GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division proposes to reissue the general NPDES permit GAG100000, which authorizes discharges of process generated wastewater from facilities that recycle wastewater for use in processing, mine dewatering, sediment pond discharges from dredging operations, and stormwater for sand and gravel facilities. The draft permit places conditions on the discharge of pollutants from the water pollution control plants to waters of the State.

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404-656-2795

Draft permit:

- ☐ First issuance
- ☐ Reissuance with no or minor modifications from previous permit
- ☒ Reissuance with substantial modifications from previous permit
- ☐ Modification of existing permit
- ☒ Requires EPA review

1.0 FACILITY INFORMATION

1.1 NPDES Permit No.: GAG100000

1.2 Eligibility for Coverage

General permit No. GAG100000 will authorize point source discharges associated with sand and gravel facilities. This permit will provide coverage for discharges of process generated wastewater pollutants from facilities that recycle wastewater for use in processing, mine dewatering, sediment pond discharges from dredging operations, and stormwater for sand and gravel facilities. Coverage under this general permit is applicable only to sand and gravel dredgers with sediment ponds and does not apply to dredgers with on-board processing. This general permit does not cover discharges of process generated wastewater from Industrial Sand facilities employing hydrofluoric acid (HF) flotation. Facilities which employ HF flotation must obtain an individual NPDES permit to discharge to waters of the State. Additionally, this general permit does not cover other types of mineral mining such as the mining of dimension stone, limestone, granite, or kaolin, nor does it cover ore mining, coal mining, or oil and gas extraction.

1.3 SIC Code and Description

Construction Sand and Gravel (1442); or
Industrial Sand (1446)

1.4 Description of Industrial Processes and Wastewater Treatment

Discharges from sand and gravel mining, dredging, or processing facilities may consist of: stormwater associated with industrial activity which has come in contact with overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct or waste product; process generated wastewater; miscellaneous plant cleanup wastewater; and mine pit dewatering (which may include the above collected discharges along with accumulated groundwater that enters the mine). Process generated wastewater pollutants may only be discharged from facilities that recycle wastewater for use in processing. Treatment for these wastewaters usually consists of sedimentation that takes place in sediment ponds.

1.5 Type of Wastewater Discharge

☒ process wastewater[(1)] ☒ stormwater

☐ domestic wastewater ☒ combined

☒ other (mine dewatering)

[(1)] Process generated wastewater may only be discharged from facilities that recycle wastewater for use in processing.

2.0 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

2.1 State Regulations

Chapter 391-3-6 of the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control

2.2 Federal Regulations

Source	Activity	Applicable Regulation
Industrial	Non-Process Water Discharges	40 CFR 122 40 CFR 125
	Process Water Discharges	40 CFR 122 40 CFR 125 40 CFR 436

2.3 Industrial Effluent Limit Guideline(s)

Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 436
Subpart C – Construction Sand and Gravel Subcategory
Subpart D – Industrial Sand Subcategory

3.0 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS & RECEIVING WATERBODY INFORMATION

3.1 Specific Water Quality Criteria for Classified Water Usage [391-3-6-.03(6)]:

Drinking Water Supplies: Those waters approved as a source for public drinking water systems permitted or to be permitted by the Environmental Protection Division. Waters classified for drinking water supplies will also support the fishing use and any other use requiring water of a lower quality.

(i) Bacteria: The provisions of paragraph 391-3-6-.03(6)(a)(i)1. shall apply until the effective date of EPA's final approval of the criteria specified in paragraph 391-3-6-.03(6)(a)(i)2.

1. For the months of May through October, when water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, fecal coliform not to exceed a geometric mean of 200 counts per 100 mL based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. Should water quality and sanitary studies show fecal coliform levels from non-human sources exceed 200 counts per 100 mL (geometric mean) occasionally, then the allowable geometric mean fecal coliform shall not exceed 300 counts per 100 mL in lakes and reservoirs and 500 counts per 100 mL in free flowing freshwater streams. For the months of November through April, fecal coliform not to exceed a geometric mean of 1,000 counts per 100 mL based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours and not to exceed a maximum of 4,000 counts per 100 mL for any sample.

2. For the months of May through October, when water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, culturable E. coli not to exceed a geometric mean of 126 counts per 100 mL. The geometric mean duration shall not be greater than 30 days. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an E. coli statistical threshold value (STV) of 410 counts per 100 mL in the same 30-day interval. Should water quality and sanitary studies show E. coli levels from non-human sources exceed 126 counts per 100 mL (geometric mean) occasionally, then the allowable geometric mean E. coli shall not exceed 189 counts per 100 mL in lakes and reservoirs and 315 counts per 100 mL in free flowing freshwater streams. For the months of November through April, culturable E. coli not to exceed a geometric mean of 630 counts per 100 mL. The geometric mean duration shall not be greater than 30 days. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an E. coli statistical threshold value (STV) of 2050 counts per 100 mL in the same 30-day interval.

3. The State does not encourage swimming in these surface waters since a number of factors which are beyond the control of any State regulatory agency contribute to elevated levels of bacteria.

(ii) Dissolved oxygen: A daily average of 6.0 mg/L and no less than 5.0 mg/L at all times for waters designated as trout streams by the Wildlife Resources Division. A daily average of 5.0 mg/L and no less than 4.0 mg/L at all times for water supporting warm water species of fish.

(iii) pH: Within the range of 6.0 - 8.5.

(iv) No material or substance in such concentration that, after treatment by the public water treatment system, exceeds the maximum contaminant level established for that substance by the Environmental Protection Division pursuant to the Georgia Rules for Safe Drinking Water.

(v) Temperature: Not to exceed 90°F. At no time is the temperature of the receiving waters to be increased more than 5°F above intake temperature except that in estuarine waters the increase will not be more than 1.5°F. In streams designated as primary trout or smallmouth bass waters by the Wildlife Resources Division, there shall be no elevation of natural stream temperatures. In streams designated as secondary trout waters, there shall be no elevation exceeding 2°F of natural stream temperatures.

Recreation: General recreational activities such as water skiing, boating, and swimming, or for any other use requiring water of a lower quality, such as recreational fishing. These criteria are not to be interpreted as encouraging water contact sports in proximity to sewage or industrial waste discharges regardless of treatment requirements:

(i) Bacteria:

1. Coastal and estuarine waters: Culturable enterococci not to exceed a geometric mean of 35 counts per 100 mL. The geometric mean duration shall not be greater than 30 days. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an enterococci statistical threshold value (STV) of 130 counts per 100 mL in the same 30-day interval.

2. All other recreational waters: Culturable E. coli not to exceed a geometric mean of 126 counts per 100 mL. The geometric mean duration shall not be greater than 30 days. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an E. coli statistical threshold value (STV) of 410 counts per 100 mL in the same 30-day interval.

(ii) Dissolved Oxygen: A daily average of 6.0 mg/L and no less than 5.0 mg/L at all times for waters designated as trout streams by the Wildlife Resources Division. A daily average of 5.0 mg/L and no less than 4.0 mg/L at all times for waters supporting warm water species of fish.

(iii) pH: Within the range of 6.0 - 8.5.

(iv) Temperature: Not to exceed 90°F. At no time is the temperature of the receiving waters to be increased more than 5°F above intake temperature except that in estuarine waters the increase will not be more than 1.5°F. In streams designated

as primary trout or smallmouth bass waters by the Wildlife Resources Division, there shall be no elevation of natural stream temperatures. In streams designated as secondary trout waters, there shall be no elevation exceeding 2°F natural stream temperatures.

Fishing: Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Game and Other Aquatic Life; secondary contact recreation in and on the water; or for any other use requiring water of a lower quality.

(i) Dissolved Oxygen: A daily average of 6.0 mg/L and no less than 5.0 mg/L at all times for water designated as trout streams by the Wildlife Resources Division. A daily average of 5.0 mg/L and no less than 4.0 mg/L at all times for waters supporting warm water species of fish.

(ii) pH: Within the range of 6.0 - 8.5.

(iii) Bacteria: The provisions of paragraph 391-3-6-.03(6)(c)(iii)1. shall apply until the effective date of EPA's final approval of the criteria specified in paragraphs 391-3-6-.03(6)(c)(iii)2 and 391-3-6-.03(6)(c)(iii)3.

1. For the months of May through October, when water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, fecal coliform not to exceed a geometric mean of 200 counts per 100 mL based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. Should water quality and sanitary studies show fecal coliform levels from non-human sources exceed 200 counts per 100 mL (geometric mean) occasionally, then the allowable geometric mean fecal coliform shall not exceed 300 counts per 100 mL in lakes and reservoirs and 500 counts per 100 mL in free flowing freshwater streams. For the months of November through April, fecal coliform not to exceed a geometric mean of 1,000 counts per 100 mL based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours and not to exceed a maximum of 4,000 counts per 100 mL for any sample.

2. Estuarine waters: For the months of May through October, when water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, culturable enterococci not to exceed a geometric mean of 35 counts per 100 mL. The geometric mean duration shall not be greater than 30 days. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an enterococci statistical threshold value (STV) of 130 counts per 100 mL the same 30-day interval. Should water quality and sanitary studies show enterococci levels from non-human sources exceed 35 counts per 100 mL (geometric mean) occasionally, then the allowable geometric mean enterococci shall not exceed 53 counts per 100 mL in lakes and reservoirs and 88 counts per 100 mL in free flowing freshwater streams. For the months of November through April, culturable enterococci not to exceed a geometric mean of 175 counts per 100 mL. The geometric mean duration shall not be greater than 30 days. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an enterococci statistical threshold

value (STV) of 650 counts per 100 mL the same 30-day interval.

3. All other fishing waters: For the months of May through October, when water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, culturable E. coli not to exceed a geometric mean of 126 counts per 100 mL. The geometric mean duration shall not be greater than 30 days. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an E. coli statistical threshold value (STV) of 410 counts per 100 mL in the same 30-day interval. Should water quality and sanitary studies show Ecoli levels from non-human sources exceed 126 counts per 100 mL (geometric mean) occasionally, then the allowable geometric mean E. coli shall not exceed 189 counts per 100 mL in lakes and reservoirs and 315 counts per 100 mL in free flowing freshwater streams. For the months of November through April, culturable E. coli not to exceed a geometric mean of 630 counts per 100 mL. The geometric mean duration shall not be greater than 30 days. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an E. coli statistical threshold value (STV) of 2050 counts per 100 mL in the same 30-day interval.

4. The State does not encourage swimming in these surface waters since a number of factors which are beyond the control of any State regulatory agency contribute to elevated levels of bacteria.

5. For waters designated as shellfish growing areas by the Georgia DNR Coastal Resources Division, the requirements will be consistent with those established by the State and Federal agencies responsible for the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. The requirements are found in National Shellfish Sanitation Program Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish, 2007 Revision (or most recent version), Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference, U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

(iv) Temperature: Not to exceed 90°F. At no time is the temperature of the receiving waters to be increased more than 5°F above intake temperature except that in estuarine waters the increase will not be more than 1.5°F. In streams designated as primary trout or smallmouth bass waters by the Wildlife Resources Division, there shall be no elevation of natural stream temperatures. In streams designated as secondary trout waters, there shall be no elevation exceeding 2°F natural stream temperatures.

Trout Streams: Streams designated as Primary Trout Waters are waters supporting a self-sustaining population of Rainbow, Brown or Brook Trout. Streams designated as Secondary Trout Streams are those with no evidence of natural trout reproduction, but are capable of supporting trout throughout the year. Trout streams are classified in accordance with the designations and criteria as follows:

(i) There shall be no elevation of natural stream temperatures for Primary Trout Waters; 2°F or less elevation for Secondary Trout Waters.

(ii) No person shall construct an impoundment on Primary Trout Waters, except on

streams with drainage basins less than 50 acres upstream of the impoundment. Impoundments on streams with drainage basins less than 50 acres must be approved by the Division.

(iii) No person shall construct an impoundment on Secondary Trout Waters without the approval of the Division.

3.2 Georgia 305(b)/303(d) List Documents

Coverage under this permit will not be granted for facilities discharging into 303(d) listed waters for parameters of concern for this category of discharges. If the facility's receiving waters become listed on the 303(d) list during the current general permit cycle, the EPD will reach out to the facility on a case by case basis.

4.0 EFFLUENT LIMITS AND PERMIT CONDITIONS

4.1 Reasonable Potential Analysis (RP)

Title 40 of the Federal Code of Regulations, 40 CFR 122.44(d) requires delegated States to develop procedures for determining whether a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above a narrative or numeric criteria within a State water. If such reasonable potential is determined to exist, the NPDES permit must contain pollutant effluent limits and/or effluent limits for whole effluent toxicity. Georgia's Reasonable Potential Procedures are based on Georgia's Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control (Rules), Chapter 391-3-6-.06(4)(d)5. The chemical specific and biomonitoring data and other pertinent information in EPD's files will be considered in accordance with the review procedures specified in the Rules in the evaluation of a permit application and in the evaluation of the reasonable potential for an effluent to cause an exceedance in the numeric or narrative criteria.

A Reasonable Potential Analysis was performed on the data submitted with the application and the results of those analyses are stated below in the following sections.

EPD evaluated the data provided in the application and supporting documents. If a pollutant is listed below, EPD determined it was a pollutant of concern and there may be a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream violation of the Georgia Water Quality Standards. If a pollutant is not listed below, EPD determined that the pollutant is not a pollutant of concern or has determined, based on the data provided in the application, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream violation of the Georgia Water Quality Standards. An example would be if the applicant reported "not detect," "below detection limit," or a value that was below the detection limit for a pollutant.

4.2 Applicable Water Quality and Technology Based Effluent Limitations

Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs)

When drafting a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, a permit writer must consider the impact of the proposed discharge on the quality of the

receiving water. Water quality goals for a waterbody are defined by state water quality standards. By analyzing the effect of a discharge on the receiving water, a permit writer could find that technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) alone will not achieve the applicable water quality standards. In such cases, the Clean Water Act (CWA) and its implementing regulations require development of water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs). WQBELs help meet the CWA objective of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters and the goal of water quality that provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water (*fishable/swimmable*).

WQBELs are designed to protect water quality by ensuring that water quality standards are met in the receiving water and downstream uses are protected. On the basis of the requirements of Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 125.3(a), additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, such as WQBELs, are imposed when TBELs are not sufficient to protect water quality.

The term *pollutant* is defined in CWA section 502(6) and § 122.2. Pollutants are grouped into three categories under the NPDES program: conventional, toxic, and nonconventional. Conventional pollutants are those defined in CWA section 304(a)(4) and § 401.16 (BOD_5, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease). Toxic (priority) pollutants are those defined in CWA section 307(a)(1) and include 126 metals and manmade organic compounds. Nonconventional pollutants are those that do not fall under either of the above categories (conventional or toxic pollutants) and include parameters such as chlorine, ammonia, nitrogen, phosphorus, chemical oxygen demand (COD), and whole effluent toxicity (WET).

Applicable Technology Based Effluent Limits (TBELs)

Technology-based effluent limitations aim to prevent pollution by requiring a minimum level of effluent quality that is attainable using demonstrated technologies for reducing discharges of pollutants or pollution into the waters of the United States. TBELs are developed independently of the potential impact of a discharge on the receiving water, which is addressed through water quality standards and water quality-based effluent limitations. The NPDES regulations at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 125.3(a) require NPDES permit writers to develop technology-based treatment requirements, consistent with CWA section 301(b), that represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed in a permit. The regulation also indicates that permit writers must include in permits additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality.

For pollutants not specifically regulated by Federal Effluent Limit Guidelines, the permit writer must identify any needed technology-based effluent limitations and utilize best professional judgment to establish technology-based limits or determine other appropriate means to control its discharge if there is a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality standards.

4.3 Conventional Pollutants

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
pH	40 CFR 436, Subparts C and D establish Technology Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) for the mining and processing of sand and gravel. A TBEL of 6.0 – 9.0 s.u. has been established for pH. However, to be protective of all water of the State of Georgia, a Water Quality Based Effluent Limit (WQBEL) for pH is based on Georgia's water quality standard of 6.0 – 8.5 s.u.
Total Suspended Solids	*SIC Code 1442:* EPD utilized EPA's "NPDES Permit Writer Manual," September 2010, Section 5.2.3, "Case-by-Case TBELs for Industrial Dischargers" and EPA's "Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxic Control," March 1991, Section 5.2, "Basis Principles of Effluent Variability," as guidance to develop limits. The limits are based on EPD's best professional judgment, on a case by case basis in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 125.3(c). EPD evaluated the demonstrated performance of construction sand and gravel facilities covered under general permit GAG100000 from 2017 through 2019 by reviewing the facilities' discharge monitoring reports (DMRs). Combining the data from all facilities allowed for consistency and provided the best representation of the industry's demonstrated performance. The long term mean and standard deviation of the data set is used in an online calculation sheet derived from Engineering Statistics Handbook by NIST/Sematch, to determine tolerance intervals for a normal distribution. This calculation gives us an upper one-sided tolerance interval based on a 95th. This upper one-sided tolerance interval is the monthly average limit. To determine the daily maximum, in accordance with EPA guidance we multiple the monthly average limit by 1.5. The calculated 95th% of the daily averages is 56 mg/L. The daily maximum is calculated by multiplying the daily average concentration limit by 1.5 and determined to be 84 mg/L. The more stringent daily average value of 55 mg/L has been retained from the previous permit. See Appendix A of this fact sheet for calculations.

Total Suspended Solids	*SIC Code 1446:* The TBELs for total suspended solids are based on the ELG 40 CFR 436 Subpart D. The ELG allows for a daily average of 25 mg/L and a daily maximum of 45 mg/L.

4.4 Nonconventional Pollutants

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
Turbidity	Georgia has narrative Water Quality Standards for turbidity. Turbidity has been identified as a potential pollutant of concern from construction sand and gravel and industrial sand facilities. Monitoring has been added to the permit in order to evaluate if numeric effluent limits are needed.

4.5 Comparison & Summary of Water Quality vs. Technology Based Effluent Limits

After preparing and evaluating applicable technology-based effluent limitations and water quality-based effluent limitations, the most stringent limits are applied in the permit. Pollutants of concern with an effluent limit of monitor and report are not included in the below table.

Parameter	WQBELs	TBELs	Explanation
pH (s.u.)	6.0 – 8.5	6.0 – 9.0	WQBEL – Water Quality Standard
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L) *(SIC 1442)*	Narrative	55/84	TBEL – BPJ
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L) *(SIC 1446)*	Narrative	25/45	TBEL – ELG

5.0 OTHER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Special Conditions

(i) Process wastewater shall be treated and recycled to the maximum extent practicable consistent with demonstrated industry standard technology. The permittee shall maintain records onsite to document these actions.

(ii) When applicable, the permittee shall implement and adhere to the most recent edition of the Georgia Manual for Sediment and Erosion Control

(iii) When applicable, the permittee shall implement and adhere to the erosion and sediment control measures described in its Surface Mine Land Use Plan in order to ensure that there will be no point source discharge of pollutants from the permittee's mining activities into waters of the state except as allowed in this permit.

(iv) If the permittee does not have coverage under Georgia's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities and has an approved Surface Mine Land Use Plan, the permittee shall have a written Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan onsite.

5.2 Compliance Schedules

The permittee shall attain compliance with all limits on the effective date of the permit

5.3 Anti-Backsliding

The limits in this permit are in compliance with the 40 C.F.R. 122.44(l), which requires a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit.

6.0 REPORTING

6.1 Compliance Office

The compliance office will be identified in the Notice of Coverage letter.

6.2 E-Reporting

The permittee is required to electronically submit documents in accordance with 40 CFR Part 127.

7.0 REQUESTED VARIANCES OR ALTERNATIVES TO REQUIRED STANDARDS

Not applicable

8.0 PERMIT EXPIRATION

The permit will expire five years from the effective date.

9.0 PROCEDURES FOR THE FORMULATION OF FINAL DETERMINATIONS

9.1 Comment Period

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) proposes to issue general NPDES permit GAG100000 subject to the effluent limitations and special conditions outlined above. These determinations are tentative.

The Notice of Intent, draft permit, and other information are available for review at 2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Suite 1152 East, Atlanta, Georgia 30334, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. For additional information, you can contact Whitney Fenwick at 404-656-2795, or *Whitney.Fenwick@dnr.ga.gov*.

9.2 Public Comments

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the proposed determinations are invited to submit same in writing to the EPD address above, or via e-mail at *EPDcomments@dnr.ga.gov* within 30 days of the initiation of the public comment period. All comments received prior to that date will be considered in the formulation of final determinations regarding the application. The permit number should be placed on the top of the first page of comments to ensure that your comments will be forwarded to the appropriate staff.

9.3 Public Hearing

Any applicant, affected state or interstate agency, the Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or any other interested agency, person or group of persons may request a public hearing with respect to an NPDES permit application if such request is filed within thirty (30) days following the date of the public notice for such application. Such request must indicate the interest of the party filing the request, the reasons why a hearing is requested, and those specific portions of the application or other NPDES form or information to be considered at the public hearing.

The Director shall hold a hearing if he determines that there is sufficient public interest in holding such a hearing. If a public hearing is held, notice of same shall be provided at least thirty (30) days in advance of the hearing date.

In the event that a public hearing is held, both oral and written comments will be accepted; however, for the accuracy of the record, written comments are encouraged. The Director or a designee reserves the right to fix reasonable limits on the time allowed for oral statements and such other procedural requirements, as deemed appropriate.

Following a public hearing, the Director, unless it is decided to deny the permit, may make such modifications in the terms and conditions of the proposed permit as may be appropriate and shall issue the permit.

If no public hearing is held, and, after review of the written comments received, the Director determines that a permit should be issued and that the determinations as set forth in the proposed permit are substantially unchanged, the permit will be issued and will become final in the absence of a request for a contested hearing. Notice of issuance or

denial will be made available to all interested persons and those persons that submitted written comments to the Director on the proposed permit.

If no public hearing is held, but the Director determines, after a review of the written comments received, that a permit should be issued but that substantial changes in the proposed permit are warranted, public notice of the revised determinations will be given and written comments accepted in the same manner as the initial notice of application was given and written comments accepted pursuant to EPD Rules, Water Quality Control, subparagraph 391-3-6-.06(7)(b). The Director shall provide an opportunity for public hearing on the revised determinations. Such opportunity for public hearing and the issuance or denial of a permit thereafter shall be in accordance with the procedures as are set forth above.

9.4 Final Determination

At the time that any final permit decision is made, the Director shall issue a response to comments. The issued permit and responses to comments can be found at the following address:

http://epd.georgia.gov/watershed-protection-branch-permit-and-public-comments-clearinghouse-0

9.5 Contested Hearings

Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by the issuance or denial of a permit by the Director of EPD may petition the Director for a hearing if such petition is filed in the office of the Director within thirty (30) days from the date of notice of such permit issuance or denial. Such hearing shall be held in accordance with the EPD Rules, Water Quality Control, subparagraph 391-3-6-.01.

Petitions for a contested hearing must include the following:

1. The name and address of the petitioner;
2. The grounds under which petitioner alleges to be aggrieved or adversely affected by the issuance or denial of a permit;
3. The reason or reasons why petitioner takes issue with the action of the Director;
4. All other matters asserted by petitioner which are relevant to the action in question.

Appendix A

Total Suspended Solids
Statistical Analysis

Tolerance Intervals for the Normal Distribution

Fill in the following information:

If I measured a sample of	**141**	items,		
and got a mean of	**23.5**			
and a standard deviation of	**16.32224**			
then I can be	**99.0%**	certain		
that	**95.0%**	of the population		
will be contained…				
within the interval from:	-13.7724	to	60.71243	(a Two-sided Tolerance Interval)
below the value:	55.83818			(an Upper One-sided Tolerance Interval)
above the value:	-8.89818			(a Lower One-sided Tolerance Interval)

You can ignore the following intermediate quantities used in the calculation:

z(1-p):	1.644854	
z(1-g):	2.326348	
a:	0.980672	
b:	2.667161	
k1:	1.983072	
df:	140	1.959964
z((1-p)/2):	1.959964	
Excel's ChiSq(g,n-1):	104.0344	
Robust ChiSq(g,n-1):	104.0344	
k2:	2.281698	

Reference:
NIST/Sematech Handbook, Section 7.2.6.3
http://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/prc/section2/prc263.htm

Permit No.	Year	Month	TSS (mg/L)
GAG100024 Outfall 001	2019	January	40
	2019	February	52
	2019	March	44
	2019	April	42
	2019	May	38
	2019	June	40
	2019	July	38
	2019	August	34
	2019	September	40
	2019	October	38
	2018	January	38
	2018	February	41
	2018	March	34
	2018	April	33
	2018	May	36
	2018	June	32
	2018	July	32
	2018	August	22
	2018	September	22
	2018	October	44
	2018	November	34
	2018	December	43
	2017	April	28
	2017	May	33
	2017	June	23
	2017	July	34
	2017	August	44
	2017	September	32
	2017	October	45
	2017	November	40
	2017	December	33
	2019	January	44
	2019	February	34
	2019	March	34
	2019	April	40
	2019	May	52
	2019	June	42
	2019	July	40
	2019	August	43
	2019	September	48
	2019	October	44
	2018	January	45
	2018	February	34
	2018	March	43
	2018	April	40
	2018	May	51
	2018	June	41
	2018	July	38
	2018	August	34
	2018	September	42
	2018	October	48
	2018	November	46
	2018	December	47
	2017	April	23
	2017	May	35
	2017	June	41
	2017	July	43
	2017	August	34
	2017	September	48
	2017	October	41
	2017	November	47
	2017	December	42

Permit No.	Year	Month	TSS (mg/L)
GAG100027 Outfall 001	2019	January	8
	2019	February	12
	2019	March	7
	2019	April	8
	2019	May	8.5
	2019	June	0.2
	2019	July	7.5
	2019	August	8
	2019	September	5.5
	2018	January	24.5
	2018	February	34.5
	2018	March	11
	2018	April	23.5
	2018	May	14.5
	2018	June	23.5
	2018	July	24.5
	2018	August	11
	2018	September	17.5
	2018	October	6
	2018	November	13
	2018	December	10

Permit No.	Year	Month	TSS (mg/L)
GAG100028 Outfall 001	2019	January	30
	2019	February	7.5
	2019	March	12.5
	2019	April	12
	2019	July	0
	2018	January	10.5
	2018	February	6.5
	2018	March	0.5
	2018	March	10.5
	2018	April	10.5
	2018	May	5.5
	2018	June	5.5
	2018	July	0
	2018	August	9
	2018	September	0
	2018	October	5
	2018	November	6
	2018	December	0
	2017	January	5
	2017	March	8
	2017	April	6
	2017	July	25
	2017	August	25
	2017	September	12
	2017	October	11
	2017	November	1
	2017	December	12

Permit No.	Year	Month	TSS (mg/L)
GAG100029 Outfall 001	2017	September	5
	2017	October	10
	2017	November	6

Permit No.	Year	Month	TSS (mg/L)
GAG100029 Outfall 002	2019	January	15.5
	2019	February	31
	2019	March	36.5
	2019	April	0
	2019	May	6.5
	2019	June	11.5
	2019	July	0
	2019	August	11.5
	2019	September	0
	2019	October	14.5
	2018	January	5
	2018	February	6
	2018	March	17.5
	2018	April	13.5
	2018	May	17
	2018	June	5
	2018	July	19
	2018	August	16.5
	2018	September	5.5
	2018	October	0
	2018	November	0
	2018	December	0

GAG100033 Outfall 001	2019	February	51.8

GAG100034 001	2019	January	5.4
	2019	February	13.7
	2019	March	4.5
	2019	April	43.8
	2018	December	9.61

AVERAGE	23.4717
MAXIMUM	52.0
COUNT	141
STD DEV	16.32224023