	0	3	2	2	0	0
Total Suspended Solids	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**0**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**

[a] data set ends 1/31/2024

Table 3. Average Annual Effluent Flow Rates

Flow Rate (Million Gallons per Day)					
Year	# obs	Average	Median	95th Percentile	Maximum
2019	365	1.8	1.4	4.5	13.7
2020	366	1.6	1.3	3.1	7.5
2021	365	1.5	1.2	3.0	5.2
2022	365	1.0	0.9	2.5	4.0
2023	365	1.0	0.78	2.5	4.4
2024[a]	31	1.5	1.4	2.7	3.1

[a] data set ends 1/31/2024

Table 4. Bypass Discharges at Outfall 002

	Year	Days with reported bypass flow	Annual Bypass Volume (Millions of Gallons)	Median Bypass Volume (Millions of Gallons)	Median TSS (mg/L)	Median CBOD (mg/L)
	2019	3	2.1	0.7	15.5	10.1
	2020	7	8.0	1.4	58.0	9.3
	2021	2	2.9	1.4	20.5	5.5
	2022	2	0.5	0.2	23.0	6.8
	2023	3	2.5	0.6	37.0	7.0
	2024[a]	0	0	0	0	0

[a] data set ends 1/31/2024

Table 5. Calculated Total Phosphorus Loadings

Year	Median Phosphorus (mg/L)	Median Flow (MGD)	Median Loading (kg/day)
2019	0.12	1.4	0.64
2020	0.11	1.3	0.55
2021	0.22	1.2	0.99
2022	0.15	0.9	0.48
2023	0.14	0.8	0.41
2024[b]	0.13	0.8	0.41

[b] = data set ends on 1/31/24
MGD = million gallons per day

Table 6. Effluent Characterization Using Supplemental Effluent Data and Ohio EPA Data

Parameter*	Ohio EPA	Ohio EPA	Form 2A	Form 2A	Form 2A
	10/24/2023	11/28/2023	1/23/2024	1/24/2024	1/25/2024
Total Filterable Reside(mg/L)	844	748	NT	NT	NT
Antimony	0.548	0.578	AA(2)	AA(2)	AA(2)
Arsenic	1.21	0.467	AA (0.4)	AA (0.4)	AA (0.4)
Cadmium	0.074	0.021	NT	NT	NT
Chromium	2.65	AA (0.228)	NT	NT	NT
Copper	9.02	2.09	NT	NT	NT
Lead	0.684	AA (0.145)	NT	NT	NT
Nickel	3.62	0.917	NT	NT	NT
Selenium	1.08	0.74	NT	NT	NT
Silver	0.05	AA (0.0104)	AA (0.4)	AA (0.4)	AA (0.4)
Zinc	40.9	19.4	NT	NT	NT
Ammonia (mg/L)	1.31	AA (0.045)	NT	NT	NT
Nitrate + Nitrite (mg/L)	13.6	9.77	NT	NT	NT
Acetone	3.7	AA (0.545)	NT	NT	NT
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	AA (0.277)	0.287	AA (0.4)	AA (0.4)	AA (0.4)
Methylene chloride	AA (0.303)	1.13	AA (0.5)	AA (0.5)	AA (0.5)
Titanium	3.22	AA (0.808)	NT	NT	NT
Toluene	0.271	AA (0.234)	AA (0.3)	AA (0.3)	AA (0.3)
Pentachlorophenol	AA (10.7)	10.9	AA (8.05)	AA (8.05)	AA (8.05)

* All values reported in µg/L unless otherwise denoted
AA = not-detected (analytical method detection limit)
NT = not tested

Table 7. Effluent Characterization Using Self-Monitoring Data

Parameter	Unit	Current Limits		# Obs	Percentiles		Data Range
		30 Day	Daily		50th	95th	
Water Temperature	°C	Monitoring Only		1857	15	22	3 - 24
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	--	5.4[m]	1857	8.86	7.3**	6.52 - 12.8
Total Suspended Solids	kg/day	250	363[w]	734	16.9	139	2.01 - 998
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	22	32[w]	734	4	19	1 - 124
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	10.0	67	< 4.5	< 4.5	0 - 3.7
Nitrogen, Ammonia - Summer	kg/day	35.5	55.0[w]	362	.23	4.14	.0341 - 14.6
Nitrogen, Ammonia - Summer	mg/L	3.1	4.8[w]	362	.051	.981	.0053 - 5.1
Nitrogen, Ammonia - Winter	mg/L	Monitoring Only		372	.0395	.394	.0017 - 2.31
Nitrogen Kjeldahl, Total	mg/L	Monitoring Only		67	.62	4.45	0 - 11
Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total	mg/L	Monitoring Only		67	5.05	14	.16 - 16.8
Phosphorus, Total	kg/day	11.4	17.0[w]	249	.627	4.01	0 - 22.4
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	1.0	1.5[w]	249	.14	.738	0 - 2.59
Orthophosphate, Dissolved	mg/L	Monitoring Only		61	.02	.19	0 - .49
Selenium, TR	µg/L	Monitoring Only		61	< .2	1	0 - 2
Cadmium, Total (Cd)	µg/L	Monitoring Only		1	--	--	< .1
Nickel, TR	µg/L	Monitoring Only		28	3	4	0 - 4
Zinc, TR	µg/L	Monitoring Only		28	28.5	60.6	11 - 103
Cadmium, TR	µg/L	Monitoring Only		11	--	--	< .1
Lead, TR	µg/L	Monitoring Only		28	< .2	2.3	0 - 4
Chromium, TR	µg/L	Monitoring Only		28	2	2.65	0 - 3
Copper, TR	µg/L	Monitoring Only		28	3	8.65	0 - 9
Chromium, Dissolved Hexavalent	µg/L	Monitoring Only		30	< 1.3	1.1	0 - 2
E. coli	#/100 mL	126	284[w]	356	< 1	16.8	0 - 2420
Flow Rate	MGD	Monitoring Only		1857	1.12	3.16	.42 - 13.7
Mercury, Total - 2019-2019	kg/day	0.000067	0.014	7	.0000237	.0000465	.00000834 - .0000488
Mercury, Total - 2019-2024	kg/day	0.00007	0.014	56	.00000581	.0000272	.00000124 - .000038

Parameter	Unit	Current Limits		# Obs	Percentiles		Data Range
		30 Day	Daily		50th	95th	
Mercury, Total - 2019-2024	ng/L	6.8	1250	56	1.55	4.78	.489 - 8.57
Mercury, Total - 2019-2019	ng/L	7.1	1250	7	3.51	4.81	1.61 - 5.2
Cyanide, Free (Low-Level)	µg/L	Monitoring Only		60	< 2	< 2	0 - 3
Acute Toxicity, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*	TUa	--	1.0	5	--	--	< .2
Chronic Toxicity, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*	TUc	1.42	--	5	1.1	1.18	0 - 1.2
Acute Toxicity, *Pimephales promelas*	TUa	Monitoring Only		5	< .2	.16	0 - .2
Chronic Toxicity, *Pimephales promelas*	TUc	Monitoring Only		5	< 1	.8	0 - 1
pH, Maximum	S.U.	--	9.0	1857	7.5	7.8	6.9 - 8
pH, Minimum	S.U.	--	6.5[m]	1857	7.4	7*	6.8 - 7.9
Residue, Total Filterable	mg/L	Monitoring Only		240	631	856	160 - 1120
CBOD 5 day - Summer	kg/day	148	227[w]	362	4.39	22	.366 - 117
CBOD 5 day - Summer	mg/L	13	20[w]	362	1.08	4.42	.1 - 8.49
CBOD 5 day - Winter	kg/day	210	329[w]	372	7.62	29.6	.587 - 97.6
CBOD 5 day - Winter	mg/L	19	29[w]	372	1.61	3.56	.16 - 10

* = For minimum pH, 5th percentile shown in place of 50th percentile.
** = For dissolved oxygen, 5th percentile shown in place of 95th percentile.
[w] = weekly average.
[m] = minimum

Table 8. Projected Effluent Quality for Outfall 001

Parameter	Units	Number of Samples	Number > MDL	PEQ Average	PEQ Maximum
Ammonia (Summer)*	mg/L	242	242	0.28	0.59
Ammonia (Winter)*	mg/L	192	192	0.15	0.34
Antimony	µg/L	2	2	1.6	2.2
Arsenic - TR	µg/L	5	2	2.0	2.8
Cadmium - TR	µg/L	14	2	0.11	0.15
Chromium - TR	µg/L	28	19	2.6	3.6
Dissolved Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	16	2	2.19	3
Copper - TR	µg/L	30	24	7	11.4
Cyanide - free	µg/L	60	1	2.19	3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	1	0.67	0.92
Total Filterable Residue	mg/L	242	242	780	936
Lead - TR	µg/L	27	4	3.5	4.8
Mercury	ng/L	63	63	4.5	7.1
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	µg/L	5	1	1.9	2.6
Nickel - TR	µg/L	30	25	3.5	4.8
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	mg/L	69	69	12.3	16.8
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	5	1	18.3	25.1
Selenium - TR	µg/L	63	22	1.46	2
Silver	µg/L	2	1	0.14	0.19
Titanium	µg/L	2	1	8.9	12.2
Toluene	µg/L	5	1	0.50	0.69
Zinc - TR	µg/L	30	30	55.3	83.2

MDL = analytical method detection limit
PEQ = projected effluent quality
* Per OAC 3745-2-04(E)(3), ammonia PEQ is based on data collected during the following months:
Summer – June through September
Winter – December through February

Table 9. Summary of Acute and Chronic Toxicity Results

Date	*Ceriodaphnia dubia*		*Pimephales promelas*	
	Acute (TU_a)	Chronic (TU_c)	Acute (TU_a)	Chronic (TU_c)
8/19/2019	AA	1.1	0.2	AA
8/28/2020	AA	AA	AA	AA
8/27/2021	AA	1.2	AA	AA
8/15/2022	AA	1.1	NT	NT
8/16/2022	NT	NT	AA	1.0
8/11/2023	AA	1.0	AA	AA

AA = non-detection; analytical method detection limit of 0.2 TU_a, 1.0 TU_c
NT = not tested
TU_a = acute toxicity unit
TU_c = chronic toxicity unit

Table 10. Use Attainment Table

River Mile Invertebrate/Fish	Drainage Area (Square Miles)	IBI	Miwb[a]	ICI[b]	QHEI	Attainment
35.4/35.2	503	34	9.8	48	53.5	Full
28.9/ _-__	624			VG		Full
_-__/27.7	625	38	9.7		60	Full
22.5/23.0	627	36	8.9	MG*	62	Full
21.7/21.1	638	34	9.1	42	51	Full
14.5/14.6	703	32*	8.7	52	55.5	Full
8.6/9.1	744	35	9.6	46	59	Full

Data gathered from Appendix A *Blanchard River TMDL July 2007*
https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/35/tmdl/BlanchardRiverTMDL_final_may09_appA.pdf

* Nonsignificant departure from biocriteria (<4 IBI or ICI units, or <0.5 MIwb units).
a Use attainment status based on one organism group is parenthetically expressed.
b Narrative evaluation used in lieu of ICI (E=Exceptional; VG = Very Good G=Good; MG=Marginally Good; F=Fair; P=Poor).
IBI = Index of Biotic Integrity
Miwb= Modified Index of Well Being
ICI = Invertebrate Community Index
QHEI = Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index

Table 11. Water Quality Criteria in the Study Area

Parameter	Units	Outside Mixing Zone Criteria					Inside Mixing Zone Maximum
		Average				Maximum	
		Wildlife	Human Health	Agri-culture	Aquatic Life	Aquatic Life	
Ammonia (Summer)	mg/L	--	--	--	1.1	--	--
Ammonia (Winter)	mg/L	--	--	--	2.3	--	--
Antimony	µg/L	--	780	--	190	900	1800
Arsenic - TR	µg/L	--	580	100	150	340	680
Cadmium - TR	µg/L	--	730	50	5.8	16	31
Chromium - TR	µg/L	--	14000	100	210	4400	8900
Dissolved Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	--	14000	--	11	16	31
Copper - TR	µg/L	--	64000	500	24	39	79
Cyanide - free	µg/L	--	48000	--	5.2	22	44
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	240[c]	--	9.4	57	110
Total Filterable Residue	mg/L	--	--	--	1500	--	--
Lead - TR	µg/L	--	--	100	26	500	990
Mercury	ng/L	1.3	3.1	10000	910	1700	3400
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	µg/L	--	2600[c]	--	1900	11000	22000
Nickel - TR	µg/L	--	43000	200	130	1200	2400
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	mg/L	--	--	100	--	--	--
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	--	1.6[c]	--	18	23	46
Selenium - TR	µg/L	--	3100	50	5	62	120
Silver	µg/L	--	11000	--	1.3	11	21
Titanium	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toluene	µg/L	--	51000	--	62	560	1100
Zinc - TR	µg/L	--	35000	25000	300	300	610

[c] = carcinogen

Table 12. Instream Conditions and Discharger Flow

Parameter	Units	Season	Value	Basis
Stream Flows				
1Q10	cfs	annual	5.42	USGS gauge 04189500 1921-1951*
7Q10	cfs	annual	7.78	USGS gauge 04189500 1921-1951*
30Q10	cfs	summer	9.75	USGS gauge 04189500 1921-1951*
		winter	58.08	USGS gauge 04189500 1921-1951*
90Q10	cfs	annual	21.66	USGS gauge 04189500 1921-1951*
Harmonic Mean	cfs	annual	55.13	USGS gauge 04189500 1921-1951*
Mixing Assumption	%	average	25	
		maximum	100	
Hardness, OMZ	mg/L	annual	300	901 Station Median n=61
Hardness, IMZ	mg/L	annual	300	901 Station Median n=61
pH	S.U.	summer	8	901 Station 75th percentile n=20
		winter	8.2	901 Station 75th percentile n=16
Temperature	ºC	summer	23.6	901 Station 75th percentile n=20
		winter	7.5	901 Station 75th percentile n=16
Village of Ottawa flow	cfs	annual	4.6417	average daily design flow
Background Water Quality				
Ammonia (Summer)	mg/L	summer	0.05	2019-2024; n=20; 0<MDL; 801 Station
Ammonia (Winter)	mg/L	winter	0.04	2019-2024; n=16; 0<MDL; 801 Station
Antimony	µg/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
Arsenic - TR	µg/L	annual	2.5	OEPA; 2005-2023; n=8; 0<MDL; Station POK17
Cadmium - TR	µg/L	annual	0.095	OEPA; 2005-2023; n=8; 6<MDL; Station POK17
Chromium - TR	µg/L	annual	0	OEPA; 2005-2023; n=8; 8<MDL; Station POK17
Hexavalent Chromium (Dissolved)	µg/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
Copper - TR	µg/L	annual	1.2	OEPA; 2005-2023; n=8; 6<MDL; Station POK17
Cyanide - free	µg/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
Total Filterable Residue	mg/L	annual	475	OEPA; 2005; n=6; 0<MDL; Station POK17
Lead - TR	µg/L	annual	1	OEPA; 2005-2023; n=8; 6<MDL; Station POK17
Mercury	ng/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	µg/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
Nickel - TR	µg/L	annual	1.2	OEPA; 2005-2023; n=8; 6<MDL; Station POK17

Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	mg/L	annual	3.5	2019-2024; n=62; 1<MDL; 801 Station
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
Selenium - TR	µg/L	annual	0.8	OEPA; 2005-2023; n=8; 7<MDL; Station POK17
Silver	µg/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
Titanium	µg/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
Toluene	µg/L	annual	0	No representative data available.
Zinc - TR	µg/L	annual	8.1	OEPA; 2005-2023; n=8; 5<MDL; Station POK17

MDL = analytical method detection limit
n = number of samples
NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OEPA = Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
USGS = United States Geological Survey
WWTP = wastewater treatment plant
* = adjusted for drainage area

Table 13. Summary of Effluent Limits to Maintain Applicable Water Quality Criteria

Parameter	Units	Outside Mixing Zone Criteria					Inside Mixing Zone Maximum
		Average				Maximum	
		Wildlife	Human Health	Agri-culture	Aquatic Life	Aquatic Life	
Ammonia (Summer)	mg/L	--	--	--	3.31	--	--
Ammonia (Winter)	mg/L	--	--	--	30.58	--	--
Antimony	µg/L	--	3096	--	270	1951	1800
Arsenic - TR	µg/L	--	2295	390	212	734	680
Cadmium - TR	µg/L	--	2897	198	8.2	35	31
Chromium - TR	µg/L	--	55570	397	298	9538	8900
Dissolved Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	--	55570	--	16	35	31
Copper - TR	µg/L	--	254030	1981	34	83	79
Cyanide - free	µg/L	--	190525	--	7.4	48	44
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	953	--	13	124	110
Total Filterable Residue	mg/L	--	--	--	1930	--	--
Lead - TR	µg/L	--	--	394	36	1083	990
Mercury	ng/L	1.3	3.1	10000	910	1700	3400
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	µg/L	--	10320	--	2696	23844	22000
Nickel - TR	µg/L	--	170675	790	184	2600	2400
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	mg/L	--	--	387	--	--	--
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	--	6.4	--	26	50	46
Selenium - TR	µg/L	--	12302	196	6.8	133	120
Silver	µg/L	--	43662	--	1.8	24	21
Titanium	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toluene	µg/L	--	202433	--	88	1214	1100
Zinc - TR	µg/L	--	138901	99208	422	641	610

[A] Allocation must not exceed the Inside Mixing Zone Maximum

[B] Bioaccumulative Chemical of Concern (BCC); no mixing zone allowed after 11/15/2010, WQS must be met at end-of-pipe, unless requirements for an exception are met as listed in OAC 3745-2-05(A)(2)(e)(ii)

Table 14. Parameter Assessment

Group 1: Due to a lack of criteria, the following parameters could not be evaluated at this time.

Titanium

Group 2: PEQ < 25 percent of WQS or all data below minimum detection limit.
WLA not required. No limit recommended; monitoring optional.

Ammonia (Winter)	Antimony	Arsenic - TR
Cadmium - TR	Chromium - TR	Dissolved Hexavalent Chromium
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Lead - TR	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
Nickel - TR	Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	Silver
Toluene		

Group 3: PEQmax < 50 percent of maximum PEL and PEQavg < 50 percent of average PEL.
No limit recommended; monitoring optional.

Copper - TR	Cyanide - free	Total Filterable Residue
Selenium - TR	Zinc - TR	

Group 4: PEQmax >= 50 percent, but < 100 percent of the maximum PEL or
PEQavg >= 50 percent, but < 100 percent of the average PEL. Monitoring is appropriate.
No parameters in this group

Group 5: Maximum PEQ >= 100 percent of the maximum PEL or average PEQ >= 100 percent of the average PEL, or either the average or maximum PEQ is between 75 and 100 percent of the PEL and certain conditions that increase the risk to the environment are present. Limit recommended.

Limits to Protect Numeric Water Quality Criteria

		Recommended Effluent Limits	
Parameter	*Units*	*Average*	*Maximum*
Mercury	ng/L	1.3	1700
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	6.4	46

PEL = preliminary effluent limit
PEQ = projected effluent quality
WLA = wasteload allocation
WQS = water quality standard

Table 15. Final Effluent Limits for Outfall 001

Parameter	Units	Concentration		Loading (kg/day)[a]		Basis[b]
		Daily Maximum	30 Day Average	Daily Maximum	30 Day Average	
Water Temperature	°C	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M[c]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	5.4[m]	--	--	--	PD
TSS	mg/L	32[d]	22	363[d]	250	PD
Oil & Grease	mg/L	10	--	--	--	WQS
Ammonia (summer)	mg/L	4.8[d]	3.1	55.0 [d]	35.5	PD
Ammonia (winter)	mg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Nitrate plus Nitrite	mg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Phosphorus	mg/L	1.5[d]	1.0	17.0[d]	11.4	PTS
Orthophosphate	mg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				PMR
Nickel	µg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Zinc	µg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Cadmium	µg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Lead	µg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Chromium	µg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Copper	µg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Dissolved Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
E. coli	#/100 mL	284 [d]	126	--	--	WQS
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	46	6.4	0.52	0.07	RP
Flow Rate	MGD	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M[c]
Mercury	ng/L	1250	4.5	0.014	0.00007	ABS/VAR
Free Cyanide	µg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
Acute Toxicity, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*	TUa	1.0	--	--	--	WET
Chronic Toxicity, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*	TUc	--	1.4	--	--	WET
Acute Toxicity, *Pimephales promelas*	TUa	1.0	--	--	--	WET
Chronic Toxicity, *Pimephales promelas*	TUc	--	1.4	--	--	WET
Total Filterable Residue	mg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				M
pH, maximum	SU	9.0	--	--	--	WQS
pH, minimum	SU	6.5[m]	--	--	--	WQS
Toxicity Equivalent	pg/L	- - - - - - - - - - - Monitor - - - - - - - - - - -				RP
CBOD5 (summer)	mg/L	20[d]	13	227[d]	148	PD
CBOD5 (winter)	mg/L	29[d]	19	329[d]	210	PD

[a] Effluent loadings based on average design discharge flow of 3.0 MGD.

[b] Definitions:
M = Division of Surface Water NPDES Permit Guidance 1: Monitoring frequency requirements for Sanitary Discharges
PD = Plant Design (OAC 3745-33-05(E))
PMR = Phosphorus monitoring requirements (ORC 6111.03)

PTS = Phosphorus Treatment Standards (OAC 3745-33-06 (C))
RP = Reasonable Potential for requiring water quality-based effluent limits and monitoring requirements in permits (OAC 3745-33-07(A))
VAR = Variance from a WQS (Mercury variance (OAC 3745-1-38(J)))
WET = Requiring water quality-based effluent limits and monitoring requirements for whole effluent toxicity in NPDES permits [40 CFR Part 132, Appendix F, Procedure 6 and OAC 3745-33-07(B)]
WQS = Ohio Water Quality Standards (OAC 3745-1)

[c] Monitoring of flow and other indicator parameters is specified to assist in the evaluation of effluent quality and treatment plant performance.
[d] 7 day average limit.
[m] minimum limit

Attachment 1. Whole Effluent Toxicity Reasonable Potential Analysis

	Water Flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*)		Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*)	
	Acute[3]	**Chronic**	**Acute**[4]	**Chronic**
WLA (TU)	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.4
Total # of Tests	5	5	5	5
Maximum Value (TU)	--	1.2	0.2	1.0
Coefficient of Variation[1] [Where # tests < 10]	--	0.6	0.6	0.6
Multiplying Factors[2]	--	2.3	--	2.3
PEQ (Maximum Value x Multiplying Factor)	--	2.8	--	2.3
Reasonable Potential Demonstrated? (Yes/No) (Yes if PEQ > WLA)	No	Yes	No	Yes

[1] 40 CFR Part 132, Appendix F, Paragraph D(3)
[2] 40 CFR Part 132, Appendix F, Table F6-1
[3] All samples below detection no RP
[4] All results below 1.0 TUa no RP

Addendum 1. Acronyms

ABS	Anti-backsliding
BPJ	Best professional judgment
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMOM	Capacity Management, Operation, and Maintenance
CONSWLA	Conservative substance wasteload allocation
CSO	Combined sewer overflow
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DMT	Dissolved metal translator
IMZM	Inside mixing zone maximum
LTCP	Long-term Control Plan
MDL	Analytical method detection limit
MGD	Million gallons per day
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OAC	Ohio Administrative Code
Ohio EPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
ORC	Ohio Revised Code
ORSANCO	Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission
PEL	Preliminary effluent limit
PEQ	Projected effluent quality
PMP	Pollution Minimization Program
PPE	Plant performance evaluation
SSO	Sanitary sewer overflow
TMDL	Total Daily Maximum Load
TRE	Toxicity reduction evaluation
TU	Toxicity unit
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WET	Whole effluent toxicity
WLA	Wasteload allocation
WPCF	Water Pollution Control Facility
WQBEL	Water-quality-based effluent limit
WQS	Water Quality Standards
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant