STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Wastewater Treatment Facility

Mendota, Illinois

Prepared For The

CITY OF MENDOTA

La Salle County, Illinois

August 4, 2008

McM. No. M0701-780155

STORM WATER
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Wastewater Treatment Facility
Mendota, Illinois

Prepared For The
CITY OF MENDOTA

Prepared By
McMahon Associates, Inc.
Machesney Park, Illinois
August 4, 2008
McM. No M0701-780155

Table of Contents

STORM WATER
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Wastewater Treatment Facility
Mendota, Illinois

Prepared For The
CITY OF MENDOTA

Prepared By
McMahon Associates, Inc.
Machesney Park, Illinois
August 4, 2008
McM. No M0701-780155

Table of Contents Continued

Appendices

REVISIONS SUMMARY

Date	Description of Revision
8-5-2008	Draft Issue – No Revisions to Date

I. Background

In 1972 Congress passed legislation for what we now refer to as the Clean Water Act (CWA). In simple terms the goals of the clean water act were to eliminate point source pollutants from waterways and permit those that could not be eliminated, setting maximum effluent limits for pollutants. Over time the Clean Water Act has been amended to give the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority to control other sources of pollutants to waterways. The most recent involve permitting municipalities. The City of Mendota is required to set measurable goals in achieving storm water pollution prevention. Preparing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is the regulatory approach to satisfying this requirement. The purpose of the plan is to document implementation of good housekeeping standards and pollution prevention techniques to improve storm water quality.

II. Plan Overview, Goals & Objectives and Plan Coordinator

A. Overview

This SWPPP covers the operations at the Wastewater Treatment Facility owned by the City of Mendota. The SWPPP describes the facility and its operations, identifies potential sources of storm water pollution at the facility and recommends appropriate Best Management Practices (BMP's) or pollution control measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. It identifies personnel responsible for the implementation and periodic review of the SWPPP. General information is provided below.

Facility Name:.....Mendota Sewage Treatment Plant
Facility Address: .....South 7th Avenue
Mendota, Illinois 61342

Facility Contact Person:
Name:.....Jon Kaufman
Position Title:.....Wastewater Treatment Superintendent
Telephone Number: .....(815)539-6879
Mail Address:.....800 Washington Street
Mendota, Illinois 61342

Secondary Contact Person:
Name:.....Toby Fitzgerald
Position Title:.....Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator
Telephone Number: .....(815)539-6879
Mail Address:.....800 Washington Street
Mendota, Illinois 61342

Property Owner:.....City of Mendota
Facility Owner .....City of Mendota
Facility Operator .....City of Mendota

B. Goals & Objectives

The primary goal of the storm water permit program is to improve the quality of the surface waters by reducing the amount of pollutants contained in storm water runoff. Municipalities with coverage under a general storm water NPDES permit must prepare a SWPPP for their municipal facilities.

The SWPPP will:

1. Identify potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility.

2. Describe the storm water management controls that will be implemented by the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility.

3. Identify and prescribe "best management practices" (BMP's) to reduce pollutants in contaminated storm water prior to discharge;

4. Identify any non-storm water discharges and provide certification that each discharge point has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges.

5. Prescribe an implementation schedule. This will ensure that the storm water management actions prescribed are carried out and evaluated on a regular basis.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Coordinator

The SWPPP coordinator for this facility is the treatment plant superintendent, Jon Kaufman (telephone number: 815-539-6879). The responsibilities of the coordinator include:

- Create a SWPPP team to aid in the implementation of the SWPPP plan.
- Implement the SWPPP.
- Oversee the maintenance practices identified as BMP's in the SWPPP.
- Implement and oversee employee training.
- Conduct or provide for inspection or monitoring activities.
- Identify any deficiencies in the SWPPP and make sure they are corrected.
- Prepare and submit reports.
- Ensure that any changes in facility operation are addressed in the SWPPP.

If problems are encountered during monitoring or site changes have occurred that are not addressed by a BMP or the BMP is not proving to be effective, the Wastewater Facility Superintendent, Jon Kaufman, Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator, Toby Fitzgerald, shall be contacted for assistance in addressing the problem area.

III. Facility Site Description

The Mendota Sewage Treatment Facility is located at South 7th Avenue, Mendota, IL 61342 as shown on Figure 1 (USGS Topographic Map). The facility is a 2.4 MGD activated sludge plant located on approximately 20 acres. Treatment consists of screening, grit removal, comminutors, oxidation ditch, final clarifiers, rapid sand filtration, aerobic digestion, sand drying bends and excess flow lagoons. Digested biosolids are centrifugally dewatered. Dewatered biosolids cake is stored on the sand drying beds until land applied on agricultural fields. The facility has a 5-yard dump truck, two (2) ½-ton pickup trucks and one (1) Bobcat.

Please refer to Appendix A for the site map, which shows the following:

- The storm water conveyance and drainage swale;
- Paved areas and buildings;
- Areas used for outdoor storage, including areas that could potentially generate a significant quantity of dust or particulates;
- Surface water locations;
- Vehicle service areas; and,
- Material loading, unloading, and access areas.

Bulk materials stored on site include:

- ✓ Dewatered Biosolids

The main control building contains offices, laboratory, employee locker rooms and break room. The dump trunk, pick-up trucks, and bobcat are housed in the blower/vehicle storage building. Equipment maintenance is preformed at an off-site facility. Floor drains are connected to the sanitary sewer and do not discharge directly to the storm sewer system.

There are three outfalls to Mendota Creek for treated effluent. Outfall 001 is for the discharge of treated effluent flows up to 4.8 MGD. Outfall 002 and Outfall 003 are for excess flow lagoon discharge for all flows over 4.8 MGD. There are no storm water conveyance structures such as conveyance piping, manholes or culverts located on the wastewater treatment plant site. Stormwater runoff from the northern portion of the site drains to a drainage swale located along the east boundary, which ultimately discharges into Mendota Creek. Stormwater from the remaining southern portion of the site drains to the existing excess flow lagoons. These areas are shown on the drainage basin map (Appendix A). As potential sources of pollutants are discussed they will be related to a specific contributing drainage area. See the drainage basin map for details (Appendix A).

IV. Existing Sampling Data

No storm water sampling data or other chemical testing that characterizes the quality of the storm water is currently available for the facility. There are no records of past storm water sampling for this site.

V. Non-Storm Water Discharges

There is no documentation, record or evidence of any non-storm water discharges on the site. However, for safety reasons winter maintenance includes application of salt on the concrete sidewalks.

All internal floor drains witnessed on site were connected to the sanitary sewer system.

VI. Potential Sources of Storm Water Contamination

The following areas were considered when determining potential sources of contamination (several items may not be applicable to this particular site):

1. Outdoor manufacturing areas.
2. Rooftops contaminated by industrial activity.
3. Industrial plant yards.
4. Storage and maintenance areas for material handling equipment.
5. Immediate access roads and rail lines.
6. Material handling sites including storage, loading, unloading, transportation or conveyance of any raw material, finished product, intermediate product and by product or waste areas.
7. Storage areas for raw materials, finished and intermediate products including tank farms.
8. Disposal or application of wastewater.
9. Areas containing residual pollutants from past industrial activity.
10. Areas of significant soil erosion.
11. Refuse sites.
12. Vehicle maintenance and cleaning areas.
13. Washing areas for equipment, vehicles, containers or other material.
14. Shipping and receiving areas.
15. Manufacturing buildings.
16. Residual treatment, storage and disposal sites.
17. Any other areas capable for contaminating storm water.

The following potential sources areas of contamination were identified during a site visit of the Wastewater Treatment Facility on July 31, 2008. Note that on-site activities should be re-evaluated with the annual inspection.

A. Vehicle Parking

Employee and visitor parking lots are located on the gravel parking lot west of the main building. Although necessary, vehicle-parking areas can contribute leaking motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline and other vehicle fluids.

B. Transfer of Dewatered Biosolids

Dewatered biosolids from the wastewater treatment facility are transferred to drying beds located on-site. It is likely that some sludge is dropped during this transfer and could surface drain off the site.

Table #1 identifies potential sources of storm water contamination in relation to the basin they occur in. The basin numbering is taken from the drainage basin map located in Appendix A.

VII. Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices, also referred to as BMP's, are intended to prevent storm water runoff from contacting materials that can potentially contaminate it or if contact occurs, to reduce pollutants at the source of contamination. BMP's fall into two categories: Non-structural and structural. Table #2 summarizes the basic definitions of each.

It is more cost-effective to try to prevent pollutants from becoming mingled with storm water runoff rather than trying to remove pollutants after the fact. Changing behaviors and activities to prevent pollutants from entering the storm water will be the main focus of the SWPPP. If after these changes there is still a potential for storm water runoff to be polluted structural BMP's will be recommended.

Table #3 lists Source Area Control Best Management Practices identified to address the potential pollutants and a schedule for implementation.

Table #4 lists the General Good Housekeeping Practices and a schedule for implementation.

Table #1: Potential Sources of Storm Water Contamination

City of Mendota Wastewater Treatment Facility

Drainage Area	Potential Storm Water Contamination Point	Potential Pollutant	Potential Problem
A, B	Vehicle Storage/Parking	Motor Oil, Gasoline and Antifreeze	There are parking lots and gravel areas throughout the site. Materials such as motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline and other vehicle fluids could end up in the receiving waters via. surface drainage from leaking vehicles.
A, B	Transfer of Dewatered Biosolids	Street Sweepings / Biosolids	It is possible that some sludge dropped on the gravel drives during the transfer from the drying beds to the storage locations could surface drain off the site. The gravel drives on the site are swept by a sweeper and the materials are discarded into the drying beds.
A, B	Ice Control	Salt	Salt is used on site during the winter months to control ice on the concrete walks. During that time, it is possible for excess salt to surface drain from the site.

Table #2: Best Management Practices

A. Non Structural <u>Source Area Controls</u> - Actions/Activities to prevent contamination of storm water at the source:		
1.	Erosion Control	Areas susceptible to erosion shall be protected. Erosion sensitive areas include exposed soil, steep slopes, grass swales, storm sewer outfalls and vegetated areas subject to vehicle traffic. Soil shall be kept densely vegetated (70% cover or more). The annual inspection will be used to make sure these areas are maintained.
2.	Good Housekeeping	Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. This will reduce the potential for a significant amount of materials to come in contact with storm water.
3.	Preventative Maintenance	Preventative maintenance involves the regular inspection, testing and cleaning of facility equipment and process systems. These inspections will help uncover conditions that might lead to release of contaminants, thus requiring maintenance to prevent such a release.
4.	Residual Pollutants	After implementation of the source area controls (erosion control, good housekeeping and preventative maintenance), what significant / unusual pollutants are anticipated to be present in runoff? Are structural practices needed?
B. Structural <u>Best Management Practices</u> -Structural control measures that are necessary to control pollutants that are still present in the storm water after the source area controls (non-structural controls) have been implemented. Structural controls are physical features that control and prevent storm water pollution. Ranging from preventative measures to collection structures to treatment systems. Structural controls require construction of a physical feature or barrier.		

Table #3: Recommended Source Area Control Best Management Practices

City of Mendota Wastewater Treatment Facility

Drainage Area	Potential Storm Water Contamination Point	Potential Pollutant	Best Management Practice	Implementation Date
A, B	Vehicle Parking Lot & Other Gravel Areas	Motor Oil, Gasoline, Hydraulic Fluids and Antifreeze	▪ Drivers/Operators to check the vehicles /equipment for leakage prior to leaving Vehicle Storage Building.	Current Practice
			▪ Continue off-site maintenance of City vehicles.	Current Practice
A, B	Transfer of Dewatered Biosolids	Street Sweepings / Biosolids	▪ Initiate routine sweeping immediately after each transfer of dewatered biosolids from the centrifuge to the sand drying beds.	If Feasible Sep 2008
			▪ Provide a drain system for the drying beds to the sanitary sewer system.	Current Practice
A, B	Ice Control	Salt	▪ Sweep pavement in front of loading area during high use periods.	If Feasible Sep 2008
			▪ Spread salt sparingly during the winter months to control ice.	Current Practice

Table #4: General Good Housekeeping Practices

City of Mendota Wastewater Treatment Facility

Area / Equipment / Material	Frequency	Tasks
Site	Daily	Inspect site for spills.
		Store batteries/drums inside a structure or under a covered area.
		Do not generate excess water; sweep or vacuum as opposed to hosing or power washing.
Paved Portions of Site	Spring and Fall, as needed thereafter	Perform street sweeping.
Vehicles / Equipment	As needed.	Pick-up/ organize equipment.
		Wash vehicles in designated wash bays or car washes.
		Continue maintenance of equipment indoors.
Outdoor Material Storage	Daily	Store materials in a covered area as much as possible to protect from rainfall / runoff.
		Use tarps or membranes to cover temporary stockpiles of materials.
		Store materials in tightly sealed, clearly labeled containers.
		Properly dispose of excess materials.
		Train employees on proper material storage and spill cleanup.
		Do not fill fuel tanks to the top (do not "top off"), to prevent spills.
		Install storm water inlet protection on inlets that are near material handling operations during high use periods.
		Keep water out of dumpsters and trash receptacles.
		Sweep paved surfaces weekly when use of stockpiles is high and when loading and unloading of materials.
Delivery of Fuel/ Extraction of Waste Oil	At orientation and biannually thereafter	Train employees on proper material storage and spill clean up.
Erosion	Annual Inspection	Maintain a minimum of 70% vegetative cover over soil. Replant areas with exposed soil.

VIII. Monitoring Plan

The following monitoring plan will help ensure that operations at the Mendota Sewage Treatment Facility do not contribute to storm water contamination. When completing storm water monitoring, remember it is better to acknowledge a problem/issue and work to correct it rather than ignore it.

A. Quarterly Visual Monitoring

Quarterly visual inspections will be conducted at the storm water outfalls during a runoff event to check runoff quality. The drainage basin map shows each drainage basin.

Inspections shall be conducted within the first 30 minutes of discharge during a rain event, or as soon thereafter as practical, but not exceeding 60 minutes. The inspection reports shall record any observations of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. Information reported shall include the inspection date, inspection personnel, visual quality of the storm water discharge, and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. See Appendix B for a copy of Quarterly Visual Inspection – Field Sheet. Once completed these forms are to be stored in Appendix D for a period of not less than three years.

B. Compliance Inspection

An annual facility compliance inspection will be conducted.

The inspection shall be adequate to verify that site drainage conditions and potential pollution sources identified in the SWPPP remain accurate, and that best management practices prescribed in the SWPPP are being properly implemented, and adequately maintained. Information reported shall include the inspection date, inspection personnel, scope of the inspection, major observations, and revisions needed in the SWPPP. See Appendix C for a copy of Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report. Once completed these forms are to be stored in Appendix E for a period of not less than three years.

C. Non Storm Water Discharge Evaluation

Visual inspection of the outfalls will be conducted two times annually to detect the presence of flow during dry weather. The same checklist for the quarterly visual inspections will be used (Appendix B).

All storm water outfalls shall be inspected and evaluated for non-storm water discharges into the storm drainage system for the duration of this

permit. Any monitoring shall be representative of non-storm water discharges from the facility. Any unauthorized non-storm water discharges must be eliminated, or covered under another NPDES permit. The following is a list of non-storm water discharges or flows that are not considered illicit (unless identified as a significant contamination source): potable water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water , lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows form riparian habitats and wetlands, de-chlorinated swimming pool water, street wash water, and water used for fire fighting.

Non-storm water discharge inspections shall take place during dry weather periods, and my include either end of pipe screening (Method A) or detailed testing of the storm sewer collection system (Method B). One of the following monitoring methods is acceptable:

1. Method A: End of pipe screening shall consist of visual observations made at least twice per year at each outfall of the storm sewer collection system. Observations shall be made when non-storm water discharges from the facility are considered most likely to occur. Instances of dry weather flow, color, odor, clarity, floatable, foam, stains, sludge, or other indications of a non-storm water discharge shall be recorded.

2. Method B: Detailed testing of the storm sewer collection system may be performed. Acceptable testing methods include dye testing, smoke testing, or televising. Testing shall be completed at a minimum of every 5 years as deemed necessary.

If outfalls cannot be evaluated for non-storm water discharges, the person responsible for plan implementation shall sign a statement certifying an inability to comply with this requirement, and include a copy of the statement in the SWPPP. Once completed these forms are to be stored in Appendix D for a period of not less than three years.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This SWPPP becomes effective October 1, 2008. See the following Table #5 for the schedule for the components of the storm water pollution prevention plan.

Action Item	Implementation Date
Quarterly Inspections (Wet Weather Inspection)	September 15, 2008 ; December 15, 2008; March 15, 2009 and June 15, 2008; and quarterly
Compliance Inspection (Annual Inspection)	Fall of 2009
Non Storm Water Discharge (Dry Weather Inspection)	Summer of 2009
Implement Employee Training	Fall of 2009
Implementation of BMP's	See Table #3

X. RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

Blank forms for record keeping and reporting associated with the SWPPP are provided in Appendices B and C. All reports and records pertaining to the permit coverage under this general permit shall be retained for three years, and stored in Appendix D and E. Copies of the completed inspection forms and photo documentation shall be provided to the City's Storm Water Coordinator. Site photos are stored in Appendix F. Additional photos can be added for documentation during monitoring.

The facility shall submit an annual inspection report to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The report shall include results of the annual facility inspection which is required by the SWPPP. The report should also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s).

The first report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has expired. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.

If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the annual report.

Annual inspection reports shall be mailed to the following address:

Illinois Environment Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

XI. EMPLOYEE EDUCATION

Employee educational opportunities and training forms are included in the Appendix G. Education and training are important to the success of this program and employees need to understand how their activities impact storm water. The importance of good housekeeping practices, spill clean up response measures and their location, and communication should be stressed. These topics can be incorporated into training sessions that are already in place. The Northeast Wisconsin Stormwater Consortium is recommending the use of a training video called "Storm Watch." The video can be previewed at www.excalvisual.com. Below is a list of additional educational ideas:

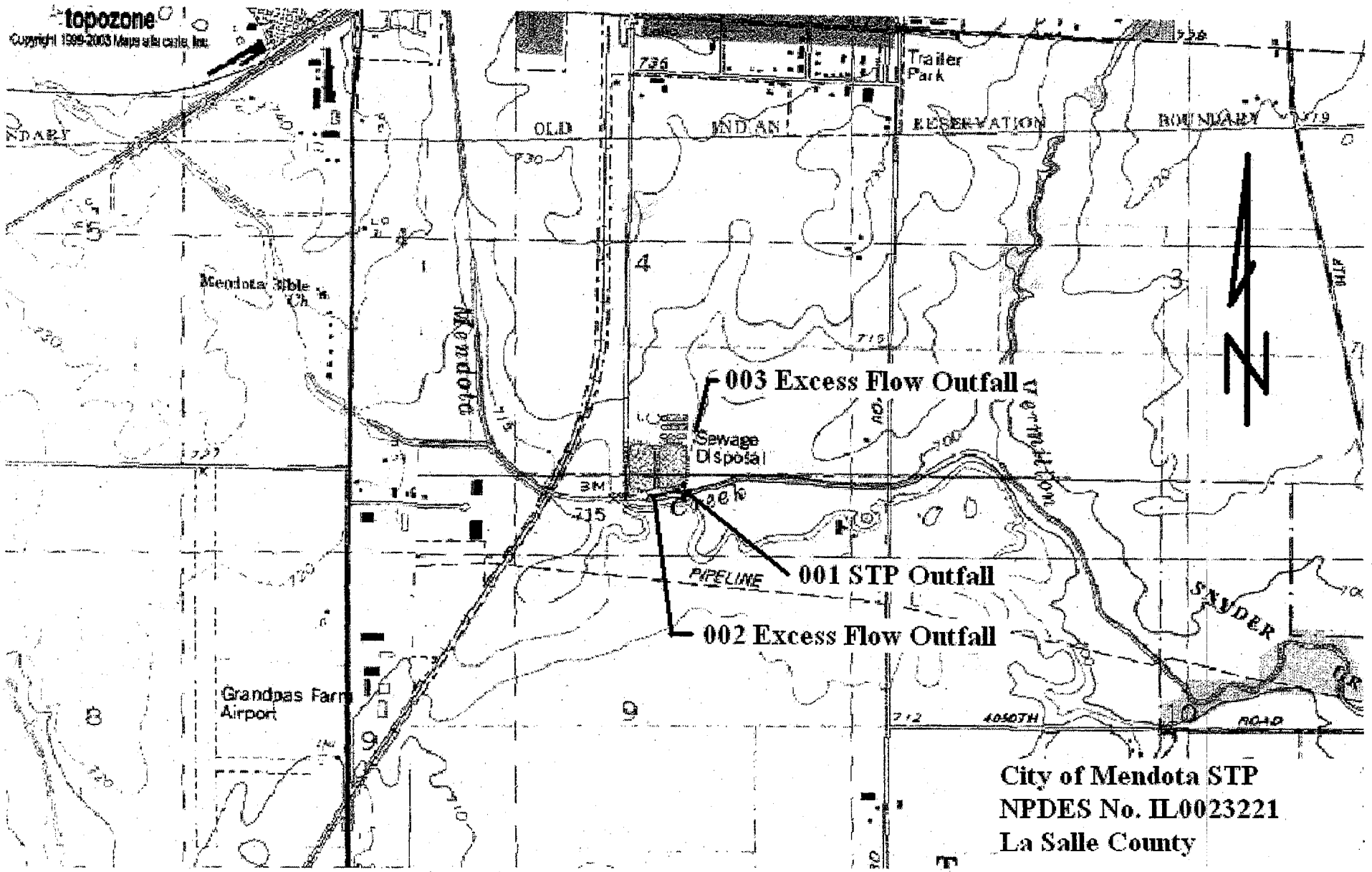
- Rewards for maintaining "clean work areas"
- General Storm Water Awareness
- Interactive Demonstrations of Good and Bad Housekeeping Practices
- Spill Prevention and Clean Up Response

More frequent, informal "tailgate" meetings could also include storm water topics. Tailgate meetings are usually held weekly to update staff on current issues and tasks, but they often incorporate short training sessions as well. Whenever possible, additional in-field training should be provided to demonstrate proper implementation of operation and maintenance of BMs and housekeeping measures at municipal facilities. Training sessions shall be logged in Appendix H, with copies provided to the City's Storm Water Coordinator. Tracking these sessions will aid the City of Mendota in meeting documentation requirements of their NPDES permit.

FIGURE 1

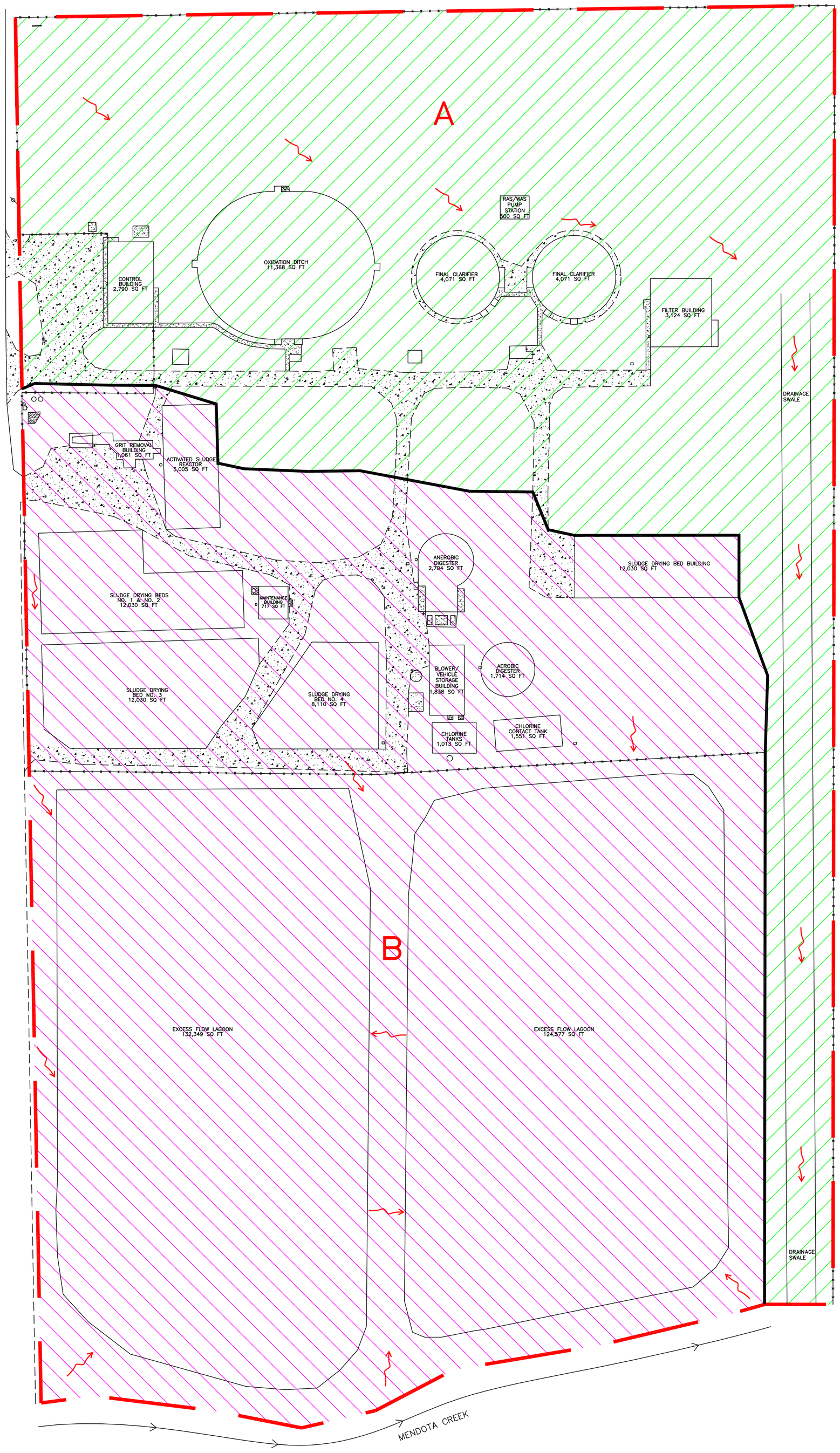
USGS Site Map

Figure 1


topozone
Copyright 1999-2003 Maps a la carte, Inc.
Trailer Park
OLD INDIAN RESERVATION BOUNDARY
Mendota Bible Ch
Mendota
003 Excess Flow Outfall
Sewage Disposal
001 STP Outfall
002 Excess Flow Outfall
PIPELINE
SNYDER
Grandpas Farm Airport
City of Mendota STP
NPDES No. IL0023221
La Salle County

APPENDIX A

Drainage Basin Map



LEGEND

- FACILITY PERIMETER
- DRAINAGE BASIN A
- DRAINAGE BASIN B
- GRAVEL
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- DIRECTION OF FLOW

SITE DESCRIPTION

TOTAL AREA:
18.8± ACRES
RECEIVING WATERS:
MENDOTA CREEK
STORM WATER CONVEYANCE
DRAINAGE BASIN A:
SURFACE FLOW OFF OF SITE
DRAINAGE BASIN B:
SURFACE FLOW TO EXCESS FLOW LAGOONS

FILE NO. CAD

DB

SHEET NO.

SCALE: 1" = 50'
DATE: AUG. 2008
PROJECT NO.: M0017–

CITY OF MENDOTA
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
DRAINAGE BASIN MAP (SITE PLAN)

DESIGNED: M.A.S.
DRAWN: J.J.D.
CHECKED: M.A.S.

McMAHON ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS | ARCHITECTS | PROJECT MANAGERS
1700 HUTCHINS ROAD
MACHESNEY PARK, IL 61115
Tel: (815) 636-9590 Fax: (815) 636-9591

NO.	DATE	REVISION

APPENDIX B

Quarterly Visual Inspection – Field Sheet
(One Form Per Outfall/Basin Location)

Quarterly Visual Inspection – Field Sheet

This form is for your own use and should be kept as part of your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

Use one form per outfall.

Quarterly Visual Inspections at each storm water discharge outfall on your site can be a valuable assessment tool. This inspection should be performed when sufficient runoff occurs during daylight hours. Try to make observations within the first 30 minutes after runoff begins discharging from the outfall, or as soon as practical, but no later than 60 minutes. If you find visible pollution, note the probable source and list any possible Best Management Practices that could be used to reduce or eliminate the problem.

Make any necessary changes to your **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan** as needed.

Facility Name			
Street Address	City	State	ZIP Code
Name of Person Conducting Inspection		Inspection Date	
Employer		Telephone Number	
Outfall Number (make reference to site map)	Description of Outfall (e.g., ditch, concrete pipe, grassed swale, etc.)		
Time of Rainfall Event	Time of Inspection	**Optional:** Amount of Rainfall at the Time of Observation (nearest tenth of an inch)	

Describe your observations. An easy way to conduct this inspection is to use a glass jar to collect a sample of the storm water being discharged from the facility and visually inspect the water. Include any observations of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen or any other visual indicators of storm water pollution and the probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

Color:	☐ Clear	☐ Red	☐ Yellow	☐ Brown	☐ Other:
Odor:	☐ None	☐ Musty	☐ Sewage	☐ Rotten Egg	☐ Other:
Clarity:	☐ Clear	☐ Cloudy	☐ Opaque	☐ Suspended Solids	☐ Other:
Floatables:	☐ None	☐ Foam	☐ Garbage	☐ Oily Film	☐ Other:
Deposits / Stains:	☐ None	☐ Oily	☐ Sludge	☐ Sediments	☐ Other:

Comments:

This outfall could not be evaluated during this quarter due to the following reason:

APPENDIX C

Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report

When completing the Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report Consider:

After implementation of the source area controls (erosion control, good housekeeping and preventative maintenance), no significant / unusual pollutants are anticipated to be present in runoff unless stated in section VII. Best Management Practices.

However, the potential for the following chemicals to be present should be reevaluated prior to completing the Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report.

- Any pollutant that has an effluent limit in any permit issued to this facility.
- Any pollutant contained in a categorical effluent limit for this facility.
- Any SARA 313 chemicals on the property to contaminate storm water must be evaluated. The listing of SARA 313 chemicals may be found at http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf
- Any toxic or hazardous pollutant from present or past activity at the site which could be in contact with precipitation or storm water runoff and thus be discharged to the waters of the State and is not regulated by any other environmental program.
- Significant concentrations of oil, grease, pH, total suspended solids, 5 day Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ANNUAL FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT
NPDES PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL SITE ACTIVITIES

Complete each section of this report. Place a NA in sections that do not apply to your operation.

REPORT PERIOD:	**FROM**	**TO**

OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION: (As it appears on the current permit)

NAME:	**TELEPHONE NUMBER:**	
MAILING ADDRESS:		
CITY:	**STATE:**	**ZIP:**
CONTACT PERSON: **(Person responsible for Annual Report)**		

FACILITY/SITE INFORMATION: (As it appears on the current permit)

FACILITY NAME:	**PERMIT NUMBER: ILR**	
FACILITY LOCATION:		
CITY:	**STATE:**	**ZIP:**
COUNTY:	**PRIMARY SIC CODE:**	

RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

STORM SEWER: ☐	**OWNER NAME:**
WATERS OF THE STATE: ☐	**CLOSEST RECEIVING WATERS:**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Has this facility received an NPDES Permit under a different own/operator name in the past? **If so, list last name permit was issued to:**
Attach information on any activity that has occurred at this facility during the report period that may have resulted in pollutants discharged to storm water runoff (e.g. Spills). **Attach information on any changes to the facility or the activity occurring at the facility that resulted in significant changes to the SWPPP.**

SIGNATURE:	**DATE:**

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE SECTION #19
1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST
POST OFFICE BOX 19276
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276

Information required by this form must be provided to comply with 415 ILCS 5/39 (1996). Failure to do so may prevent this form from being processed and could result in your application being denied. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

IL 532 2585
WPC 691 MAY-98

APPENDIX D

Completed Quarterly Visual Inspection Field Sheet

APPENDIX E

Completed Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report

APPENDIX F

Site Photos

Wastewater Treatment Plant Aerial Photo

Drainage Swale

Drainage Swale Picture #2

Dewatered Sludge Loading

Dewatered Sludge Storage

APPENDIX G

Employee Education \ Training Documents

APPENDIX H

Employee Education / Training Log

APPENDIX I

SWPPP Guidelines

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
www.epa.state.il.us

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

General NPDES Permit
For
Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities

Expiration Date:	May 31, 2008	**Issue Date:**	May 30, 2003
		Effective Date:	June 1, 2003

Discharges authorized by this General Permit: In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter 1) and the Clean Water Act, the following discharges may be authorized by this permit in accordance with the conditions herein:

Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity, as defined and limited herein. Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

This general permit regulates only storm water discharges from a facility. Other discharges such as process wastewater or cooling water shall be regulated by other NPDES permits.

Receiving waters: Discharges may be authorized to any surface water of the State.

To receive authorization to discharge under this general permit, a facility operator must either submit an application as described in the permit conditions to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or have a valid Illinois General NPDES Permit for industrial storm water. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter and include a copy of this permit.

Permit signed May 30, 2003

Toby Frevert, P.E.
Manager
Division of Water Pollution Control

CONTENTS OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT

A. APPLICABILITY OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This permit is applicable to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from areas (except access roads and rail lines) where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water in the state of Illinois from the facilities listed below.

1. Discharges of storm water from facilities whose process wastewater discharges are subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N, except:

   a. discharges subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards and described in paragraph A.8. below which do not have materials or activities exposed to storm water;

   b. discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines listed in B.1. of this permit.

2. Discharges from facilities in the following SIC codes:

SIC 20	(Food and kindred products manufacturing or processing)
SIC 21	(Tobacco products)
SIC 22	(Textile mill products)
SIC 23	(Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)
SIC 24	(Lumber and wood products except furniture)
SIC 2434	(Wood kitchen cabinets)
SIC 25	(Furniture and fixtures)
SIC 26	(Paper and allied products)
SIC 265	(Paperboard containers and boxes)
SIC 267	(Converted paper and paperboard products)
SIC 27	(Printing, publishing, and allied industries)
SIC 28	(Chemicals and allied products)
SIC 283	(Drugs)
SIC 285	(Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products)
SIC 29	(Petroleum refining and related industries), except discharges subject to 40 CFR 419
SIC 30	(Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products)
SIC 31	(Leather and leather products)
SIC 311	(Leather tanning and finishing)
SIC 32	(Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products)
SIC 323	(Glass products, made of purchased glass)
SIC 33	(Primary metal industries)
SIC 34	(Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment)
SIC 3441	(Fabricated structural metal)
SIC 35	(Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment)
SIC 36	(Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment)
SIC 37	(Transportation equipment)
SIC 373	(Ship and boat building and repairing)
SIC 38	(Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks)
SIC 39	(Miscellaneous manufacturing industries)
SIC 4221-25	(Farm products warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)

3. Facilities classified as SIC Codes 10-14 (Mineral Industry) including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities, except discharges subject to 40 CFR 434, 436, or 440.

4. Landfills, land application sites (excluding land application sites which utilize agricultural land), and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)).

5. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards including but not limited to SIC 5015 (Used motor vehicle parts) and SIC 5093 (Scrap and waste materials)

6. Transportation facilities-portions of the following facilities involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations:

SIC 40	(Railroad transportation)
SIC 41	(Local and suburban transit and inter-urban highway passenger transportation)
SIC 42	(Motor freight transportation and warehousing) except SIC 4221-4225 (Farm product warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)
SIC 43	(United States Postal Service)
SIC 44	(Water transportation)
SIC 45	(Transportation by air)
SIC 5171	(Petroleum bulk stations and terminals-wholesale)

7. Treatment Works treating domestic sewage with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more; includes sludge or wastewater treatment devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, and land dedicated to sludge disposal located within the confines of the facility; excludes off-site sludge management lands, farm lands, and gardens.

B. TYPES OF DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

This permit is not applicable to storm water discharges from the following facilities:

1. Discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines in the following categories;

   Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR 411)
   Feedlots (40 CFR 412)
   Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418)
   Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419)
   Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR 422)
   Steam Electric (40 CFR 423)
   Coal Mining (40 CFR 434)
   Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR 436)
   Ore Mining and Dressing (40 CFR 440)
   Asphalt Emulsion (40 CFR 443).

2. Hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities.

3. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites.

4. Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities.

5. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities with an existing NPDES individual or general permit for the storm water discharges.

6. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which are identified by the Agency as possibly causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

7. Storm water discharges associated with inactive mining or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on Federal lands where an operator cannot be identified.

8. Storm water discharges to any receiving water identified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d)(6).

9. Storm water discharges that the Agency determines are not appropriately covered by this general permit.

This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill, and does not supercede any reporting requirements for spills or releases of hazardous substances or oil.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Prohibition on non-storm water discharges

   a. Except as provided in C. 1. b. below, all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water.

   b. i. Except as provided in C. 1. b. ii. below, discharges of material other than storm water must be in compliance with an NPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

   ii. The following non-storm water discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the non-storm water component of the discharges is in compliance with paragraph E.7. of this permit: discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; waters used to wash vehicles without the use of detergents; waters used to control dust; potable water sources including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building washdown which does not use detergents; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

2. Provisions for handling storm water from bulk storage and hazardous waste containment areas

   a. This permit does not authorize the discharge of storm water collected in containment areas at bulk storage and hazardous waste facilities where the storm water becomes contaminated by direct contact with a spill or release of stored materials into the containment area. Such storm water should be handled properly by on-site treatment or hauling off-site for treatment and disposal.

   b. Where a spill or release to a dry containment area occurs, the permittee shall institute procedures to clean up the spill in order to prevent contamination of any storm water, which subsequently collects in the containment area. Where these procedures are followed, collected storm water may be discharged; following visual inspection to assure that the storm water contains no unnatural turbidity, color, oil films, foams, settleable solids, or deposits.

   b. If you have storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, they must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to waters of the state or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit.

3. Discharging pollutants for which a water body is impaired with an approved TMDL

   a. For existing dischargers, new dischargers and new sources: you must carefully document the justifications for all BMP selections in your SWPPP, and install, implement and maintain BMPs that are consistent with all relevant TMDL allocations and with all relevant conditions in an implementation plan.

4. Discharges covered by this permit, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard.

D. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Dischargers that are covered by a valid Illinois General NPDES Permit for industrial storm water as of May 31, 2003 are automatically covered by this permit unless they request otherwise prior to the effective date of this permit. Other dischargers seeking coverage under this general permit shall provide the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) with the following information:

   a. A completed IEPA Notice of Intent form, accompanied by quantitative sampling data for the storm water discharge(s) if available; or

   b. A completed U.S. EPA Form 1, including Form 2F and quantitative sampling data if available; or

   c. A completed U.S. EPA Notice of Intent form, accompanied by quantitative sampling data for the storm water discharge(s) if available.

3. Quantitative sampling data as required by U.S. EPA Form 2F for storm water discharges from the following existing facilities is required to be submitted, unless the facility is a participant in a group application accepted by U.S. EPA.

   a. Facilities subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of EPCRA for chemicals classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals: Storm water discharges that come into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel or area used for storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical, or located at a truck or rail car unloading area where a Section 313 water priority chemical is handled.

   b. Facilities classified as SIC 33 (Primary Metal Industries).

c. Active or inactive landfills, land application sites, or open dumps without a stabilized final cover which have received any industrial wastes.

d. Wood treatment facilities: Storm water discharges from areas that are used for wood treatment, wood surface application, or storage of treated or surface protected wood.

e. Coal pile runoff at industrial facilities other than coal mines.

f. Battery reclaiming facilities: Storm water discharges from areas used for storage of lead acid batteries, reclamation products, or waste products, and areas used for lead acid battery reclamation.

g. Airports with over 50,000 flight operations per year: storm water discharges from aircraft or airport deicing areas.

h. Meat packing plants, poultry packing plants, and facilities that manufacture animal and marine fats and oils.

i. Facilities classified as SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products) and SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products): Storm water discharges that come into contact with solid chemical storage piles.

j. Automobile junkyards: Storm water discharges exposed to over 250 auto/truck bodies with drivelines, over 250 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts); over 500 auto/truck units (bodies with or without drivelines in whole or in parts); or over 100 units per year are dismantled and drainage or storage of automotive fluids occurs in areas exposed to storm water.

k. Lime manufacturing facilities: Storm water discharges that have come into contact with lime storage piles.

l. Cement manufacturing facilities and cement kilns: Storm water discharges other than those subject to 40 CFR 411.

m. Ready-mixed concrete facilities: Sampling data is not required for new ready-mixed concrete facilities or for relocated ready-mixed concrete facilities.

n. Ship building and repairing facilities.

3. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on consideration of features and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may sample the effluent of one such outfall and report that quantitative data also applied to the substantially identical outfalls. If the applicant is requesting approval to sample a representative outfall, identification of all storm water outfalls considered to be substantially identical along with the outfall being used to represent such outfalls and appropriate justification must be provided with the application.

4. For existing facilities with an individual NPDES permit covering storm water associated with industrial activity, or those facilities who have previously submitted an application for an individual permit and not yet received a permit, the permittee/applicant may elect to seek coverage under this general permit in place of obtaining an individual permit. To be considered for coverage the permittee/applicant is required to submit the above information following the general permit issue date.

5. For new facilities, the NOI and required information shall be submitted 180 days prior to the date on which the discharge is to commence unless permission for a later date has been granted by the IEPA. Mobile facilities (such as concrete or asphalt batch plants) shall apply at least 30 days prior to discharge.

6. The required information shall be submitted to the following address:

   Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
   Division of Water Pollution Control
   Permit Section
   Post Office Box 19276
   Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

7. In any case where an NPDES Permit has been timely applied for but final administrative disposition of such application has not been made, it shall not be a violation of Section 12-F of the Environmental Protection Act to discharge without such permit unless the complainant proves that final administrative disposition has not been made because of the failure of the applicant to furnish information reasonably required or requested in order to process the application. For purposes of this provision, participation in a group application filed with U.S. EPA shall be deemed an application filed with the Agency. This provision does not relieve the applicant from the responsibility for compliance with any other requirement of the Act or regulations promulgated under the Act.

8. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to a municipal separate storm sewer system shall notify the municipality, and shall provide the municipality with a copy of their application if requested.

9. Permittees who wish to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit shall submit a Notice of Intent to the Agency not less than 180 days prior to the expiration date.

E. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

1. A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed by the permittee for each facility covered by this permit. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at 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.

   a. Waters not classified as Impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act

      Unless otherwise specified by federal regulation, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event.

   b. Waters classified as Impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act

      For any site which discharges directly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing, and if any parameter in the subject discharge has been identified as the cause of impairment, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event. If required by federal regulations, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.

2. The plan shall be completed within 180 days of notification by the Agency of coverage by this permit or in the case of new facilities, prior to submitting an NOI to be covered under this permit. Plans shall provide for compliance with the terms of the plan within 365 days of notification by the Agency of coverage by this permit, or in the case of new facilities, prior to submitting an NOI to be covered under this permit. [Note: If the plan has already been required to be developed under a previous permit it shall be maintained in accordance with all requirements of this special condition.]. The owner or operator of a facility with storm water discharges covered by this permit shall make a copy of the plan available to the Agency at any reasonable time upon request.

   Facilities which discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer system shall also make a copy available to the operator of the municipal system at any reasonable time upon request.

3. The permittee may be notified by the Agency at any time that the plan does not meet the requirements of this permit. After such notification, the permittee shall make changes to the plan and shall submit a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.

4. The discharger shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to the waters of the State or if a facility inspection required by paragraph E.8. of this permit indicates that an amendment is needed. The plan should also be amended if the discharger is in violation of any conditions of this permit, or has not achieved the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges. Amendments to the plan shall be made within the shortest reasonable period of time, and shall be provided to the Agency for review upon request.

5. The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

   a. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate.

   b. A site map showing:

      i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;

      ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;

      iii. Paved areas and buildings;

      iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.

      v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);

vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations

vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;

viii. Vehicle service areas;

ix. Material loading, unloading, and access areas.

c. A narrative description of the following:

i. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site, including a description of significant materials that are treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water;

ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges;

iii. Existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;

iv. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities;

v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials;

d. A list of the types of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities.

e. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.

f. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.

6. The plan shall describe the storm water management controls which will be implemented by the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel - Identification by job titles of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the plan.

b. Preventive Maintenance - Procedures for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.

c. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.

d. Spill Prevention and Response - Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, spill clean up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal notification procedures for spills of significant materials should be established.

e. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. In developing the plan, the following management practices shall be considered:

i. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff;

ii. Oil & Grease Separation - Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges;

iii. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges;

iv. Waste Chemical Disposal - Waste chemicals such as antifreeze, degreasers and used oils shall be recycled or disposed of in an approved manner and in a way which prevents them from entering storm water discharges.

v. Storm Water Diversion - Storm water diversion away from materials manufacturing, storage and other areas of potential storm water contamination;

vi. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials manufacturing and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water.

f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion. The plan shall describe measures to limit erosion.

g. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution control plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

h. Inspection Procedures - Qualified plant personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and plant areas. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.

7. Non-Storm water Discharges - The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include a description of any tests for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the methods used, the dates of the testing, and any onsite drainage points that were observed during the testing. Any facility that is unable to provide this certification must describe the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the test results, potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer, and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Except as provided in C.1. b., discharges not comprised entirely of storm water are not authorized by this permit.

8. The permittee shall conduct an annual facility inspection to verify that all elements of the plan, including the site map, potential pollutant sources, and structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharges are accurate. Observations that require a response and the appropriate response to the observation shall be retained as part of the plan. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection shall be submitted to the Agency in accordance with the reporting requirements of this permit.

9. This plan should briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100.

10. The plan is considered a report that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request. The permittee may claim portions of the plan as confidential business information, including any portion describing facility security measures.

11. The plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.

12. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to municipal separate storm sewers may also be subject to additional requirements imposed by the operator of the municipal system.

F. CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

Authorization is hereby granted to construct treatment works and related equipment that may be required by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan developed pursuant to this permit.

This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s).

1. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the permittee thereupon waives all rights thereunder.

2. The issuance of this authorization (a) does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance or operation of the proposed facilities; (b) does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and (c) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois, or other applicable local law, regulations or ordinances.

3. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as a part of the stormwater management practice shall be included in the SWPPP.

4. Any modification of or deviation from the plans and specifications originally submitted with the initial SWPPP requires amendment of the SWPPP.

5. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The permittee shall contact the IEPA regarding required permit(s).

G. REPORTING

1. The facility shall submit an annual inspection report to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The report shall include results of the annual facility inspection which is required by Part 8 of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan of this permit. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s).

2. The first report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has expired. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.

3. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the annual report.

4. The permittee shall retain the annual inspection report on file at least 3 years. This period may be extended by request of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at any time.

Annual inspection reports shall be mailed to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

H. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Where all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that have been authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit a termination request to the Agency at the address shown on Page 5 of this permit. The termination request shall include the name, address, telephone number, and location of the facility, and a description of actions taken to eliminate the storm water discharge or other justification for the request. Coverage under this permit is not terminated until the Agency acts on the termination request, and reports as described above are required until coverage is terminated.

1. The Agency may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Agency to take action under this paragraph. The Agency may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual NPDES permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The Agency may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit application required by the Agency under this paragraph then the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permitted is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal. The Agency may require an individual NPDES permit based on:

   a. information received which indicates the receiving water may be of particular biological significance pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d)(6);

   b. whether the receiving waters are identified as impaired pursuant to the Agency's 303(d) listing and the site storm water is a potential contributing source of any parameter identified as a cause of that impairment;

   c. size of construction site, proximity of site to the receiving stream, etc.

   The Agency may also require monitoring of any storm water discharge from any site to determine whether an individual permit is required.

2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application with reasons supporting the request, in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.28, to the Agency. The request shall be granted by issuing of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the issue date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual NPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permitted is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Agency.

I. REOPENER CLAUSE

1. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any storm water discharge associated with industrial activity covered by this permit, the discharger may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Part H.I. of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

2. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter I and the provisions of 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5 and any other applicable public participation procedures.

3. The Agency will reopen and modify this permit under the following circumstances:

   a. the U.S. EPA amends its regulations concerning public participation;

   b. a court of competent jurisdiction binding in the State of Illinois or the 7th Circuit issues an order necessitating a modification of public participation for general permits; or

   c. to incorporate federally required modifications to the substantive requirements of this permit.

J. DEFINITIONS

1. Coal pile runoff means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

2. Land application site means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface for treatment or disposal.

3. Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application site, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile.

4. Section 313 water priority chemical means a chemical or chemical categories which: 1) Are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986); 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) Are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

5. Significant materials includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA Section 313; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

6. Significant spills includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

Note that additional definitions are included in the permit Standard Conditions, Attachment H.

Attachment H
Standard Conditions
Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24 Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8 Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

(1) Duty to comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

(2) 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. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.

(3) 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.

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

(5) Proper operation and maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit

(6) Permit actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62. 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.

(7) Property rights. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

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

(9) Inspection and entry. The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

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

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

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

(d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(10) Monitoring and records.

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

(b) 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 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Agency at any time.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

(1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

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

(3) The date(s) analyses were performed;

(4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

(5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and

(6) The results of such analyses.

(d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

(11) Signatory requirement. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.

(a) Application. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation;

(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: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) Reports. All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility, from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and

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

(c) Changes of Authorization. If an authorization under (b) 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 (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

(12) Reporting requirements.

(a) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.

(b) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

(c) Compliance schedules. 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 schedule date.

(d) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

(1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

(2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

(3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.

(e) Twenty-four hour reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; 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. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

(2) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit to be reported within 24 hours.

The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(f) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12)(c), (d), or (e), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12)(e).

(g) 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 Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

(13) Transfer of permits. A permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

(a) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

(b) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new permittees; and

(c) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.

(14) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency 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 of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act 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 ug/l);
(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/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 NPDES permit application; or

(4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.

(b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.

(15) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:

(a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

(b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

(c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

(16) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittees shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:

(a) User charges pursuant to Section 204(b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;

(b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and

(c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

(17) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.

(18) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.

(19) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.

(20) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(21) 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 permit 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.

(22) The Clean Water Act 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 shall, 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.

(23) Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.

(24) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s) shall govern.

(25) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board.

(26) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.

(Rev. 3-13-98)