

GENERAL PERMIT NO. GAG930000

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Authorization to Operate Under the
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

Animal (Non-Swine) Feeding Operations - More Than 1000 Animal Units

In compliance with the provisions of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Georgia Laws 1964, p. 416, as amended), hereinafter called the "State Act," the Federal Clean Water Act, amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), hereinafter called "the Act," and the Rules and Regulations promulgated under each of these Acts, owners of existing and new animal (non-swine) feeding operations within the State of Georgia that are required to have an NPDES permit, upon submittal of a permit application, are authorized to store and dispose of waste in the State of Georgia in accordance with the limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This general permit shall become effective on June 13, 2002.

This general permit and the authorization to operate shall expire at midnight, April 30, 2007.



Signed this 13th day of June, 2002.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Harold A. Ober', is written over a horizontal line.

Director,
Environmental Protection Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. PERMIT COVERAGE3
A. Permit Coverage - Animal (Non-Swine) Feeding Operations (AFOs).....3
B. Permit Coverage - Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs).....3
C. Eligibility for Coverage3
D. Application for Coverage.....4
E. Requiring an Individual Permit.....4
F. Permit Expiration.....4

PART II. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.....4
A. Effluent Limitations.....4
B. Other Legal Requirements5

PART III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS5
A. Minimum Standards to Protect Water Quality5
B. Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)8
C. Additional Special Conditions.....9
D. Requirements for Land Application Activities Not Under the Control of the Permitted AFO or CAFO Operator.....11

PART IV. DISCHARGE MONITORING AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS12
A. Notification of Discharges from Retention Structures.....12
B. Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Retention Structures12
C. General Inspection, Monitoring and Record-keeping Requirements13
D. Additional Monitoring Requirements14

PART V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS15
A. General Conditions15
B. Proper Operation and Maintenance.....16
C. Monitoring and Records16
D. Reporting Requirements17
E. Signatory Requirements18
F. Certification.....19
G. Availability of Reports19
H. Penalties for Violations - Federal Clean Water Act19
I. Penalties for Violations - Georgia Water Quality Control Act.....20

PART VI. DEFINITIONS20

PART VII. STATE OF GEORGIA SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS.....25

PART I. PERMIT AREA AND COVERAGE**A. Permit Coverage - Animal (Non-Swine) Feeding Operations (AFOs)**

The Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (hereinafter "the Division") is issuing this NPDES general permit to owners of:

1. existing AFOs in operation before February 28, 2001 with more than 1000 but equal to or less than 3000 animal units (AU);
2. new or expanding AFOs commencing on or after February 28, 2001 with more than 1000 but equal to or less than 3000 AU;
3. existing AFOs in operation before February 28, 2001 with more than 3000 AU.

B. Permit Coverage - Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs)

Pursuant to regulations promulgated in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act (hereinafter "the Act"), a permit is required for any concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) that discharges or has a reasonable potential to discharge to waters of the United States (also see Parts I.C, D, and E). NPDES permits issued to CAFOs cover the confinement, storage, and handling areas as well as the land application activities under the control of the permitted CAFO owner.

A discharge of waste/wastewater is the discharge of pollutants from the animal confinement or storage and handling areas of a CAFO or from the improper use of land application area(s), under the control of the CAFO owner, which enters surface waters, such as a river, stream, creek, wetland, lake, or other waters of the United States. Discharges covered by this permit include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Contaminated runoff from corrals, stock piled manure, and silage piles;
2. Overflow from manure storage facilities;
3. Discharges associated with improper land application of manure and/or wastewater activities under the control of the CAFO owner;
4. Manure and/or wastewater discharges from retention ponds, manure storage facilities, or lagoons; and
5. Discharges of manure and/or wastewater due to pipe breakage or equipment failure.

C. Eligibility for Coverage

Owners of AFOs that are defined as CAFOs (Part VI - Definitions) or specified in the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-6 (hereinafter "State Rules") are eligible for coverage under this permit. Permittees must retain, on site, a copy of the permit and the comprehensive nutrient management plan (CNMP) as required

by this permit and submit a copy of the CNMP to the Division in accordance with the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (hereinafter "State Act") and the State Rules.

D. Application for Coverage

1. Owners of AFOs or CAFOs seeking to be covered by this general permit (see Part I) must (1) submit an application within the time frame specified in the State Rules, (2) comply with the conditions of this general permit, and (3) submit and implement a CNMP in accordance with the State Rules. Owners of new/expanding AFOs or CAFOs should submit an application 180 days in advance of beginning the operation and shall have a complete CNMP.
2. The application must be signed by the owner or other authorized person in accordance with Part V.E of this permit and sent to:

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Permitting, Compliance and Enforcement Program
4220 International Parkway, Suite 101
Atlanta, Georgia 30354 (Telephone 404-362-2680)

E. Requiring an Individual Permit

1. The Division may require any AFO or CAFO authorized by this general permit to apply for, and obtain, an individual NPDES permit. The Division will notify the owner, in writing, that an application for an individual permit is required and specify the time frame and procedure for application submission. Coverage of the operation under this general NPDES permit is automatically terminated when: (1) the owner fails to submit the required individual NPDES permit application within the defined time frame; or (2) the individual NPDES permit is issued by the Division.
2. When a final individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner otherwise subject to this general permit, the applicability of this general permit to the operation is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

F. Permit Expiration

This permit will expire as shown on Page 1.

PART II. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. The following effluent limitations apply to the operation covered under this permit:

Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants from the feedlot(s) or manure storage area(s) to waters of the United States except when catastrophic rainfall events cause an overflow of process

wastewater from a facility properly designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to contain:

- a) All process wastewater resulting from the operation of the AFO or CAFO; plus,
- b) All runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event for the location of the AFO or CAFO.

For discharges associated with land application of process wastewater and/or manure under the control of the owner, the permittee must ensure that such activities comply with the requirements of Minimum Standard 9, in Table III.A, in Part III.A of this permit.

2. The permittee is required to comply with the special conditions established in Part III of this permit. These special conditions consist of compliance with minimum standards to protect water quality (Part III.A), the development and implementation of a site-specific CNMP in accordance with the State Rules (Part III.B), and other special conditions established by the Division (Part III.C).

B. Other Legal Requirements

No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other statutes or regulations, Federal, State or Local.

PART III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Minimum Standards to Protect Water Quality

This permit identifies (See Table III.A below) specific minimum standards that the permittee should meet to prevent pollutants from manure and/or wastewater from entering waters of the U.S., including standards that address proper land application of manure and wastewater. The minimum standards (or portions thereof) that should be addressed immediately upon issuance of this permit are indicated by an asterisk (*). The permittee should comply with the remaining minimum standards (or portions thereof) in accordance with the enforceable schedule in the State Rules for developing and implementing a CNMP, which is established in Section III. B. of this permit. All of the minimum standards to protect water quality must be incorporated into the site-specific CNMP developed and implemented for the permitted facility.

**Table III.A.
Minimum Standards to Protect Water Quality in
NPDES Permits for AFOs or CAFOs**

Each of the following minimum standards is designed to achieve the objective of preventing discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S. from AFOs or CAFOs and from land application activities under the operational control of the AFO or CAFO. Minimum standards or portions of minimum standards to be addressed on the effective date of the permit are identified with an asterisk (*).

1. MINIMUM STANDARD: BUFFERS OR EQUIVALENT PRACTICES

Provide and maintain buffer strips or other equivalent practices near feedlots, manure storage areas, and land application areas that are sufficient to minimize discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States (e.g., soil erosion and manure and wastewater). These practices may include but are not limited to residue management, conservation crop rotation, grassed waterways, strip cropping, vegetative buffers, forested riparian buffers, terracing, and diversion.

2. MINIMUM STANDARD: DIVERT CLEAN WATER

*Design and implement management practices to divert clean water and floodwaters from contact with feedlots and holding pens, animal manure, or manure and/or process wastewater storage systems. Clean water includes rain falling on the roofs of facilities, runoff from adjacent land, or other sources. In keeping with the objective of preventing discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S., diversion should be implemented to the fullest extent practicable in accordance with the approved site-specific CNMP. Clean water and floodwaters that are not diverted should be accounted for in the volume of temporary storage and the capacity of the land application facilities.

3. MINIMUM STANDARD: PREVENT DIRECT CONTACT OF ANIMALS WITH WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

*Develop and implement appropriate controls to prevent direct access of animals in confinement to waters of the United States to protect water quality.

4. MINIMUM STANDARD: ANIMAL MORTALITY

*Handle and dispose of dead animals in a manner that prevents contamination of surface waters of the United States.

5. MINIMUM STANDARD: CHEMICAL DISPOSAL

*Prevent introduction of chemicals into manure and wastewater storage structures for purposes of disposal. "Introduction" means direct introduction for purposes of disposal with manure. Examples include pesticides, hazardous and toxic chemicals, and petroleum products/by-products. However, chemicals such as soaps, disinfectants, and medicine residue and pesticides when used as directed on the labels are acceptable in minor amounts in the waste stream.

6. MINIMUM STANDARD: PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

*Implement an operation and maintenance program that involves periodic visual inspection and maintenance of all manure storage and handling equipment and structures and all runoff management devices (e.g., cleaning separators, barnyards, catch basins, screens, calibration of land application equipment, maintenance of filter strips) and to minimize discharges of pollutants in accordance with the State Rules.

All manure application equipment should be tested and calibrated to ensure proper application rates.

Table III.A. (CONTINUED)

7. MINIMUM STANDARD: RECORD KEEPING AND TESTING

*Maintain a log that documents the visual inspections, findings, and preventive maintenance activities.

*Document the date, rate, location, type of crops, and methods used for application of manure and wastewater as well as other nutrients to land under the control of the AFO or CAFO owner.

Where manure and wastewater are not applied on land under the operational control of the AFO or CAFO owner, maintain a record of the transfer of the manure off-site.

*Record the results of manure and wastewater sampling to determine nutrient content in accordance with Part VII., State of Georgia Specific Permit Conditions.

*Record the results of representative soil sampling and analyses conducted in accordance with Part VII., State of Georgia Specific Permit Conditions to determine nutrient content.

8. MINIMUM STANDARD: MAINTAIN PROPER STORAGE CAPACITY

Maintain sufficient freeboard in liquid manure storage structures to ensure compliance with the permit conditions and State Rules.

*Store dry manure, such as that produced in certain poultry and beef operations, in production buildings or in storage facilities or otherwise store in such a way as to prevent polluted runoff (e.g., located on relatively flat land, away from water bodies, wetlands, and wells, and/or surrounded by a berm or buffer). Properly operating dry litter poultry operations are excluded in accordance with the State Rules, paragraph 391-3-6-.21(3)(d)(2) effective February 28, 2001.

Provide adequate storage capacity so that land application occurs only during periods when land or weather conditions are suitable for manure and wastewater application. (See Minimum Standard 9 below.)

9. MINIMUM STANDARD: RATES AND TIMING OF LAND APPLICATION OF MANURE AND WASTEWATER

*Land apply manure and/or wastewater in accordance with proper agricultural practices.

Land apply manure and/or wastewater in accordance with land application rates developed on a site-specific basis as needed to protect water quality. At a minimum, land application rates should (1) prevent application of nutrients at rates that will exceed the capacity of the soil and the planned crops to assimilate nutrients and minimize water pollution; and (2) be quantified and based on the most appropriate nutrient in the soil, type of crop, realistic crop yields, soil type, and all nutrient inputs in addition to those from manure and wastewater.

*Manure and wastewater should not be applied on land that is flooded, saturated with water, frozen or snow covered at the time of land application where the manure and wastewater may enter waters of the United States.

*Land application of manure and wastewater should be avoided during rainfall events and should be delayed if precipitation with the potential to create manure and/or wastewater runoff into waters of the United States is forecast within 24 hours of the planned application.

B. Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)**1. Elements of a CNMP**

Each AFO or CAFO covered by this permit shall develop and implement a site-specific CNMP that includes the following elements as appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the permitted facility: animal outputs; manure handling and storage, land application of manure and wastewater, site management, record keeping, and other manure utilization options. Not all operations will require all elements. The CNMP should include emergency response planning and a closure plan for abandonment of any facility used for the treatment or storage of animal waste. The CNMP must be developed and implemented to meet all of the minimum standards identified in Section A of this Part to protect water quality that are applicable to the permitted facility. The CNMP must be designed and implemented to meet the requirements of the Act.

Each CNMP shall specifically identify and describe practices that are to be implemented to assure compliance with the limitations and conditions of this permit.

The CNMP shall identify a specific individual(s) at the facility responsible for its implementation. The activities and responsibilities of such personnel must be described in the CNMP. CNMPs are to be developed as a special condition of the NPDES permit, and must contain the following information:

- a) Existing Information: Where a facility has previously prepared information that supports one or more of the five elements of a CNMP as outlined in the "NRCS Technical Guidance for Developing CNMPs," the AFO or CAFO may adopt this information for incorporation into the facility-specific CNMP.
- b) Signatory Requirements: The CNMP shall be signed by the owner or other signatory authority in accordance with Part V.E (Signatory Requirements).
- c) The Division may notify the permittee, at any time, that water quality is not being protected by the CNMP. The permittee shall update the CNMP as directed by the Division.

2. Schedule for Developing, Submitting, and Implementing a CNMP

Following the submission of the permit application or NOI, any AFO or CAFO covered by this NPDES general permit shall develop and implement a CNMP in accordance with the State Rules:

- a) Existing operations - By October 31, 2002, the owner shall submit to the Division a CNMP for the AFO. The CNMP shall be of sufficient substance and quality as to be approvable by the Division. The owner should receive the Division's approval of the CNMP by July 1, 2003, and shall begin implementing the approved CNMP not later than October 31, 2003.

- b) New or expanding operations - Prior to beginning operation of the AFO, the owner shall submit to the Division a CNMP for the AFO. The CNMP shall be of sufficient substance and quality as to be approvable by the Division.

3. Certified Specialists to Develop CNMPs

The CNMP must be developed or modified by a "specialist" certified by the Georgia Department of Agriculture. However, on a case-by-case basis, the Division may approve a CNMP by another qualified individual, such as a registered professional engineer. It is the permittee's sole responsibility to assure that the effective implementation of the CNMP results in compliance with all permit conditions.

4. CNMP is to be Maintained On Site

A current copy of the CNMP shall be kept on site in accordance with Part V.C.3 (Retention of Records) of this permit and provided to the Division upon request.

5. Duty to Amend the CNMP

The permittee must amend the CNMP whenever: (1) the facility makes a substantive change in how it manages its operations, including the location, method, timing or frequency of land application; or (2) a discharge occurs in violation of this NPDES permit. Where the facility is located in an impaired watershed, the Division may review the CNMP and direct the permittee to amend it as part of the TMDL process. The facility should complete an annual review of the CNMP to assess its adequacy in protecting water quality.

C. Additional Special Conditions

1. Emergency Discharge Impact Abatement: Discharges authorized by Part II.A(1) of this permit must, where practicable, be properly discharged to land application fields or held in secondary containment for filtering to minimize discharge to waters of U.S.
2. Irrigation Control: Irrigation systems shall be managed so as to: (1) reduce or minimize ponding or puddling of wastewater on land application fields; and (2) protect ground and surface water in accordance with the State Rules.
3. Spills of Oil, Radioactive Materials, and Hazardous Chemicals: Appropriate measures necessary to prevent and clean up such spills shall be taken. If possible spills are anticipated, materials handling procedures and storage must be specified in the CNMP. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified, and the necessary equipment to implement clean up shall be made available to facility personnel. All spills of oil, radioactive materials, and hazardous chemicals must be reported immediately to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Emergency Operations Center (1-800-241-4113).

4. Measurement of Rainfall: A rain gauge shall be kept on site and properly maintained. A log of all measurable rainfall events shall be kept by the AFO or CAFO owner.
5. Liner Requirement: Seepage from ponds, lagoons, and basins of the retention structure must not contaminate surface waters nor contaminate ground water in accordance with the State Rules as follows:
 - a) Existing operations: If it is determined that an existing waste storage lagoon is creating a ground water contamination problem, the Division shall require the owner to repair the lagoon, to close the lagoon, or to take other actions to protect the ground water.
 - b) New or expanding operations: Any waste storage lagoon must be constructed to ensure that seepage is limited to a maximum of 1/8 inch per day (3.67×10^{-6} cm/sec). For waste storage lagoons located within significant ground water recharge areas which fall within the categories defined in the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria, Chapter 391-3-15-.02, Paragraph 3(e), the lagoons must be provided with either a compacted clay or a synthetic liner such that the vertical hydraulic conductivity does not exceed 5×10^{-7} cm/sec or other criteria as determined by the Division. Individual waste storage lagoons shall not exceed 100 acre-feet in volume.
6. Employee Training: Where employees are responsible for work activities which relate to permit compliance, those employees must be regularly trained or informed of any information pertinent to the proper operation and maintenance of the facility and waste disposal. Each AFO or CAFO covered by this permit shall comply with the certified operator requirements in the State Rules as implemented by the Georgia Department of Agriculture.
7. Facility Closure: The CNMP should include emergency response planning and a closure plan for abandonment of any facility used for the treatment or storage of animal waste. In accordance with the State Rules, when the owner ceases operation of the AFO, he must notify the Division of that fact within three months, and he must properly close all waste storage lagoons within eighteen months. In the case of voluntary closure, a period of twenty-four months from notification is allowed. Proper closure of a lagoon entails removing all waste from the lagoon and land applying it at agronomic rates, and in a manner so as not to discharge to any surface water.

D. Requirements for Land Application Activities Not Under the Control of the Permitted AFO or CAFO Operator.

In cases where AFO or CAFO generated manure is sold or given away to be used for land application activities that are not under the operational control of the permitted AFO or CAFO, such land application does not need to be addressed in the permitted AFO or CAFO's CNMP. However, the permittee must ensure the environmentally acceptable use of the AFO or CAFO generated manure by complying with the following conditions:

1. Maintain records showing the date and amount of manure and/or wastewater that leaves the permitted operation;
2. For quantities of greater than one pick-up truck load per recipient per day, record the name and address of the recipient ("one pick-up truck load" is defined as 2 short tons or 1.81 metric tons loaded on any type of vehicle);
3. Provide the recipient(s) with representative information on the nutrient content of the manure and/or wastewater to be used in determining the appropriate land application rates; and
4. Inform the recipient of his/her responsibility to properly manage the land application of the manure and/or wastewater to minimize the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S.

These records should be retained on-site, and should be submitted to the permitting authority upon request.

PART IV. DISCHARGE MONITORING AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**A. Notification of Discharges from Retention Structures and Improper Land Application**

If, for any reason, there is a discharge of pollutants to a water of the U.S., the permittee is required to make immediate oral notification within 24-hours to the local Division District Office (or, if after office hours, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Emergency Operations Center, 1-800-241-4113) and notify the Division District Office in writing within five (5) working days of the discharge from the facility. In addition, the permittee shall keep a copy of the notification submitted to the Division together with the CNMP. The 5-day written discharge notification shall include the following information:

1. **Description of the discharge:** A description of the discharge and its cause, including a description of the flow path to the receiving water body and an estimate of the flow and volume discharged.
2. **Time of the discharge:** The period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times, the anticipated time it is expected to continue, and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the discharge.

B. Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Retention Structures

In the event of any overflow or other discharge of pollutants from a manure and/or wastewater storage structure, the following actions shall be taken:

1. **Analysis of the discharge:** All discharges shall be sampled and analyzed. Samples must, at a minimum, be analyzed for the following parameters: five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅); and total suspended solids.
2. **Estimate volume of the discharge:** Record an estimate of the volume of the release and the date and time.
3. **Sampling procedures:** Samples shall consist of grab samples collected from the overflow or discharges from the retention structure. A minimum of one sample shall be collected from the initial discharge (within 30 minutes of becoming aware of the discharge). The sample shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with EPA approved methods for water analysis listed in 40 CFR 136. Samples collected for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored discharge.
4. **Reasons for not sampling the discharge:** In accordance with the State Rules, it shall be the permittee's duty to immediately take all reasonable and necessary steps to prevent injury to property and downstream water users. In the performance of this duty, the permittee may not have sufficient time and resources for sampling. Further, conditions may not be safe for sampling. For example, the permittee may be unable to collect samples during dangerous weather conditions (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricanes, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.). However, the permittee shall collect a sample from the retention structure (pond or lagoon) from which the discharge occurred.

C. General Inspection, Monitoring, and Record-keeping Requirements

The permittee shall inspect, monitor, and record the results of such inspection and monitoring in accordance with Table IV.C:

IV.C. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

PARAMETER	UNITS	FREQUENCY
Facility inspection¹		
Review all facilities and land application areas addressed in the CNMP to evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the CNMP are adequately and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed.	NA	Annually
Lagoon or storage structure monitoring and inspection		
Freeboard ²	Feet	Weekly
Structural integrity (i.e., integrity of berms) ³	NA	Weekly
Integrity of liners ⁴	NA	Annually
Sampling of waste/wastewater and land application soils⁵		
Sample waste and wastewater to determine available nutrient content (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen and Nitrate Nitrogen)	ppm	See Part VII., State of Georgia Specific Permit Conditions.
Sample land application soils to determine pH and nutrient content (soil test phosphorus by Mehlich-1 extraction)	N/A	See Part VII., State of Georgia Specific Permit Conditions.

Table IV.C (CONTINUED)		
Land application activities		
Duration of land application activities ⁵	Hours/day	Daily
Quantity of waste/wastewater applied to land application fields ⁵	Gallons/day or Cubic Feet/day	Daily
Application rate ⁵	lb/acre	Daily
Application area ⁵	Acres	Daily
Precipitation		
Rainfall ⁶	Inches	Daily

Footnotes:

¹ A complete inspection of the facility shall be done and a report made annually.

² For lagoons or other liquid storage basins, report the water level as feet below the emergency overflow level. For solid manure storage structures, report the percentage of remaining storage capacity. See the State Rules for specific freeboard requirements.

³ Documentation of compliance with this requirement must be compiled in an inspection report to be kept at the facility.

⁴ Inspect visible portions of all liners for uniformity, damage, and imperfections as follows: 1) soil based and admixed liners for imperfections that may increase permeability, e.g., cracks and root holes; 2) synthetic liners for tight seams and joints, and absence of tears. Permittee shall document compliance with this requirement by preparing a report that must be kept at the facility.

⁵ Monitor in accordance with Part VII., State of Georgia Specific Permit Conditions. Land application practices must be conducted in accordance with the permittee's CNMP.

⁶ The permittee shall maintain a precipitation gauge at each permitted facility and record the rainfall for each 24-hour period.

D. Additional Monitoring Requirements

1. Additional analysis: Part VII., State of Georgia Specific Permit Conditions contains requirements for routine monitoring of lagoon contents, ground water, and soils. Upon request by the Division, the permittee may be required to collect and analyze additional samples including but not limited to soils, surface water, ground water, and/or stored waste in a manner and frequency specified by the Division.
2. Additional monitoring for some high risk operations: Upon notification by the Division, the permittee may be required to conduct ambient monitoring of surface and/or ground water. For example, facilities with historical compliance problems, especially large facilities, facilities with significant environmental concerns, or facilities impacting impaired water bodies.

PART V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS**A. General Conditions**

1. Introduction: In accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.41, et. seq., this permit incorporates by reference ALL conditions and requirements applicable to NPDES Permits set forth in the Clean Water Act, as amended, (hereinafter known as the "Act") as well as ALL applicable regulations.
2. 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; for permit termination, revocation, and reissuance; for denial of a permit renewal application; and/or for requiring a permittee to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit.
3. Toxic pollutants: The permittee shall comply with effluent standards and prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the 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.
4. Permit actions: This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
5. Property rights: The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.
6. Duty to provide information: The permittee shall furnish to the Division, within a reasonable time, any information which the Division 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 Division, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
7. Criminal and Civil Liability: Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit, the Act, or applicable regulations, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of the permit may subject the permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1001.
8. State Laws: Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State Rule, law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.
9. Severability: The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held

invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

B. Proper Operation and Maintenance

1. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense: It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action to plead that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
2. 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.
3. 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 the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

C. Monitoring and Records

1. Inspection and entry: The permittee shall allow the Division or EPA, or an authorized representative of the Division or EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - a) Enter 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,
 - 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.
2. Representative sampling: Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
3. Retention of records: 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 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended upon written notification by the Division.

4. Record content: 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.
 5. Monitoring procedures:
 - a) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by the Regional Administrator of the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (hereinafter "the Administrator").
 - b) The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.
 - c) An adequate analytical quality control program, including the analyses of sufficient standards, spikes, and duplicate samples to insure the accuracy of all required analytical results shall be maintained by the permittee or designated commercial laboratory.
- D. Reporting Requirements**
1. Anticipated Noncompliance: The permittee shall give advance notice to the Division of any planned physical alterations or additions or changes in activity which may result in noncompliance with requirements in this permit.
 2. Transfers: This permit is not transferable to any person except in accordance with Part VII., State of Georgia Specific Permit Conditions.
 3. Twenty-four hour reporting: The permittee shall report any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally to within 24 hours from the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances to the Division. A written submission shall also be provided to Division within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The 5-day written report shall contain the following information:
 - a) A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b) 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,

- c) Steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- 4. 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 Division, it shall promptly submit such facts or information to the permitting authority.

E. Signatory requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Division shall be signed and certified consistent with 40 CFR §122.22:

- 1. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - a) For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or,
 - ii) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures; or
 - b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner for a partnership or the proprietor, respectfully.
- 2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Division shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
 - b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, owner of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or any individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,
 - c) The written authorization is submitted to the Division.

F. Certification

Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly 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."

G. Availability of Reports

Any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice.

H. Penalties for Violations - Federal Water Pollution Control Act**1. Criminal Penalties**

- a) Negligent violations: The Act provides that any person who negligently violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act or any condition or limitation implementing those provisions in a permit issued under Section 402 is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,750 nor more than \$27,500 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.
- b) Knowing violations: The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act or any permit conditions implementing those provisions is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,500 nor more than \$55,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than three years, or both.
- c) Knowing endangerment: The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act or permit conditions implementing those provisions and who knows at that time that he is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury is subject to a fine of not more than \$275,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both.
- d) False statements: The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$11,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine

of not more than \$22,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both. [See Section 309(c)4 of the Act]

2. **Civil penalties**

The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$27,500 per day for each violation. [See Section 309(d)]

3. **Administrative penalties**

The Act provides that the Administrator may assess a Class I or Class II administrative penalty if the Administrator finds that a person has violated Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act or a permit condition or limitation implementing these provisions, as follows [See Section 309(g)]:

- a) Class I penalty: Not to exceed \$11,000 per violation nor shall the maximum amount exceed \$27,500.
- b) Class II penalty: Not to exceed \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues nor shall the maximum amount exceed \$137,500.

I. **Penalties for Violations - Georgia Water Quality Control Act**

See Part VII., State of Georgia Specific Permit Conditions.

PART VI. DEFINITIONS

"25-year, 24-hour storm event" is the maximum 24-hour precipitation event expressed in inches with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years, as defined by the National Weather Service of the United States Department of Commerce in Technical Paper Number 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May 1961, and subsequent amendments.

Animal feeding operation (AFO) means a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where the following conditions are met: (i) animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period, and (ii) crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered to be a single animal feeding operation if they adjoin each other, or if they use a common area or system for the disposal of wastes.

Animal unit (AU) is a unit of measurement for any AFO calculated by adding the following numbers: the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds) multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

a) "300 AU" means three hundred animal units. The numbers of animals in any of the following categories are equivalent to 300 AU:

1. 300 slaughter and feeder cattle,
2. 200 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
3. 150 horses,
4. 750 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
5. 3,000 sheep or lambs,
6. 16,000 turkeys,
7. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering),
8. 9,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
9. 1,500 ducks

b) "1000 AU" means one thousand animal units. The numbers of animals in any of the following categories are equivalent to 1000 AU:

1. 1,000 slaughter and feeder cattle,
2. 700 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
3. 2,500 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
4. 500 horses,
5. 10,000 sheep or lambs,
6. 55,000 turkeys,
7. 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering),
8. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
9. 5,000 ducks

c) "3000 AU" means three thousand animal units. The numbers of animals in any of the following categories are equivalent to 3000 AU:

1. 3,000 slaughter and feeder cattle,
2. 2,100 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
3. 7,500 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
4. 1,500 horses,
5. 30,000 sheep or lambs,
6. 165,000 turkeys,
7. 300,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering),
8. 90,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
9. 15,000 ducks

Application means the EPA standard national forms for applying for an NPDES permit, including any additions, revisions or modifications to the forms; or forms approved by EPA for use in "approved States," including any approved modifications or revisions [e.g. for this NPDES general permit, Form 1 and 2B].

Catastrophic rainfall event is equivalent to a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Catastrophic events include tornadoes, hurricanes, or other catastrophic conditions that would cause an overflow from the waste retention structure that is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to meet all the requirements of this permit.

Chronic rainfall is a series of wet weather conditions that preclude dewatering of properly maintained waste retention structures.

Concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) means an "animal feeding operation" which meets the criteria in 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix B, or which the Director designates (see definition of designation below) as a significant contributor of pollution pursuant to 40 CFR 122.23. Animal feeding operations defined as "concentrated" in 40 CFR 122 Appendix B are as follows:

- a. Operations that stable or confine and feed or maintain for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period more than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories:
 1. 1,000 slaughter or feeder cattle,
 2. 700 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
 3. 2,500 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
 4. 500 horses,
 5. 10,000 sheep or lambs,
 6. 55,000 turkeys,
 7. 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering),
 8. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
 9. 5,000 ducks, or
 10. 1,000 animal units;

- b. Operations where pollutants are discharged into waters of the U.S. either: (a) through a man-made ditch, flushing system, or other similar man-made device, or (b) directly into waters of the U.S. which originate outside of and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the confined animals, *and* which stable or confine and feed or maintain for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period more than the numbers or types of animals in the following categories:
 1. 300 slaughter or feeder cattle,
 2. 200 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
 3. 750 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
 4. 150 horses,
 5. 3000 sheep or lambs,

6. 16,500 turkeys,
7. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering),
8. 9000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
9. 1,500 ducks, or
10. 300 animal units.

Provided, however, that no animal feeding operation is a concentrated animal feeding operation as defined above if such animal feeding operation discharges only in the event of a 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

Designation means that the Division may designate any animal feeding operation as a concentrated animal feeding operation upon determining that it is a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the U.S. In making this determination, the Division shall consider the following factors:

1. The size of the animal feeding operation and the amount of wastes reaching waters of the United States,
2. The location of the animal feeding operation relative to waters of the United States,
3. The means of conveyance of animal wastes and process wastewater to waters of the United States,
4. The slope, vegetation, rainfall, and other factors affecting the likelihood or frequency of discharge of animal wastes and process wastewater into waters of the United States, and
5. Other relevant factors.

No animal feeding operation with less than the numbers of animals set forth in 40 CFR §122 Appendix B shall be designated as a concentrated animal feeding operation unless: (1) pollutants are discharged into waters of the U.S. through a manmade ditch, flushing system, or other similar manmade device; or (2) pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the U.S. which originate outside of the facility and pass over, across or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

Division means the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Ground water means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation (40 CFR §258.2)

Land application means the application of manure and/or wastewater onto or by incorporation into the soil.

Liner means any barrier in the form of a layer, membrane or blanket, installed to prevent discharges to waters of the U.S.

Process wastewater means any process-generated wastewater and any precipitation (e.g., rain or snow) which comes into contact with any manure, litter or bedding, or any other raw material or intermediate or final material or product used in or resulting from the production of animal or poultry or direct products (e.g. milk, eggs).

Process-generated wastewater means any water directly or indirectly used in the operation of a feedlot for any of the following: spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other feedlot facilities; direct contact swimming, washing or spray cooling of animals, and dust control.

Retention facility or retention structures means all collection ditches, conduits and swales for the collection of runoff and wastewater, and all basins, ponds and lagoons used to store wastes, wastewater and manures.

State Act means the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Official Code of Georgia Annotated; Title 12, Chapter 5, Article 2), as amended.

State Rules means the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-6, latest edition.

The Act means Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, also known as the Clean Water Act as amended, found at 33 USC 1251 et seq.

Toxic pollutants means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) of the Act.

Waters of the United States means: (1) all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (2) all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands; (3) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or, which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (4) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S.; (5) tributaries of waters identified in (1) through (4) of this definition; (6) the territorial sea; and (7) wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in items (1) through (6) of this definition.

PART VII. STATE OF GEORGIA SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS

The permittee will conform to the specific permit conditions for land application systems at non-discharging NPDES permitted animal (non-swine) feeding operations effective June 13, 2002 hereby incorporated by reference in NPDES Permit No. GAG930000. These specific permit conditions consist of monitoring and reporting, limitations and monitoring requirements, general requirements, and special requirements.

**SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR LAND APPLICATION SYSTEMS AT
NON-DISCHARGING NPDES PERMITTED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS
EFFECTIVE June 13, 2002**

A. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. This permit requires semiannual (2/year) and annual monitoring. Semiannual monitoring shall be performed on or before the last day of June and December of each year. Annual monitoring shall be performed on or before the last day of June of each year.
2. Monitoring results obtained should be summarized and reported on an Operation Monitoring Report (Form WQ 1.45). Forms other than Form WQ 1.45 may be used upon approval by the Division. All reports or information submitted in compliance with this permit or requested by the Division must be signed by a principal executive officer, elected official, or other authorized representative. Monitoring results shall not be submitted to the Division, unless specifically required in writing by the Division. However, the permittee must retain monitoring results on site for three years in accordance with Part V.C.3.
3. The land application system will be operated in accordance with the design criteria as presented in approved engineering reports, operation and maintenance manuals, Plan of Operation, Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan, the permit application and/or other written agreements between the Division and the permittee.

B. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Pretreatment Facility (Lagoon)

Parameter (Units)	Monitoring Requirements		
	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Total Flow (MG)	Daily	Total	Effluent to spray field
TKN	Semiannually	Grab	Effluent to spray field
NO ₃ -N	Semiannually	Grab	Effluent to spray field

**SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR LAND APPLICATION SYSTEMS AT
NON-DISCHARGING NPDES PERMITTED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS
EFFECTIVE June 13, 2002**

2. Ground Water Limitations and Monitoring

The waste disposal system shall be designed and operated such that it does not cause Nitrate Nitrogen (NO₃-N) in the ground water at the operation's property line to exceed 10 mg/l. The ground water shall be monitored from each ground water monitoring well by the permittee for the parameters and at the frequency listed below:

Parameter	Measurement Frequency
TKN (mg/l as N)	Semiannually
NO ₃ -N (mg/l as N)	Semiannually
Depth to Ground Water	Semiannually

3. Soil Monitoring

Representative samples shall be collected from each major soil series present within the spray field area. The samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the latest edition of Methods of Soil Analysis (published by the American Society of Agronomy, Madison, Wisconsin) or other methods approved by the Division. The soil samples shall be analyzed for the parameters and at the frequency listed below:

Parameter	Measurement Frequency
pH, standard units	Annually
Soil test phosphorus by Mehlich-1 extraction	Annually

**SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR LAND APPLICATION SYSTEMS AT
NON-DISCHARGING NPDES PERMITTED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS
EFFECTIVE June 13, 2002**

C. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The waste disposal system shall be designed and operated such that it does not cause Nitrate Nitrogen (NO₃-N) in the ground water at the operation's property line to exceed 10 mg/l. The Division will require the owner to implement corrective actions if the permitted waste disposal system has caused the Nitrate Nitrogen (NO₃-N) to exceed 10 mg/l as described.
2. The State 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, makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine or by imprisonment, or by both. The State Act also provides procedures for imposing civil penalties which may be levied for violations of the Act, any permit condition or limitation established pursuant to the Act, or negligently or intentionally failing or refusing to comply with any final or emergency order of the Director of the Division.
3. A permit may be transferred to another person by a permittee if:
 - a. The permittee notifies the Director in writing of the proposed transfer at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer;
 - b. A written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility and coverage between the current and new permittee (including acknowledgment that the existing permittee is liable for violations up to that date, and that the new permittee is liable for violations from that date on) is submitted to the Director at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer; and
 - c. The Director, within thirty (30) days, does not notify the current permittee and the new permittee of the Division's intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit and to require that a new application be filed rather than agreeing to the transfer of the permit.
4. The permittee shall submit an application for permit reissuance at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The permittee shall not discharge after the permit expiration date without written authorization from the Division. To receive this authorization, the permittee shall submit the information, forms, and any applicable fees required by the Division no later than 180 days before the expiration date.

**SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR LAND APPLICATION SYSTEMS AT
NON-DISCHARGING NPDES PERMITTED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS
EFFECTIVE June 13, 2002**

5. Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by any action of the Director of the Division shall petition the Director for a hearing within thirty (30) days of notice of such action.

D. Previous Permits

All previous State and Federal water quality permits issued to this facility are hereby revoked by the issuance of this general permit upon submittal of a permit application. This action is taken to assure compliance with the Georgia Water Quality Control Act, as amended, and the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended. Receipt of the general permit constitutes notice of such action. The conditions, requirements, terms and provisions of this general permit authorizing operation under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System govern storage, treatment, and disposal of wastes from this facility.

**SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR LAND APPLICATION SYSTEMS AT
NON-DISCHARGING NPDES PERMITTED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS
EFFECTIVE June 13, 2002**

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OFFICES

Mountain Dist. (NW)	Cartersville	(770) 387-4900	Northeast District	Athens	(706) 369-6376
Mountain Dist. (Atl.)	Atlanta	(404) 362-2671			
Middle GA District	Macon	(478) 751-6612	East Central District	Augusta	(706) 792-7744
Coastal District	Brunswick	(912) 264-7284	Coastal District	Savannah	(912) 353-3225
Southwest District	Albany	(229) 430-4144			

A future office will be located in Columbus.



Georgia Department of Natural Resources Emergency Operations Center 1-800-241-4113

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency National Response Center 1-800-424-8802