Progress Energy

Serial: RNP-RA/03-0036

MAR 2 5 2003

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555

H. B. ROBINSON STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT NO. 2
DOCKET NO. 50-261/LICENSE NO. DPR-23

SUBMITTAL OF RENEWED
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT NO. SC0002925

Ladies and Gentlemen:

By letter dated January 27, 1989, Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L) committed to provide the NRC with copies of any changes to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. SC0002925 for the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant.

In accordance with that commitment, CP&L, now doing business as Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc., is providing as an attachment to this letter a copy of the renewed NPDES Permit from the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, which was effective as of March 1, 2003.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at (843) 857-1253.

Sincerely,

C. T. Baucom
Supervisor – Licensing/Regulatory Programs

JMG/jmg

Attachment

c: NRC Resident Inspector, HBRSEP
L. A. Reyes, NRC, Region II
C. Patel, NRC, NRR

C 001

Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.
3581 West Entrance Road
Hartsville, SC 29550

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attachment to Serial: RNP-RA/03-0036
53 pages including cover page

H. B. ROBINSON STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT NO. SC0002925

D H E C

PROMOTE PROTECT PROSPER

South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit

for Discharge to Surface Waters

This Permit Certifies That

Carolina Power & Light Company
H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant

has been granted permission to discharge from a facility located at

Hartsville, South Carolina
Darlington County

to receiving waters named

Lake Robinson and Black Creek

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, III, IV, and V hereof. This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Pollution Control Act of South Carolina (S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10 *et seq.*, 1976), Regulation 61-9 and with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (PL 92-500), as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, the "Act."

Marion F. Sadler, Jr., Director
Industrial, Agricultural, and Storm Water Permitting Division
Bureau of Water

Issued: ***January 16, 2003***

Expires: ***June 30, 2006***

Effective: ***March 1, 2003***

Permit No.: ***SC0002925***

Table of Contents

PART I. Definitions

Any term not defined in this Part has the definition stated in the Pollution Control Act or in "Water Pollution Control Permits", R.61-9 or its normal meaning.

A. The "Act", or CWA, shall refer to the Clean Water Act (Formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) Public Law 92-500, as amended.

B. The "arithmetic mean" of any set of values is the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.

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

D. A "composite sample" shall be defined as one of the following four types:

1. An influent or effluent portion collected continuously over a specified period of time at a rate proportional to the flow.

2. A combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples collected at regular (equal) intervals over a specified period of time and composited by increasing the volume of each aliquot in proportion to flow. If continuous flow measurement is not used to composite in proportion to flow, the following method will be used: An instantaneous flow measurement should be taken each time a grab sample is collected. At the end of the sampling period, the instantaneous flow measurements should be summed to obtain a total flow. The instantaneous flow measurement can then be divided by the total flow to determine the percentage of each grab sample to be combined. These combined samples form the composite sample.

3. A combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples of equal volume but at variable time intervals that are inversely proportional to the volume of the flow. In other words, the time interval between aliquots is reduced as the volume of flow increases.

4. If the effluent flow varies by less than 15 percent, a combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples of constant (equal) volume collected at regular (equal) time intervals over a specified period of time.

All samples shall be properly preserved in accordance with Part II.J.4. Continuous flow or the sum of instantaneous flows measured and averaged for the specified compositing time period shall be used with composite results to calculate mass.

E. "Daily maximum" is the highest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.

F. "Daily minimum" is the lowest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.

G. The "Department" shall refer to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

H. The "geometric mean" of any set of values is the Nth root of the product of the individual values where N is equal to the number of individual values. The geometric mean is equivalent to the antilog of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual values. For purposes of calculating the geometric mean, values of zero (0) shall be considered to be one (1).

I. A "grab sample" is an individual, discrete or single influent or effluent portion of at least 100 milliliters collected at a time representative of the discharge and over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and retained separately for analysis. Instantaneous flow measured at the time of grab sample collection shall be used to calculate quantity, unless a totalizer is used.

J. The "instantaneous maximum or minimum" is the highest or lowest value recorded of all samples collected during the calendar month.

K. The "monthly average", other than for fecal coliform, is the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period. The monthly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period. The monthly average loading is the arithmetic average of all individual loading determinations made during the month.

L. The "practical quantitation limit (PQL)" is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. It is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

M. A "quarter" is defined as follows: the first (1st) quarter will consist of the months of January, February and March, the second (2nd) quarter will consist of April, May and June, the third (3rd) quarter will consist of July, August and September, and the fourth (4th) will consist of October, November and December.

N. "Quarterly average" is the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a quarter.

O. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes 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.

P. "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.

Q. "Weekly average", other than for fecal coliform, is the arithmetic mean of all the samples collected during a one-week period. The weekly average for fecal coliform is the geometric mean of all samples collected during a one-week period. For self-monitoring purposes, weekly periods in a calendar month are defined as three (3) consecutive seven-day intervals starting with the first day of the calendar month and a fourth interval containing seven (7) days plus those days beyond the 28th day in a calendar month. The value to be reported is the single highest of the four (4) weekly averages computed during a calendar month. The weekly average loading is the arithmetic average of all individual loading determinations made during the week.

PART II. Standard Conditions

A. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

1. a. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

   b. It is the responsibility of the permittee to have a treatment facility that will meet the final effluent limitations of this permit. The approval of plans and specifications by the Department does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance.

2. Failure to comply with permit conditions or the provisions of this permit may subject the permittee to civil penalties under S.C. Code Section 48-1-330 or criminal sanctions under S.C. Code Section 48-1-320. Sanctions for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.41(a)(2) and (3).

3. A person who violates any provision of this permit, a term, condition or schedule of compliance contained within this NPDES permit, or the State law is subject to the actions defined in the State law.

B. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. A permittee with a currently effective permit shall submit a new application 180 days before the existing permit expires, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department. The Department may not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate

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

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance

1. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance based on design facility removals, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training and 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 the conditions of the permit.

2. Power Failures. In order to maintain compliance with effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit, the permittee shall either:

   a. provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities;

   b. or have a plan of operation which will halt, reduce, or otherwise control production and/or all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

3. The permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a complete Operations and Maintenance Manual for the waste treatment plant. The manual shall be made available for on-site review during normal working hours. The manual shall contain operation and maintenance instructions for all equipment and appurtenances associated with the waste treatment plant and land application system. The manual shall contain a general description of the treatment process(es), operating characteristics that will produce maximum treatment efficiency and corrective action to be taken should operating difficulties be encountered.

4. The permittee shall provide for the performance of routine treatment plant inspections by a certified operator of the appropriate grade as specified in Part V. The inspection shall include, but is not limited to, areas which require a visual observation to determine efficient operations and for which immediate corrective measures can be taken using the O & M manual as a guide. All inspections shall be recorded and shall include the date, time and name of the person making the inspection, corrective measures taken, and routine equipment maintenance, repair, or replacement performed. The permittee shall maintain all records of inspections at the permitted facility as required by this permit. Records shall be made available for on-site review during normal working hours.

5. The name and grade of the operator of record shall be submitted to DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division prior to placing the facility into operation. A roster of operators associated with the facility's operation and their certification grades shall also be submitted with the name of the "operator-in-charge". Any changes in operator or operators shall be submitted to the Department as they occur.

F. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

G. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations.

H. Duty to Provide Information

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

I. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

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

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

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and Pollution Control Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

J. Monitoring and Records

1. a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

b. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be present and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ±10% from the true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

c. The permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a record of the method(s) used in measuring the discharge flow for the outfall(s) designated on limits pages to monitor flow. Records of any necessary calibrations must also be kept. This information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

2. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (5) (or longer as required by R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

3. Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such analyses.

4. a. Monitoring results for wastewater must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.

b. Unless addressed elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method that achieves a value below the derived permit limit stated in Part III. If more than one method of analysis is approved for use, the Department recommends for reasonable potential determinations that the permittee use the method having the lowest practical quantitation limit (PQL) unless otherwise specified in Part V of the permit. For the purposes of reporting analytical data on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR):

(1) Analytical results below the PQL from methods available in 40 CFR 136 or otherwise specified in the permit shall be reported as zero (0). Zero (0) shall also be used to average results which are below the PQL. When zero (0) is reported or used to average results, the permittee shall report, in the "Comment Section" or in an attachment to the DMR, the analytical method used, the PQL achieved, and the number of times results below the PQL were reported as zero (0).

(2) Analytical results above the PQL from methods available in 40 CFR 136 or otherwise specified in the permit shall be reported as the value achieved. When averaging results using a value containing a "less than", the average shall be calculated using the value and reported as "less than" the average of all results collected.

(3) Mass values shall be calculated using the flow taken at the time of the sample and either the concentration value actually achieved or the value as determined from the procedures in (1) or (2) above, as appropriate.

5. The Clean Water Act 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 $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

K. Signatory Requirement

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.

   a. Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

      (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 employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if 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) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency or public facility: By either a principal executive officer, mayor, or other duly authorized employee or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

(a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

(b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator, Region IV, EPA).

b. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Department, shall be signed by a person described in Part II.K.1.a of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part II.K.1.a of this section;

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

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Department.

c. Changes to Authorization. If an authorization under Part II.K.1.b of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part II.K.1.b of this section must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Part II.K.1.a or b of this section shall make the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

2. The CWA provides 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 non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

L. Reporting Requirements

1. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give written notice to DHEC/Bureau of Water/Industrial, Agricultural and Storm Water Permitting Division as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

   a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in R 61-9.122.29(b); or

   b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part II.L.8 of this section.

   c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sewage sludge or industrial sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan (included in the NPDES permit directly or by reference);

2. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/NPDES Administration. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Pollution Control Act and the Clean Water Act.

   a. Transfers by Modification. Except as provided in paragraph b of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under R.61-9.122.62 (e)(2)), or a minor modification made (under R.61-9.122.63 (d)), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under CWA.

   b. Other Transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph a of this section, any NPDES permit may be transferred to a new permittee if:

      (1) The current permittee notifies the Department at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in Part II.L.3.b(2) of this section;

      (2) The notice includes U.S. EPA NPDES Application Form 1 and a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

      (3) Permits are non-transferable except with prior consent of the Department. A modification under this section is a minor modification which does not require public notice.

4. Monitoring Reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

   a. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Department for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices including the following:

      (1) Effluent Monitoring: Effluent monitoring results obtained at the required frequency shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA Form 3320-1). The DMR is due postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period. One original and one copy of the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) shall be submitted to:

      S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
      Bureau of Water/Compliance Assurance Division
      Permit and Data Administration Section
      2600 Bull Street
      Columbia, South Carolina 29201

      (2) Groundwater Monitoring: Groundwater monitoring results shall be submitted semiannually on a Groundwater Monitoring Report Form (DHEC 2110), or utilizing a laboratory format, and postmarked no later than the 28th of the month six (6) months after the permit becomes effective and alternating six (6) months. One original and one copy of the Groundwater Monitoring Report Form (DHEC 2110) shall be submitted to:

      S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
      Bureau of Water/Water Monitoring, Assessment and Protection Division
      Groundwater Quality Section
      2600 Bull Street
      Columbia, South Carolina 29201

      (3) Sludge, Biosolids and/or Soil Monitoring: Sludge, biosolids and/or soil monitoring results obtained at the required frequency shall be reported in a laboratory format postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period. Two copies of these results shall be submitted to:

      S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
      Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division
      Water Pollution Enforcement Section
      2600 Bull Street
      Columbia, South Carolina 29201

      (4) All other reports required by this permit shall be submitted at the frequency specified elsewhere in the permit to:

      S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
      Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division
      Water Pollution Enforcement Section
      2600 Bull Street
      Columbia, South Carolina 29201

b. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504, or as specified in the permit, all valid results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Department. In addition, results from all invalid results must be appended to DMRs. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling analyses, other than for the sample data specified in Part V, so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid results for each monitoring period.

c. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department in the permit.

5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

a. The permittee shall report any non-compliance, which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally to local DHEC office within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. During normal working hours call:

County	EQC District	Phone No.
Anderson, Oconee	Appalachia I	864-260-5569
Greenville, Pickens	Appalachia II	864-241-1090
Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union	Appalachia III	864-596-3800
Lancaster, Chester, York	Catawba	803-285-7461
Richland, Lexington, Newberry, Fairfield	Central Midlands	803-896-0620
Beaufort, Jasper, Colleton, Hampton	Low Country	843-846-1030
Aiken, Orangeburg, Barnwell, Bamberg, Allendale, Calhoun	Lower Savannah	803-641-7670
Florence, Dillon, Marion, Marlboro, Darlington, Chesterfield	Pee Dee	843-661-4825
Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester	Trident	843-740-1590
Greenwood, Abbeville, Laurens, Saluda, Edgefield, McCormick	Upper Savannah	864-223-0333
Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg	Waccamaw	843-448-1902
Sumter, Kershaw, Lee, Clarendon	Wateree	803-778-1531

After-hour reporting should be made to the 24-Hour Emergency Response telephone number 803-253-6488 or 1-888-481-0125 outside of the Columbia area. A written submission shall also be provided within

5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances to the address in Part II.L.4.a(4). The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

b. The following shall be included as information, which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.

(1) Any unanticipated bypass, which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See R.61-9.122.44 (g)).

(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit to be reported within 24 hours (See R 61-9.122.44(g)). If the permit contains maximum limitations for any of the pollutants listed below, a violation of the maximum limitations shall be reported orally to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

(a) Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET),
(b) Fecal coliform,
(c) Tributyl tin (TBT), and
(d) Any of the following bioaccumulative pollutants:

á BHC	Lindane
â BHC	Mercury
ã BHC	Mirex
BHC	Octachlorostyrene
Chlordane	PCBs
DDD	Pentachlorobenzene
DDE	Photomirex
DDT	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene
Dieldrin	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobenzene	2,3,7,8-TCDD
Hexachlorobutadiene	Toxaphene

c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Part II.L.5.b of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

6. Other Noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part II.L.4 and 5 of this section and Part IV at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part II.L.5 of this section.

7. Other Information. 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 Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information to the Industrial, Agricultural and Storm Water Permitting

Division. This information may result in permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination in accordance with Regulation 61-9.

8. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers

In addition to the reporting requirements under Part II.L.1 of this section, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division of the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 μg/l);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 μg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or

(4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section R.61-9.122.44 (f).

b. 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 in the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μg/l);

(2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with R.61-9.122.21 (g)(7).

(4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section R.61-9.122.44 (f).

M. Bypass

1. 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 Part II.M.2 and 3 of this section.

2. Notice
   a. 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 to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/ Industrial, Agricultural and Storm Water Permitting Division.

b. Unanticipated Bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part II.L.5 of this section.

3. Prohibition of Bypass

a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) 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

(3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part II.M.2 of this section.

b. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part II.M.3.a of this section.

N. Upset

1. Effect of an Upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part II.N.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. Conditions Necessary for a Demonstration of Upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part II.L.5.b(2) of this section.

d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II.D of this section.

3. Burden of Proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

O. Misrepresentation of Information

1. Any person making application for a NPDES discharge permit or filing any record, report, or other document pursuant to a regulation of the Department, shall certify that all information contained in such document is true. All application facts certified to by the applicant shall be considered valid conditions of the permit issued pursuant to the application.

2. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other documents filed with the Department pursuant to the State law, and the rules and regulations pursuant to that law, shall be deemed to have violated a permit condition and shall be subject to the penalties provided for pursuant to 48-1-320 or 48-1-330.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) **001:** once through cooling water, and wastewaters regulated at internal Outfalls 002, 003, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 013, and 014 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		Other Units (Specify)				
	Monthly Average	Instantaneous Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	MR	855	Daily	Continuous[A] or Pump.
Discharge Temperature°C(°F)						
December - February	-	-	-	32.2(90.0)	Daily	Continuous
March	-	-	-	33.3(92.0)	Daily	Continuous
April	-	-	-	37.8(100.0)	Daily	Continuous
May	-	-	-	41.1(106.0)	Daily	Continuous
June - September	-	-	-	44.0(111.2)	Daily	Continuous
October	-	-	-	42.2(108.0)	Daily	Continuous
November	-	-	-	37.8(100.0)	Daily	Continuous
Dam Release Temperature	-	-	-	33.0(91.4)	Daily	Continuous
[B]Total Residual Chlorine	-	0.2 mg/l	-	-	2/month	Multiple Grabs
[C]Mercury, total	-	-	MR	MR	1/month	Grab

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2
[B]See Part V.A, Special Condition #3
[C]See Part V.A, Special Condition #8

MR = Monitor and Report
Based on a flow of 855 MGD

a. The pH shall be monitored by grab sample at a frequency of twice per month and reported.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): flow at plant intakes, dam release temperature at the S.C. Highway 23 Bridge, and all other measured parameters at the discharge canal weir prior to mixing with Lake Robinson.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

2. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall(s) serial number(s) 002: coal pile runoff to the discharge canal, then via Outfall 001 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day) Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Other Units (Specify) Monthly Average	Instantaneous Maximum	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	-	MR	1/occurrence[B]	Estimate[A]
Total Suspended Solids	-	-	-	50.0 mg/l	1/occurrence[B]	Grab

MR= Monitor and Report

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2

[B]Since Outfall 002 occurs intermittently, the samples shall be taken during the period when there is a discharge, but need not be more than once per month.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per occurrence[B] by grab sample.

b. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): point of discharge from the coal pile runoff retention basin prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall(s) serial number(s) **003:** sewerage from the Clow and Davco I extended aeration sanitary waste treatment plants to the discharge canal, then via Outfall 001 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day)		Other Units (Specify)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	MR	MR	1/month	Continuo r Instantaneous[A]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	-	-	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	1/month	24Hr. Composite[1]
Total Suspended Solids	-	-	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	1/month	24Hr. Composite[1]
Fecal Coliform	-	-	200/100 ml	400/100 ml	1/month	Grab

MR = Monitor and Report Based on a flow of 0.0425 MGD

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2

[B]Composite samples shall be collected in accordance with Part I.D. Item 1, 2, or 3.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per month by grab sample.

b. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): sewage treatment plant discharge prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall(s) serial number(s) **005:** ash transport waters, and the wastewater regulated at internal Outfall 007 which is discharged to the ash pond to the discharge canal, then via Outfall 001 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day)		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS Other Units (Specify)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	MR	MR	1/month	Instantaneous[A]
Flow to the Ash Pond	-	-	MR	MR	1/month	Estimate[A]
Oil and Grease	-	-	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	-	30 mg/l	100 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Heavy Metals[B]	-	-	MR	MR	1/month	Grab

MR = Monitor and Report

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2

[B]Monitoring for heavy metals shall include total arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per month by grab sample.

b. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): discharge from the ash pond prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

5. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall(s) serial number(s) 006: low volume wastes and chemical metal cleaning wastes from the Radwaste System to the circulating water system discharge line, then via Outfall 001 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day)		Other Units (Specify)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	MR	MR	1/month	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	-	-	30 mg/l	100 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Oil and Grease	-	-	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Total Copper[B]	-	-	1.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1/occurrence	Grab
Total Iron[B]	-	-	1.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1/occurrence	Grab

MR = Monitor and Report

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2, Flow monitoring shall be conducted once per week for the metal cleaning waste component of this discharge.

[B]Sampling for total copper and total iron shall be conducted once per occurrence of discharge from the metal cleaning waste source before any dilution occurs but need not be more than once per month.

a. The radioactive component of this discharge is regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under the provisions of operating license DPR-23, as amended, and is monitored and reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

b. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per month by grab sample.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): discharge from the radwaste treatment system, prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

6. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall(s) serial number(s) **007:** chemical metal cleaning wastes to the ash handling system discharge line, then to Internal Outfall 005, then via Outfall 001 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day) Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Other Units (Specify) Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)[B]	-	-	MR	MR	1/occurrence	Instantaneous[A]
Total Copper[B]	-	-	1.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1/occurrence	Grab
Total Iron[B]	-	-	1.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1/occurrence	Grab

MR = Monitor and Report

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2

[B]Sampling for flow, total copper and total iron shall be conducted once per occurrence of discharge of the chemical metal cleaning waste before any dilution occurs but need not be more than once per month.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored per occurrence but need not be more than once per month by grab sample.

b. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): discharge from the chemical metal cleaning waste source, prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

7. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall(s) serial number(s) 008: low volume wastes and storm water runoff via Outfall 001 to Lake Robinson, or to Outfall 011 to Black Creek.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day) Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Other Units (Specify) Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	MR	MR	1/week	Continuous Instantaneous[A]
Oil and Grease	-	-	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	2/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	-	30 mg/l	100 mg/l	2/month	Grab

MR = Monitor and Report

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2

a. The pH shall be monitored twice per month by grab sample. If the discharge is via Outfall 014, the pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units. If the discharge is via Outfall 011, the pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units.

b. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following locations(s): at a point after discharges from Internal Outfalls 008 and 009 have combined and prior to mixing with any other waste stream, if the combined discharge is routed to Internal Outfall 014, or at the discharge from the Unit No. 1 (East) retention pond prior to mixing with any other waste stream if the discharge is routed to Outfall 011.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall(s) serial number(s) 009: low volume wastes and storm water runoff via Outfall 001 to Lake Robinson, or to Outfall 011 to Black Creek.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day) Monthly Average	(lbs/day) Daily Maximum	Other Units (Specify) Monthly Average	Other Units (Specify) Daily Maximum	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	MR	MR	1/week	Continuous[A] or Instantaneous[A]
Oil and Grease	-	-	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	2/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	-	30 mg/l	100 mg/l	2/month	Grab

MR = Monitor and Report

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2

a. The pH shall be monitored twice per month by grab sample. If the discharge is via Outfall 014, the pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units. If the discharge is via Outfall 011, the pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units.

b. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following locations(s): at a point after discharges from Internal Outfalls 008 and 009 have combined and prior to mixing with any other waste stream, if the combined discharge is routed to Internal Outfall 014, or at the discharge from the Unit No. 2 (West) retention pond prior to mixing with any other waste stream if the discharge is routed to Outfall 011.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

9. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) **011:** miscellaneous wastewater consisting of storm water runoff, intake screen wash, and wastewater treated at internal 008 and 009 to Black Creek.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day)		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS Other Units (Specify)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	MR	MR	1/month	Estimate

MR = Monitor and Report Based on a flow of 0.426 MGD

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2

a. The pH shall be monitored by grab sample at a frequency of once per month and reported.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts; nor, shall this discharge cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): the discharge from the yard drain pipe to Black Creek, prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

10. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall(s) serial number(s) **013:** low volume wastes from steam generator and drainage to the circulating water system discharge line, then via Outfall 001 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day) Monthly Average	(lbs/day) Daily Maximum	Other Units (Specify) Monthly Average	Other Units (Specify) Daily Maximum	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	MR	MR	1/month	Estimate[A]
Oil and Grease	-	-	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	-	30 mg/l	100 mg/l	1/month	Grab

MR = Monitor and Report

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2

a. The pH shall be not be less than 6.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per month by grab sample.

b. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): the discharge of the low volume wastewater from the steam generator blowdown, prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

11. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal outfall(s) serial number(s) **014:** combined low volume wastestreams from internal Outfalls 006, 008, 009, 013 and cooling water from the circulating water system discharge line to the discharge canal, then via Outfall 001 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (lbs/day)		Other Units (Specify)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	-	-	MR	MR	1/month	Estimate[A]

MR = Monitor and Report

[A]See Part V.C, Special Condition #2

a. The pH shall not be greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per month by grab sample.

b. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after the combined low volume wastestreams and cooling waters mix at the head of the discharge canal.

B. EFFLUENT TOXICITY LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS INTERIM

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through (three (3) years after the effective date), the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 001: once through cooling water, and wastewaters regulated at internal Outfalls 002, 003, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 013 and 014 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Quarterly Average[A]	Maximum[B]	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing @ CTC=*100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	1/Quarter[D]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing - Reproduction @ CTC = *100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	1/Quarter[D]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing - Mortality @ CTC = *100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	1/Quarter[D]	Grab

[A]Quarterly average is defined as the mean of percent effects of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures given in Part V.B.1.d.
[B]Maximum is defined as the highest percent effect of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures in Part V.B.1.d.
[C]See Part V.B.1 for additional toxicity reporting requirements.
[D]Valid tests must be separated by at least 13 days (from the time the first sample is taken to start one test until the time the first sample is taken to start a different test). There is no restriction on when a new test may begin following a failed or invalid test.

MR = Monitor and Report Results

a. Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the discharge canal weir prior to mixing with Lake Robinson.

b. If only one valid test is conducted during a quarter, results from that test must be used to assess compliance with the quarterly average limit as well as the maximum limit. If more than one valid test is completed during the quarter, the mean percent inhibition of all valid tests must be used to demonstrate compliance with the quarterly average limit.

c. Valid test results from split samples may be reported on the DMR. For the average limit, individual valid results are averaged to determine the sample results. For the maximum limit, the maximum result of all valid tests is reported on the DMR. All laboratories used shall be identified on the DMR form. For the purposes of reporting on the DMR, a split sample is reported as a single sample regardless of the number of time it is split.

EFFLUENT TOXICITY LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FINAL

During the period beginning on (three (3) years after the effective date) and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) **001:** once through cooling water, and wastewaters regulated at internal Outfalls 002, 003, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 013 and 014 to Lake Robinson.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Quarterly Average[A]	Maximum[B]	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing @ CTC=*100%*	25%[C]	40%[C]	1/Quarter[D]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing - Reproduction @ CTC = *100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	1/Quarter[D]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing - Mortality @ CTC = *100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	1/Quarter[D]	Grab

[A]Quarterly average is defined as the mean of percent effects of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures given in Part V.B.2.d.
[B]Maximum is defined as the highest percent effect of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures in Part V.B.2.d.
[C]See Part V.B.2 for additional toxicity reporting requirements.
[D]Valid tests must be separated by at least 13 days (from the time the first sample is taken to start one test until the time the first sample is taken to start a different test). There is no restriction on when a new test may begin following a failed or invalid test.

MR = Monitor and Report Results

a. Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the discharge canal weir prior to mixing with Lake Robinson.

b. If only one valid test is conducted during a quarter, results from that test must be used to assess compliance with the quarterly average limit as well as the maximum limit. If more than one valid test is completed during the quarter, the mean percent inhibition of all valid tests must be used to demonstrate compliance with the quarterly average limit.

c. Valid test results from split samples may be reported on the DMR. For the average limit, individual valid results are averaged to determine the sample results. For the maximum limit, the maximum result of all valid tests is reported on the DMR. All laboratories used shall be identified on the DMR form. For the purposes of reporting on the DMR, a split sample is reported as a single sample regardless of the number of time it is split.

B. EFFLUENT TOXICITY LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS INTERIM

3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through (three (3) years after the effective date), the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 011: miscellaneous wastewater consisting of storm water runoff, intake screen wash, and wastewater treated at internal Outfalls 008 and 009 to Black Creek.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Quarterly Average[A]	Maximum[B]	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing @ CTC=*100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	3/Quarter[D]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing – Reproduction @ CTC = *100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	3/Quarter[D]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing – Mortality @ CTC = *100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	3/Quarter[D]	Grab

[A]Quarterly average is defined as the mean of percent effects of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures given in Part V.B.1.d.
[B]Maximum is defined as the highest percent effect of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures in Part V.B.1.d.
[C]See Part V.B.1 for additional toxicity reporting requirements.
[D]Valid tests must be separated by at least 13 days (from the time the first sample is taken to start one test until the time the first sample is taken to start a different test). There is no restriction on when a new test may begin following a failed or invalid test.

MR = Monitor and Report Results

a. Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the discharge from the yard drain pipe to Black Creek, prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

b. If only one valid test is conducted during a quarter, results from that test must be used to assess compliance with the quarterly average limit as well as the maximum limit. If more than one valid test is completed during the quarter, the mean percent inhibition of all valid tests must be used to demonstrate compliance with the quarterly average limit.

c. Valid test results from split samples may be reported on the DMR. For the average limit, individual valid results are averaged to determine the sample results. For the maximum limit, the maximum result of all valid tests is reported on the DMR. All laboratories used shall be identified on the DMR form. For the purposes of reporting on the DMR, a split sample is reported as a single sample regardless of the number of time it is split.

d. If Outfalls 008 and 009 have not discharged for the quarter via Outfall 011, then the chronic toxicity testing will not be required.

3. EFFLUENT TOXICITY LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FINAL

1. During the period beginning on the (three (3) years after the effective date) and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 011: miscellaneous wastewater consisting of storm water runoff, intake screen wash, and wastewater treated at internal Outfalls 008 and 009 to Black Creek.

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Quarterly Average[A]	Maximum[B]	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing @ CTC=*100%*	25%[C]	40%[C]	3/Quarter[D]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing – Reproduction @ CTC = *100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	3/Quarter[D]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity Chronic Testing – Mortality @ CTC = *100%*	MR%[C]	MR%[C]	3/Quarter[D]	Grab

[A]Quarterly average is defined as the mean of percent effects of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures given in Part V.B.2.d.
[B]Maximum is defined as the highest percent effect of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures in Part V.B.2.d.
[C]See Part V.B.2 for additional toxicity reporting requirements.
[D]Valid tests must be separated by at least 13 days (from the time the first sample is taken to start one test until the time the first sample is taken to start a different test). There is no restriction on when a new test may begin following a failed or invalid test.

MR = Monitor and Report Results

a. Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the discharge from the yard drain pipe to Black Creek, prior to mixing with any other waste stream.

b. If only one valid test is conducted during a quarter, results from that test must be used to assess compliance with the quarterly average limit as well as the maximum limit. If more than one valid test is completed during the quarter, the mean percent inhibition of all valid tests must be used to demonstrate compliance with the quarterly average limit.

c. Valid test results from split samples may be reported on the DMR. For the average limit, individual valid results are averaged to determine the sample results. For the maximum limit, the maximum result of all valid tests is reported on the DMR. All laboratories used shall be identified on the DMR form. For the purposes of reporting on the DMR, a split sample is reported as a single sample regardless of the number of time it is split.

d. If Outfalls 008 and 009 have not discharged for the quarter via Outfall 011, then the chronic toxicity testing will not be required.

C. GROUNDWATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, each of the four (4) groundwater monitor wells shall be sampled by the permittee as specified below:

PARAMETER	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE METHOD
Water Level, tenth/feet	Semiannually	Pump Method
Total Dissolved Solids	Semiannually	Pump Method
pH (field), standard units	Semiannually	Pump Method
Specific Conductance (field), umhos/cm	Semiannually	Pump Method
Arsenic, total, mg/l	Semiannually	Pump Method
Iron, total, mg/l	Semiannually	Pump Method
Sulfate, mg/l	Semiannually	Pump Method
Zinc, total, mg/l	Semiannually	Pump Method

2. Sample collection methods shall be in accordance with EPA – Environmental Investigations Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual, November 2001, or the most recent revision.

3. All groundwater monitoring wells must be properly maintained at all times.

PART IV. Schedule of Compliance

A. Schedule(s)

The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this permit, the permittee may submit to the Department for review and approval a study plan for the use of another alternate test organism to be used for toxicity testing. Additionally, within ninety (90) days after the effect date of this permit, the permittee may submit to the Department for review and approval a study plan for determining an alternate Chronic Test Concentration (CTC) value for Outfall 001 and/or 011.

(b) In sufficient time to attain compliance with the proposed limits but not less than ninety (90) days before the final compliance date, the permittee shall complete the study and submit a final report for Departmental approval accompanied by a written request for permit modification on toxicity.

(c) Interim reports of progress describing measures to comply with the toxicity limits shall be submitted to the Department every 270 days beginning 270 days from the effective date of the permit until the final compliance date. The last date may not be a full 270 days.

(d) On or before (***three years after the effective date of this permit***), the permittee shall be in compliance with the limits on Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) established in Part III.B.2 & 4 on Pages 30 and 32 for Outfalls 001 and 011.

B. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date.

PART V. Other Requirements

A. Effluent Requirements

1. The permittee shall monitor all parameters consistent with conditions established by this permit on the 1st Wednesday of every calendar month, except for the toxicity testing which shall be monitored on the 1st Monday of every calendar quarter, unless otherwise approved by this Department. If the sampling day falls on a holiday, the permittee will be allowed to sample the second week of the calendar month. Additional monitoring, as necessary to meet the frequency requirements of this permit shall be performed by the permittee.

2. Each individual generating unit is not allowed to discharge chlorine for more than two hours in any one day, unless the permittee can demonstrate to SCDHEC that a longer duration discharge is required for macro invertebrate control.

3. Multiple grabs shall consist of grab samples collected at the approximate beginning of the period of Total Residual Chlorine discharge and once every twenty (20) minutes until TRC is no longer quantifiable.

4. Discharge from Lake Robinson Dam during the months of June through September shall be from the lower depths to the extent practicable to assure that the limitations provided on page 18 are not exceeded.

5. The discharge of the intake screen wash water is permitted without limitations or monitoring requirements.

6. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

7. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control has determined that pursuant to Section 316(a) of the Act that the thermal component of the discharge controlled by the temperature criteria on page 18 of this permit assures the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of fish, shellfish, and wildlife.

8. Within three (3) months of the effective date of this permit, the practical quantitation limit (PQL) using the analytical methods stated below shall be used for sampling and reporting results for mercury.

Analytical Methods	PQL
EPA 1669/1631C	0.0005 µg/l

The permittee must either become certified to perform mercury sampling in accordance with Method 1669 or utilize a laboratory or other entity that is or becomes certified to sample for mercury using Method 1669 within this time.

The permittee shall use the results obtained from mercury sampling to calculate reasonable potential. Reasonable potential may be evaluated after each sample using the guidelines established in the permit rationale. At any time reasonable potential is determined not to exist from one (1) year of data, the permittee may submit a written request to the following address requesting the mercury monitoring be discontinued.

S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
Bureau of Water/Industrial, Agricultural and Storm Water Permitting Division
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Upon Departmental concurrence, a new DMR will be sent to the permittee with no mercury monitoring included. If the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause or contributes to an instream water quality violation for mercury based on one (1) year of data, the permit may be reopened to include additional requirements and/or limitations on mercury.

B. Effluent Toxicity and Other Biological Monitoring Requirements

1. Interim Limits - For the requirements identified in Part III.B.1, B.3:

   a. A three brood chronic toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part III.B.1 and B.3, "Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements," using the CTC of 100% and the following test concentrations: 0% (control), 50%, 60%, 71%, and 84% effluent. The permittee may add additional test concentrations without prior authorization from the Department provided that the test begins with at least ten (10) replicates in each concentration and all data is used to determine permit compliance.

   b. The test shall be conducted using EPA Method 1002.0 in accordance with ""Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," (EPA/600/4-91/002; 3rd ed., 1994) using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as the test species.

   c. The permittee shall use the 3-parameter logistic regression (3PLR) model assuming a Poisson distribution as recommended in the DHEC Bureau of Water document entitled "Options for Data Analysis of Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Required by NPDES Permits," September 2001 for calculating biological effect (percent inhibition) at the applicable CTC.

   d. Percent effect is the difference between control and test group performance expressed as a percentage of control group performance, or

   $$\%\ effect = (1 - \frac{test\ group\ performance}{control\ group\ performance}) * 100$$, where performance is survival or reproduction.

   The permittee shall report the percent effect on both *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival and reproduction at the CTC. Overall percent effect is the greater of the percent effect on survival and reproduction.

e. A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 1002.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted. The permittee shall use the additional test acceptance criteria (TAC) identified in the "Options for Data Analysis of Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Required by NPDES Permits," September 2001. As such, tests must be invalidated if the applicable TACs are not met. The following additional TACs must also be used and applied uniformly to all tests for invalidation during every reporting period:

(1) The most recent valid reference toxicant test must be within laboratory control limits as determined from individual laboratory control charts.

(2) The most recent valid reference toxicant test was completed less than 30 days prior to the completion of the WET test required by this permit.

f. The Department reserves the right of independent decision regarding the validity, acceptability, or outcome of any test, after review of raw data and/or water chemistry bench sheets.

g. All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted on the DHEC form entitled "DMR Attachment for Toxicity Test Results" in accordance with Part II.L.4. In addition, results from all invalid tests must be appended to DMRs, including lab control data. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling toxicity tests so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid test results for each monitoring period.

h. The permittee is responsible for reporting a valid test during each monitoring period. However, the Department acknowledges that invalid tests may occur. All of the following conditions must be satisfied for the permittee to be in compliance with limitations on Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) for a particular monitoring period when a valid test was not obtained.

(1) A minimum of five (5) tests have been conducted which were invalid in accordance with Part V.B.1.e above;

(2) The data and results of all invalid tests are attached to the DMR;

(3) At least one additional State-certified laboratory is used after two (2) consecutive invalid tests were determined by the first laboratory. The name(s) and lab certification number(s) of the additional lab(s) shall be reported in the comment section of the DMR; and

(4) A valid test was reported during each of the previous three reporting periods.

If these conditions are satisfied, the permittee may enter "H" in the appropriate boxes on the toxicity DMR and add the statement to the Comment Section of the DMR that "H indicates invalid tests."

i. This permit may be modified based on new information that supports a modification in accordance with Regulation 61-9.122.62 and Regulation 61-68.D.

2. Final Limits - For the requirements identified in Part III.B.2, B.4:

   a. A single concentration (pass/fail) three brood chronic toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part III.B, "Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements," using the CTC of 100% (or alternate CTC approved be the Department) and a control 0%. The permittee may add additional test concentrations without prior authorization from the Department provided that the test begins with at least 10 replicates in each concentration and all data is used to determine permit compliance.

   b. If the test the test species continues to be *Ceriodaphnia dubia* the test shall be conducted using EPA Method 1002.0 in accordance with ""Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," (EPA/600/4-91/002; 3rd ed.). If an alternate test organism is approved by the Department, the test will be using applicable Department approved methods.

   c. Percent effect is the difference between control and test group performance expressed as a percentage of control group performance, or

   $$\%\ effect = (1 - \frac{test\ group\ performance}{control\ group\ performance}) * 100$$, where performance is survival or reproduction.

   The permittee shall report the percent effect on both survival and reproduction at the CTC. Overall percent effect is the greater of the percent effect on survival and reproduction.

   d. A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 1002.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted. The permittee shall use the additional test acceptance criteria (TAC) identified in the "Options for Data Analysis of Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Required by NPDES Permits," September 2001. As such, tests must be invalidated if the applicable TACs are not met. The following additional TACs must also be used and applied uniformly to all tests for invalidation during every reporting period:

      (1) The most recent valid reference toxicant test must be within laboratory control limits as determined from individual laboratory control charts.

      (2) The most recent valid reference toxicant test was completed less than 30 days prior to the completion of the WET test required by this permit.

   e. The Department reserves the right of independent decision regarding the validity, acceptability, or outcome of any test, after review of raw data and/or water chemistry bench sheets.

   f. All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted on the DHEC form entitled "DMR Attachment for Toxicity Test Results" in accordance with Part II.L.4. In addition, results from all invalid tests must be appended to DMRs, including lab control data. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling toxicity tests so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid test results for each monitoring period.

g. If the discharge complies with all applicable toxicity limits for four (4) consecutive quarters, the permittee may request that the Department decrease the Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) monitoring requirements.

h. The permittee is responsible for reporting a valid test during each monitoring period. However, the Department acknowledges that invalid tests may occur. All of the following conditions must be satisfied for the permittee to be in compliance with limitations on Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) for a particular monitoring period when a valid test was not obtained.

(1) A minimum of five (5) tests have been conducted which were invalid in accordance with Part V.B.1.e above;

(2) The data and results of all invalid tests are attached to the DMR;

(3) At least one additional State-certified laboratory is used after two (2) consecutive invalid tests were determined by the first laboratory. The name(s) and lab certification number(s) of the additional lab(s) shall be reported in the comment section of the DMR; and

(4) A valid test was reported during each of the previous three reporting periods.

If these conditions are satisfied, the permittee may enter "H" in the appropriate boxes on the toxicity DMR and add the statement to the Comment Section of the DMR that "H indicates invalid tests."

i. This permit may be modified based on new information that supports a modification in accordance with Regulation 61-9.122.62 and Regulation 61-68.D.

C. Other Conditions

1. All sludges, waste oil, and solid and hazardous waste shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department, including the intake screen backwash.

2. The permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a record of the method(s) used in measuring the discharge flow:
   a. Estimate - Pump Curve, Production Chart, Water Use Records
      Valve Opening, Tank Volume
   b. Instantaneous - Bucket and Watch, Weir and Gauge, Parshall Flume
   c. Continuous - Totalizer, Continuous Chart Recorder

   Records of any necessary calibrations must also be kept. This information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

3. The biological wastewater treatment plant has been assigned a classification of **Group** III-B in the Permits to Construct which are issued by the Department. This classification corresponds to an operator with a **Grade of** B-B. The wastewater treatment ash pond and low volume ponds have been assigned a

classification of **Group** I-P/C in the Permits to Construct which are issued by the Department. This classification corresponds to an operator with a **Grade of** D-P/C.

4. During system operation, the Permittee shall provide for the performance of routine daily biological wastewater treatment plant inspections by a certified operator of the appropriate grade. Also, the Permittee shall provide for the performance of routine twice per week wastewater treatment plant inspections by a certified operator of the appropriate grade of the ash pond and low volume ponds. Weekend and holiday inspections may be performed by an operator with a minimum certification of one grade lower than the certified operator required by the Rules and Regulations of the Environmental Certification Board based on the treatment plant classification designated in this Permit to Construct. The inspection shall include, but is not limited to, areas which require a visual observation to determine efficient operations and for which immediate corrective measures can be taken using the O & M manual as a guide. All inspections shall be recorded and shall include the date, time and name of person making the inspection, corrective measures taken, and routine equipment maintenance, repair, or replacement performed. The certified operator shall review and validate all inspection sheets generated by the weekend and holiday operator. Any unusual or significant problems encountered by the weekend and holiday operator shall be immediately reported to the certified operator who shall initiate corrective action. The Permittee shall maintain all records of inspections at the permitted facility, where possible. The records shall be made available for on-site review during normal working hours.

5. The permittee shall continue to maintain a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan to identify and control the discharge of significant amounts of oils and the hazardous and toxic substances listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and Tables II and III of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 122. The plan shall include a listing of all potential sources of spills or leaks of these materials, a method for containment, a description of training, inspection and security procedures, and emergency response measures to be taken in the event of a discharge to surface waters or plans and/or procedures which constitute an equivalent BMP. Sources of such discharges may include materials storage areas; in-plant transfer, process and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; plant site runoff; and sludge and waste disposal areas. The BMP plan shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices, shall be documented in narrative form, and shall include any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. The BMP plan shall be maintained at the plant site and shall be available for inspection by EPA and Department personnel.

6. The permittee shall maintain an all weather access road to the wastewater treatment plant and appurtenances at all times.

7. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control has determined pursuant to Section 316(b) of the Act that the location, design, construction, and capacity of the cooling water intake structure reflects the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact.

8. Drawdown of Lake Robinson shall be limited to a maximum of 2.0 feet, as a monthly average, below normal pool elevation (220.0 feet) without a prior approval by the SCDHEC. Such approval may impose more stringent thermal limitations than indicated on page 18 during periods of greater drawdown.

9. Unless authorized elsewhere in this permit or as identified in the application, the permittee shall meet the following requirements concerning maintenance chemicals for the following waste streams: once-through noncontact cooling water, recirculated cooling water, boiler blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, and air

washer water. Maintenance chemicals shall be defined as any man-induced additives to the above-referenced waste streams. This includes materials added for corrosion inhibition including zinc, chromium, and phosphorus.

a. The discharge, in detectable amounts, of any of the one hundred and twenty-six priority pollutants is prohibited, if the pollutants are present due to the use of maintenance chemicals. (Note: The cooling tower blowdown must comply with 40 CFR 423 requirements.)

b. Slimicides, algicides and biocides shall be used in accordance with registration requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

c. The use of maintenance chemicals containing bis(tributyltin) oxide is prohibited unless written approval is obtained from SCDHEC.

d. Any maintenance chemicals added to the above referenced waste streams must degrade rapidly, either due to hydrolytic decomposition or biodegradation.

e. The discharge of maintenance chemicals added to waste streams must be limited to concentrations, which protect indigenous aquatic populations in the receiving stream and shall not exceed the "no observed effect level (NOEL)".

The permittee shall keep sufficient documentation on-site which support that the above requirements are being met. The information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours. The occurrence of in-stream problems may necessitate the submittal of chemical additive data and may require a permit modification to include additional monitoring and limitations. The permittee may demonstrate compliance with these limitations to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control by either sampling and analyzing for the pollutants in the discharge or providing mass balance calculations to demonstrate that use of particular maintenance chemicals will not result in detectable amounts of the toxic pollutants in the discharge.

10. The company shall notify the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control in writing no later than sixty (60) days prior to instituting use of any additional maintenance chemicals in the cooling water system. Such notification shall include:

    a. Name and general composition of the maintenance chemical
    b. Quantities to be used
    c. Frequency of use
    d. Proposed discharge concentration
    e. EPA registration number, if applicable
    f. Aquatic toxicity information

11. A calendar day, for all monitoring at Outfall 001, shall be defined as a twenty four (24) hour period ending at noon of that calendar day.

12. The sludge generated from the sanitary wastewater treatment plants is approved for disposal to the ash pond with the following conditions:

a. The sanitary sludge may only be disposed of to the ash pond during periods when ash is being sluiced into the ash pond.

b. A maximum of 10,000 gallons of sanitary sludge may be disposed of to the ash pond on a weekly basis. Also, when the surge, septic, and contact chambers are purged on a quarterly basis, a maximum of 24,000 additional gallons may be disposed of to the ash pond.

13. At the time of renewal of the NPDES permit, the permittee shall certify that the ash pond(s) provide(s) the necessary minimum wet weather detention volume to contain the combined volume of all direct rainfall, all rainfall runoff to the pond resulting from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, and maximum dry weather plant waste flows which could occur during a 24-hour period. This volume shall be calculated between the top of the sediment level and the minimum overflow discharge elevation. All data necessary to support this certification shall be maintained on-site and shall be available for inspection by SC DHEC personnel.

14. The permittee shall periodically survey all ash pond dikes and toe areas to determine if the structural integrity has been compromised. These inspections shall be performed annually. The permittee shall notify SCDHEC within five (5) days of becoming aware of any structural abnormalities and provide a proposed course of corrective action and implementation schedule.

15. Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

16. **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed for the facility covered by this permit. The storm water pollution prevention plan shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial and construction activity from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The facility must implement the provisions of the storm water pollution prevention plan required under this part as a condition of this permit.

A. Signature and Plan Review

1. The plan shall be signed in accordance with Part II.K (signatory requirements), and be retained on site in accordance with Part II.J of this permit. It shall be completed within six (6) months of the effective date of this permit (and updated as appropriate). Plans shall provide for compliance with the terms of the plan within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit. The permittee shall make plans available upon request to the Director, or authorized representative.

2. The Department may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part. Within thirty (30) days of such notification from the Department, (or as otherwise provided by the Department), or authorized representative, the permittee shall make the required changes to the plan and shall submit to the Department a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

B. Keeping Plans Current The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of South Carolina and which has not otherwise been addressed in the plan or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in the plan or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Amendments to the plan may be reviewed by the Department in the same manner as Part V.16.A.2 above. Plan records should be updated periodically to reflect the certification that new contractors and subcontractors have signed.

C. Contents of Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Pollution Prevention Team - Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

2. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:

a. Drainage (1) A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks have occurred, and the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas.

(2) For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants which are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemical; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified.

b. Inventory of Exposed Materials An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three (3) years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and the

present; method and location of on-site storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of three (3) years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.

c. Spills and Leaks A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of three (3) years prior to the effective date of this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

d. Sampling Data A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

e. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources at the following areas: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and on-site waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g. biochemical oxygen demand, etc.) of concerns shall be identified.

3. Measures and Controls The facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

a. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas which may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges in a clean, orderly manner.

(i) Fugitive Dust Emissions - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The facility shall establish procedures to minimize off site tracking of coal dust. To prevent off site tracking the facility may consider specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.

(ii) Delivery Vehicles - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site. At a minimum the facility must:

- Develop procedures for the inspection of delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and

- Develop procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers, and ensure that proper protective measures are available for personnel and environment.

(iii) Fuel Oil Unloading Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum the facility must use the following measures or their equivalent:

- Use containment curbs in unloading areas;
- During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and
- Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors).

(iv) Chemical Loading/Unloading Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from chemical loading/unloading areas. At a minimum the permittee must use the following measures or their equivalent:

- Use containment curbs at chemical loading/unloading areas to contain spills; and
- During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up.

Where practicable, chemical loading/unloading areas should be covered, and chemicals should be stored indoors.

(v) Miscellaneous Loading/Unloading Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimizes the contamination of storm water runoff from loading and unloading areas. The facility may consider covering the loading area, minimizing storm water run on to the loading area by grading, berming, or curbing the area around the loading area to direct storm water away from the area, or locate the loading/unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks can be contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.

(vi) Liquid Storage Tanks - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from above ground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the facility must employ the following measures or their equivalent:

- Use protective guards around tanks;
- Use containment curbs;
- Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath chemical connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors); and

- Use dry cleanup methods.

(vii) Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the facility must employ the following measures or their equivalent:

- Comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC); and
- Containment berms.

(viii) The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for an oil spill, or a chemical spill. At a minimum the structural integrity of all above ground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment shall be visually inspected on a weekly basis. All repairs deemed necessary based on the findings of the inspections will be completed immediately to reduce the incidence of spills and leaks occurring from such faulty equipment.

(ix) Oil Bearing Equipment in Switchyards - The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for storm water contamination from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. The facility may consider level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills; collection of storm water runoff in perimeter ditches.

(x) Residue Hauling Vehicles - Before leaving the site, all residue hauling vehicles shall be inspected for proper covering over the load. All on-site vehicles shall be inspected for adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the body or container. Vehicles without load coverings or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds must be repaired as soon as practicable.

(xi) Ash Loading Areas - Plant procedures shall be established to reduce and/or control the tracking of ash or residue from ash loading areas including, where practicable, requirements to clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water before each loaded vehicle departs.

(xii) Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. The facility must develop procedures to:

- Reduce ash residue which may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue trucks or residue handling vehicles; and
- Reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.
- Or develop other BMPs to reduce, minimize, or control storm water runoff from these areas.

(xiii) Material Storage Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products, and construction materials stored in lay down areas). The facility may consider flat yard grades, runoff collection in graded swales or ditches, erosion protection measures at steep outfall sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, stilling basins), covering lay down areas, storing the materials indoors, covering the material with a temporary covering made of polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon. Storm water run on may be minimized by constructing an enclosure or building a berm around the area.

b. **Preventive Maintenance** - A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

c. **Spill Prevention and Response Procedures** - Areas where potential spills which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.

d. **Inspections** - In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part V.16.C.4 (comprehensive site compliance evaluation) of this permit, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. A set of tracking or follow up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.

e. **Employee Training** - Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. A pollution prevention plan shall identify the frequency for such training.

f. **Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures** - A description of incidents such as spills, or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented where practical and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

g. **Sediment and Erosion Control** - The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

i. Construction Activities - For storm water discharges from construction activities, which disturb greater than five (5) acres, the permittee shall submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges From Construction Sites.

h. Management of Runoff - The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (see description of potential pollutant sources) shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices.

4. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but, except as provided in Part V.16.C.4.d (below), in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:

a. Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

b. Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with Part V.16.C.2 (description of potential pollutant sources) of this permit and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with Part V.16.C.3 (measures and controls) of this permit shall be revised as appropriate within two (2) weeks of such inspection and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than twelve (12) weeks after the inspection.

c. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with Part V.16.C.4.b (above) of the permit shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least one (1) year after coverage under this permit terminates. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part II.K (signatory requirements) of this permit.

d. Where annual site inspections are shown in the plan to be impractical for inactive mining sites due to the remote location and inaccessibility of the site, site inspections required under this part shall

be conducted at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but, in no case less than once in three (3) years.

5. **Consistency with other plans** Storm water pollution prevention plans may reflect requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans developed for the facility under section 311 of the CWA or Best Management Practices (BMP) Programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility as long as such requirement is incorporated into the storm water pollution prevention plan.

6. **Additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 requirements.** In addition to the requirements of Parts V.16.C.1 through 4 and other applicable conditions, storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to reporting requirements under SARA Title III, Section 313 for chemicals which are classified as 'Section 313 water priority chemicals' in accordance with the definition in Part I.H of this permit, shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are necessary to provide for conformance with the following guidelines:

a. In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures shall be provided. At a minimum, one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:

(1) Curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water run-on to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or

(2) Roofs, covers or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water, and wind.

b. In addition to the minimum standards listed under Part V.16.C.6.a (above), the storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following applicable guidelines, other effective storm water pollution prevention procedures, and applicable State rules, regulations and guidelines:

(1) **Liquid storage areas where storm water comes into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel used for Section 313 water priority chemicals.**

(a) No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature, etc.

(b) Liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or other equivalent measures.

(2) Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids. Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids which are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind shall incorporate drainage or other control features which will minimize the discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals by reducing storm water contact with Section 313 water priority chemicals.

(3) Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals. Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include: the placement and maintenance of drip pans (including the proper disposal of materials collected in the drip pans) where spillage may occur (such as hose connections, hose reels and filler nozzles) for use when making and breaking hose connections; a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan; and/or other equivalent measures.

(4) Areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are transferred, processed or otherwise handled. Processing equipment and materials handling equipment shall be operated so as to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled. Drainage from process and materials handling areas shall minimize storm water contact with section 313 water priority chemicals. Additional protection such as covers or guards to prevent exposure to wind, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents from causing a discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals to the drainage system, and overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks shall be provided as appropriate. Visual inspections or leak tests shall be provided for overhead piping conveying Section 313 water priority chemicals without secondary containment.

(5) Discharges from areas covered by paragraphs (1), (2), (3) or (4).

(a) Drainage from areas covered by paragraphs (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this part should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Where containment units are employed, such units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated.

(b) Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas should, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design.

(c) If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all in-facility storm sewers shall be equipped to be equivalent with a diversion system that could, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals, return the spilled material to the facility.

(d) Records shall be kept of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas.

(6) **Facility site runoff other than from areas covered by (1), (2), (3) or (4).** Other areas of the facility (those not addressed in paragraphs (1), (2), (3) or (4)), from which runoff which may contain Section 313 water priority chemicals or spills of Section 313 water priority chemicals could cause a discharge shall incorporate the necessary drainage or other control features to prevent discharge of spilled or improperly disposed material and ensure the mitigation of pollutants in runoff or leachate.

(7) **Preventive maintenance and housekeeping.** All areas of the facility shall be inspected at specific intervals identified in the plan for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals or direct contact of storm water with raw materials, intermediate materials, waste materials or products. In particular, facility piping, pumps, storage tanks and bins, pressure vessels, process and material handling equipment, and material bulk storage areas shall be examined for any conditions or failures which could cause a discharge. Inspection shall include examination for leaks, wind blowing, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other forms of deterioration or non- containment. Inspection intervals shall be specified in the plan and shall be based on design and operational experience. Different areas may require different inspection intervals. Where a leak or other condition is discovered which may result in significant releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals to the drainage system, corrective action shall be immediately taken or the unit or process shut down until corrective action can be taken. When a leak or non-containment of a Section 313 water priority chemical has occurred, contaminated soil, debris, or other material must be promptly removed and disposed in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements and as described in the plan.

(8) **Facility security.** Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could cause a discharge. Security systems described in the plan shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

(9) **Training.** Facility employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where SARA Title III, Section 313 water priority chemicals are use or stored shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. Employee training shall be conducted at intervals specified in the plan, but not less than once per year, in matters of pollution control laws and regulations, and in the storm water pollution prevention plan and the particular features of the facility and its operation which are designed to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. The plan shall designate a person who is accountable for spill prevention at the facility and who will set up the necessary spill emergency procedures and reporting requirements so that spills and emergency releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals can be isolated and contained before a discharge of a Section 313 water priority chemical can occur. Contractor or temporary personnel shall be informed of facility operation and design features in order to prevent discharges or spills from occurring.

(10) **Engineering Certification.** - The storm water pollution prevention plan for a facility subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 requirements for chemicals which are classified as 'Section 313 water priority chemicals' shall be reviewed by a Professional Engineer Registered in the State of South Carolina and certified to by such Professional Engineer. A South Carolina Registered Professional Engineer shall recertify the plan every three years thereafter or as soon as practicable after significant modifications are made to the facility. By means of these certifications, the engineer, having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this part, shall attest that the storm water pollution prevention plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Such certifications shall in no way

relieve the owner or operator of a facility covered by the plan of their duty to prepare and fully implement such plan

7. Sample Type For discharges from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours, (estimated by dividing the volume of the detention pond by the estimated volume of water discharged during the 24 hours previous to the time that the sample is collected) a minimum of one grab sample may be taken. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty (30) minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first thirty (30) minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first thirty (30) minutes was impracticable. Grab samples only must be collected and analyzed for the determination of pH, and oil and grease.

8. Sampling Waiver When a discharger is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must submit in lieu of sampling data a description of why samples could not be collected, including available documentation of the event. Adverse climatic conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples includes weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.). Dischargers are precluded from exercising this waiver more than once during a two (2) year period.

9. Representative Discharge When a facility has two (2) or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfalls. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g. low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent) or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan.

10. Monitoring Requirements

a. For any stormwater from the facility discharged from any other point source other than Outfall 001 or Outfall 011, the permittee is required to monitor for: oil and grease (mg/l), pH, TSS (mg/l), total recoverable copper (mg/l), total recoverable nickel (mg/l), and total recoverable zinc (mg/l). The monitoring shall be by grab sample and shall be per occurrence, but needed not be more than once per year.

b. Any stormwater associated with coal pile runoff discharged from any other point source other than Outfall 002 shall be monitored semi-annually for: oil and grease (mg/l), pH, TSS (mg/l), total recoverable copper (mg/l), total recoverable nickel (mg/l), and total recoverable zinc (mg/l).