GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

SUMMARY PAGE

Name: General NPDES Permit for discharges from water pollution control plants serving private or institutional developments (PIDs)

General NPDES Permit No.: GAG550000

This is a reissuance of General NPDES Permit GAG550000. This permit allows discharges of treated domestic wastewater from water pollution control plants serving private or institutional developments. There are currently 59 facilities covered under this permit. The draft permit was issued on November 13, 2024. The public and EPA comment periods ended on XXXXXX XX, 202X and on XXXXXXX XX, 202X, respectively.

Please Note The Following Changes to the Proposed NPDES Permit From The Existing Permit:

Part III – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements:

- Added total nitrogen monitoring requirements to determine nutrient speciation and to quantify nutrient loadings in Georgia's River Basins.
- Replaced monthly average fecal coliform effluent limit of 200 #/100 mL with monthly average Enterococci of 35 #/100 mL or E coli limit of 126 #/100mL to reflect the recently approved bacterial indicators for the receiving waters. The proposed limit is in accordance with EPD's *Bacteria Equivalency Strategy for Using the Optimal Indicator Organisms for WQS and NPDES Permitting,* 2022.

Part VI – Definitions

- Added language to define "lake discharge" to enhance permit clarity.

Standard Conditions and Boilerplate Modifications:

The permit boilerplate includes modified language or added language consistent with current NPDES permits.

Final Permit Determinations and Public Comments:

- ☐ Final issued permit did not change from the draft permit placed on public notice.
- ☐ Public comments were received during public notice period.
- ☐ Public hearing was held on
- ☐ Final permit includes changes from the draft permit placed on public notice. See attached permit revisions and/or permit fact sheet revisions.

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Jeffrey W. Cown, Director

Watershed Protection Branch
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Suite 1470A, East Tower
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404-463-1511

November 13, 2024

Persons who are interested in
General NPDES Permit No. GAG550000

RE: **Draft General Permit**
General NPDES Permit No. GAG550000

To Whom it May Concern:

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) is considering reissuance of the General NPDES Permit for discharges from water pollution control plants serving private or institutional developments (PIDs) in accordance with the Georgia Water Quality Control Act and the Federal Clean Water Act.

Before the permit can be reissued, EPD must complete the public participation requirements. The draft permit will be placed on the upcoming EPD public notice. Once posted, the public notice may be viewed on EPD's website at: https://epd.georgia.gov/watershed-protection-branch-public-announcements. At the end of the 30-day public comment period, EPD will make a determination on the reissuance of the general permit and individual facility coverages.

Enclosed is a copy of the draft permit and additional documents. If you have any questions, please contact Anyssa Fernandez at (470) 610-3096 or through e-mail at *anyssa.fernandez@dnr.ga.gov*.

Sincerely,

Benoit Causse, Manager
Municipal Permitting Unit
Wastewater Regulatory Program

BSC\adf
Attachments: Fact Sheet, Draft General NPDES Permit No. GAG550000

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division proposes to reissue the General NPDES Permit GAG550000, which authorizes treated wastewater discharges from private and institutional development (PID) water pollution control plants. The draft permit places conditions on the discharge of pollutants from the water pollution control plants to waters of the State.

Technical Contact

Anyssa Fernandez, Environmental Specialist
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470-610-3096

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. GENERAL PERMIT INFORMATION

1.1 NPDES Permit No.: GAG550000

1.2 Eligibility for Coverage

Coverage under General NPDES Permit GAG550000 is only for existing facilities that are currently covered under the general permit. No new or expanding facilities will be covered under this permit. The general permit will not result in any increased loadings or less stringent conditions or limitations for any facility covered under this permit.

1.3 Permitted Design Capacity

Large Facilities: Greater than or equal to 0.010 MGD and up to 0.075 MGD
Small Facilities: Less than 0.010 MGD

1.4 SIC Code and Description

Various SIC Codes. Facilities eligible for coverage under GAG550000 include, but are not limited to, mobile home parks, campgrounds/camps, churches, nursing homes, motels, shopping centers, schools, and prisons.

1.5 Description of the Water Pollution Control Plants

Pond systems consist of waste stabilization ponds or multi-stage pond systems, and a disinfection system (chlorine, UV, etc.).

Mechanical systems consist of either activated sludge treatment, trickling filters, combination pond and mechanical systems, septic tank-sand filter systems, or any mechanical system, and a disinfection system (chlorine, UV, etc.).

1.6 Type of Wastewater Discharge

☐	Process wastewater	☐	Stormwater
☒	Domestic wastewater	☐	Combined (Describe)
☐	Other (Describe)		

2. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act or CWA) prohibits the discharge of any pollutants to waters of the United States from a point source unless the discharge is authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This includes discharges from private and institutional development (PID) facilities, which are built to treat non-municipal domestic sewage.

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
Municipal	Municipal Effluent Discharge	40 CFR 122 40 CFR 125 40 CFR 133
	Non-Process Water Discharges	40 CFR 122 40 CFR 125
	Municipal Sludge Use and Disposal	40 CFR 122 40 CFR 257 40 CFR 501 & 503

3. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS & RECEIVING WATERBODY INFORMATION

Section 301(b)(1)(C) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires the development of limitations in permits necessary to meet water quality standards. Federal Regulations 40 CFR 122.4(d) require that conditions in NPDES permits ensure compliance with the water quality standards which are composed of designated use classifications, numeric and or narrative water quality criteria and an antidegradation policy. The designated use classification system identifies the designated uses that each waterbody is expected to achieve, such as drinking water, fishing, or recreation. The numeric and narrative water quality criteria are deemed necessary to support the designated use for each water body. The antidegradation policy represents an approach to maintain and to protect various levels of water quality and uses. Section 391-3-6-.3(5) of the GA Water Quality Control Act provide General Criteria for All Waters, commonly referred to as the narrative water quality standards, and Specific Criteria for Specific Designated Uses. In addition to the General Criteria the Specific Criteria in Section 3.1 below are deemed necessary for this waterbody and shall be required for the specific designated uses.

3.1 Receiving Waterbody Specific Designated Use:

Specific Designated Use(s) [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:

1. For the months of May through October, when primary water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, culturable E. coli not to exceed a geometric mean of 126 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. 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.

2. For the months of November through April, culturable E. coli not to exceed a geometric mean of 265 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. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an E. coli statistical threshold value (STV) of 861 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*:**

Primary contact recreational activities that occur year round such as swimming, diving, whitewater boating (class III and above), water skiing, and surfing, 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 requirement. Secondary contact recreation is incidental contact with the water not involving a significant risk of water ingestion such as canoeing, fishing, kayaking, motor boating, rowing, tubing, splashing, wading, and occasional swimming.

(i) Bacteria:

1. Coastal and estuarine waters: Culturable enterococci not to exceed a geometric mean of 35 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. 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 based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. 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; primary contact recreation in and on the water for the months of May – October, secondary contact recreation in and on the water for the months of November – April; 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:

1. Estuarine waters:

   For the months of May through October, when primary water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, culturable enterococci not to exceed a geometric mean of 35 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. 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.

   For the months of November through April, culturable enterococci not to exceed a geometric mean of 74 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. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an enterococci statistical threshold value (STV) of 273 counts per 100 mL in the same 30-day interval.

2. All other fishing waters:

   For the months of May through October, when primary water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, culturable E. coli not to exceed a geometric mean of 126 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. 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.

For the months of November through April, culturable E. coli not to exceed a geometric mean of 265 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. There shall be no greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of an E. coli statistical threshold value (STV) of 861 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.

4. 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:

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

2. 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.

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

4. PERMIT CONDITIONS AND EFFLUENT LIMITS

4.1 Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) & Technology Based Effluent Limits (TBELS)

When drafting a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, a permit writer must consider the impact of the proposed pollutants in a discharge on the quality of the receiving water. Water quality goals for a waterbody are defined by state water quality criteria or standards. By analyzing the effect of a pollutant in the 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 or protect downstream users. 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 water quality standards are met in the receiving water and the designated use and downstream uses are protected. On the basis of the requirements of 40 C.F.R §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.

TBELs 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 State. TBELs are developed independently of the potential impact of a discharge on the receiving water, which is addressed through water quality standards and WQBELs. The NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. §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 requires permit writers to include in permits additional or more stringent effluent limitations and conditions, including those necessary to protect water quality.

Mechanical Systems:

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations contains secondary effluent standards for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works treating domestic wastewater. Based on best professional judgment, EPD has determined a privately-owned facility or a facility serving an institutional development and treating domestic wastewater can meet the same secondary standards. Therefore, the following technology-based limits for five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH have been established:

Parameter	**Technology-based Effluent Limitations**	
	30-day Average	*Daily Maximum*
BOD_5	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
pH (Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum)	6.0-9.0 S.U.	

Pond Systems:

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations contains secondary effluent standards for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works treating domestic wastewater. Based on best professional judgment, EPD has determined a privately-owned facility or a facility serving an institutional development and treating domestic wastewater can meet the same secondary standards. Therefore, the following technology-based limits for five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH have been established:

Parameter	**Technology-based Effluent Limitations**	
	30-day Average	*Daily Maximum*
BOD_5	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
TSS [(1)]	90 mg/L	--
pH (Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum)	6.0 – 9.0 S.U.	

[(1)] Value based on adjusted secondary standard for ponds in accordance with Federal Register, Volume 49, Number 184, page 37005, September 20, 1984

4.2 Reasonable Potential Analysis (RP)

EPA regulations at 40 C.F.R. §122.44(d)(1)(i) state, "Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level that will *cause*, have the *reasonable potential to cause*, or *contribute* to an excursion above any [s]tate water quality standard, including [s]tate narrative criteria for water quality."

EPA regulations at 40 C.F.R. §122.44(d)(1)(ii) require 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 criterion 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 has reasonable potential procedures, based upon the specific category of pollutants and/or specific pollutant of concern. 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 GA Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-6 in the evaluation of a permit application and in the evaluation of the reasonable potential for a discharge to cause an exceedance in the numeric or narrative criteria.

The term "pollutant" is defined in CWA section 502(6) and 40 C.F.R. §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 40 C.F.R.§401.16 (five day-biochemical oxygen demand ($BOD_{5)}$, total suspended solids (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, but not limited to, chlorine, ammonia, nitrogen, phosphorus, chemical oxygen demand (COD), and whole effluent toxicity (WET).

EPD evaluates the data provided in the application and supporting documents. If a pollutant is listed in the following sections of this fact sheet below, the permit writer determined the pollutant is 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 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 may be if the applicant reported "not detect" or "below detection limit".

Upon identification of a pollutant of concern by the permit writer, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.44(d)(1)(ii), the permit writer must then perform a reasonable potential analysis using a procedure which has accounted for any combination of the following criteria: existing controls on point and nonpoint sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity), and where appropriate, the dilution of the effluent in the receiving water to determine if the pollutant and its discharge has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the allowable ambient concentration of a state narrative or numeric criteria within the state's water quality standard for an individual pollutant.

In accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.44(d)(1)(iii), if the permit writer has determined, using a reasonable potential procedure the pollutant of concern in the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an in-stream excursion above the allowable ambient concentration of a state numeric or narrative criteria within a state water quality standard for an individual pollutant, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant. If the permit writer has determined there is insufficient data, the permit writer might also consider monitoring requirements to collect the additional data related to the presence or absence of a specific pollutant to provide information for further analyses for the development of appropriate numeric or narrative standard.

The conventional, nonconventional, and toxic pollutants listed in the following sections have been identified by the permit writer as pollutants of concern and the permit writer has determined through current practices and procedures one of the following: no additional monitoring or numeric and/or narrative effluent limits are needed; additional monitoring is required; or numeric and/or narrative effluent limits are necessary to protect the receiving water body and its downstream users and those limits have been included in the permit.

The monitoring and sampling locations are prescribed in the permit and determined by the permit writer after considering, at a minimum, the following: type of discharge, specific pollutant, discharge frequency, location of the discharge, receiving waterbody, downstream users, etc.

The sample type, grab vs. composite, is prescribed in the permit and determined by the permit writer after considering, at a minimum, the analytical method required in 40 C.F.R. §136, the type of pollutant, retention time, etc. Grab samples are required for the analysis of pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, *E. coli* (or Enterococci), or volatile organics.

Refer to Section 4.2 for reasonable potential analysis on effluent toxicity.

Refer to Section 4.3 for reasonable potential analysis on toxic and manmade pollutants.

4.3 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

WET tests are not required for facilities with a permitted design flow less than 1.0 MGD and without an approved pre-treatment program; therefore, the draft permit does not include any WET testing requirements.

4.4 Toxics and Manmade Organic Pollutants

Expanded effluent testing data is not required for facilities with a permitted design flow less than 1.0 MGD and without an approved pre-treatment program; therefore, the draft permit does not include any monitoring requirements for toxics and manmade organic pollutants.

4.5 Conventional Pollutants

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
pH	The pH limit of 6.0-8.5 SU (daily minimum – daily maximum) is protective of the instream Water Quality Standards in Section 3.1 above.
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	The monthly average BOD_5 limit of 30 mg/L is in accordance with technology-based effluent limitations for plants treating domestic wastewater. Refer to Section 4.1 below for additional information. If instream monitoring or water quality modeling indicates the need for a higher level of treatment to meet or protect the water quality standards for dissolved oxygen, then EPD may terminate coverage under the general permit for a facility and issue an individual NPDES permit with more stringent limits.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	*Mechanical Systems:* The monthly average TSS limit of 30 mg/L is in accordance with technology-based effluent limitations for mechanical plants treating domestic wastewater. Refer to Section 4.1 for additional information. *Pond Systems:* The monthly average TSS limit of 90 mg/L is in accordance with technology-based effluent limitations for pond systems treating domestic wastewater. Refer to Section 4.1 for additional information.

4.5 Conventional Pollutants (Continued)

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
Bacteria (E coli & Enterococci)	EPD considers all POTWs, Private and Institutional Developments, and CSO Control Facilities, discharging all or a portion of domestic sanitary wastewater, to have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to instream water quality standard violations for bacteria, including the conventional pollutant fecal coliform, but also *Escherichia coli,* and Enterococci. EPD has determined these facilities discharge bacteria, wastewater treatment systems are designed to limit bacteria levels in the effluent, and bacteria are highly variable in the receiving stream after treatment. Furthermore, dilution is not considered in EPD's analysis as bacteria have the inherent ability to reproduce in the receiving stream. As part of the 2019 Triennial Review, approved by US EPA on August 31, 2022, EPD adopted new bacterial indicators (*E. coli* and Enterococci) for waterbodies with a designated use of fishing, coastal fishing, and drinking water to protect secondary contact recreators who may inadvertently ingest water. In accordance with EPD's *Bacteria Equivalency Strategy for Using the Optimal Indicator Organisms for WQS and NPDES Permitting,* 2022, the current fecal bacteria limits have been replaced with a monthly average Enterococci limit of 35 counts/100 mL (estuarine water) or a monthly average *E. coli* limit of 126 counts/100 mL (freshwater)

4.6 Nonconventional Pollutants

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	A daily maximum TRC limit of 0.01 mg/L has been determined using the US EPA's chronic TRC criterion of 11 µg/L (freshwater) or 7.5 µg/L (saltwater) in the receiving stream and assuming 7Q10 of 0 cfs (i.e., no dilution).
Temperature (T_Δ, F°)	An instream temperature limit of $T_\Delta \leq 0$ has been included in the draft permit for facilities that discharge to Primary Trout Waters. The instream temperature limit is protective and is in accordance with the instream Water Quality Standards in Section 3.1 above.
Ammonia (NH_3)	The current permit does not include ammonia effluent limitations. In the future, if instream monitoring or water quality modeling indicates the need for a higher level of treatment to meet or protect the water quality standards for dissolved oxygen, then EPD may terminate coverage under the general permit for the facility and issue an individual NPDES permit with more stringent limits. In accordance with EPD's *NPDES Permitting Strategy for Addressing Ammonia Toxicity*, 2017, NPDES permits that do not have ammonia limits are to be reissued with effluent ammonia monitoring. As resources allow, EPD will conduct instream monitoring upstream and downstream of the facility. If data indicates a problem with the narrative toxicity criteria for mussels then, based on a priority consideration regarding water quality impact, EPD may terminate coverage under the general permit a facility and issue an individual NPDES permit with more stringent limits.

4.6 Nonconventional Pollutants (Continued)

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
Total Phosphorus (TP), Orthophosphate	Total phosphorus measures all forms of phosphorus in a sample (orthophosphate, condensed phosphate, and organic phosphate). Orthophosphate, or reactive phosphorus is the amount of phosphorus available to chemically or biologically react in the environment. Discharges of total phosphorus directly to or within the watershed upstream from waterbodies with total phosphorus water quality standards must undergo an analysis to determine if the discharge of the pollutants has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to instream water quality standard violations. Based on the pollutant being present in the wastestream, EPD has identified total phosphorus as a pollutant of concern for the following: POTWs, Private and Institutional Developments, CSO Control Facilities, and applicable Non POTWs. An effluent limit for total phosphorus (lake discharges only) and monitoring for orthophosphate has been included in the permit to provide information for further analyses and development of appropriate numeric or narrative effluent limits. *Facilities discharging upstream from or directly into a lake*: A monthly average limit of 5.0 mg/L has been maintained in the draft permit to control nutrient loadings to lakes. *Other facilities:* Total phosphorus monitoring has been included in the draft permit in accordance with EPD's *Strategy for Addressing Phosphorus in NPDES Permitting*, 2011.

4.6 Nonconventional Pollutants (Continued)

Pollutants of Concern	Basis
Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Organic Nitrogen, Nitrate-Nitrite	Discharges of total nitrogen directly to or within the watershed upstream from waterbodies with total nitrogen water quality standards must undergo an analysis to determine if the discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to instream water quality standard violations. Based on the pollutant being present in the wastestream, EPD has identified total nitrogen as a pollutant of concern for the following: POTWs, Private and Institutional Developments, CSO Control Facilities, and applicable Non POTWs. Monitoring for TKN, organic nitrogen, and nitrate-nitrite has been included in the permit to calculate total nitrogen, quantify nutrient loadings in Georgia's River Basins, and provide information for further analyses and development of appropriate numeric or narrative effluent limits. Total nitrogen is the sum of all nitrogen forms or TN = TKN + nitrite + nitrate. Organic nitrogen, as N = TKN – ammonia, as N. Ammonia, organic nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, and TKN must be analyzed or calculated from the same sample to correctly calculate total nitrogen.

4.7 Calculations for Effluent Limits

4.7.1 Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand – All Systems:

- *Daily Maximum Concentration:*

$[C]_{Max}$ = $[C]_{Monthly}$ (mg/L) x 1.5

= 30.0 x 1.5

= 45.0 mg/L

Q = Flow
C = Concentration
M = Mass

4.7.2 Total Suspended Solids:

Mechanical Systems:

- *Daily Maximum Concentration:*

$[C]_{Max}$ = $[C]_{Monthly}$ (mg/L) x 1.5

= 30 x 1.5

= 45 mg/L

Pond Systems:

$[C]_{Max}$ = $[C]_{Monthly}$ (mg/L) x 1.33

= 90 x 1.33

= 120 mg/L

4.7.3 Bacteria:

Enterococci:

- *Daily Maximum Concentration:*

$[C]_{Max}$ = $C_{Monthly}$ (#/100 mL) x 2

= 35 x 2

= 70 #/100 mL

Escherichia coli:

- *Daily Maximum Concentration:*

$[C]_{Max}$ = $C_{Monthly}$ (#/100 mL) x 2

= 126 x 2

= 252 #/100 mL

4.7.4 Total Phosphorus:

- *Daily Maximum Concentration:*

$[C]_{Max}$ = $[C]_{Monthly}$ (mg/L) x 1.5

= 5.0 x 1.5

= 7.5 mg/L

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

After determining applicable technology-based effluent limitations and water quality-based effluent limitations, the most stringent limits are applied in the permit:

Mechanical Systems:

Parameter	WQBELS [(1)]	TBELS [(1)]
	Monthly Average	*Monthly Average*
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	**None**	**30.0**
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	None	**30**
Total Phosphorus (mg/L) [(2)]	**5.0**	None
E. coli (#/100 mL) [(3)]	**126**	None
Enterococci (#/100 mL) [(3)]	**35**	None
Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L), Daily Maximum	**0.011**	None
pH, (SU), Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum)	**6.0 – 8.5**	6.0 – 9.0
Temperature Increase (°F) [(4)]	**$T_{\Delta} \leq 0$**	None

(1) Effluent limits in bold were included in the permit. Refer to Sections 3.1, 4.4, and 4.9 above for more information.

(2) Total phosphorus limit is only applicable to facilities that discharge upstream or directly to a Lake; refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine if this limit applies.

(3) Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine which bacteria limit applies

(4) Temperature Increase limit is only applicable to facilities that discharge to a Primary Trout Stream; refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine if this limit applies.

Pond Systems:

Parameter	WQBELS [1]	TBELS [1]
	Monthly Average	*Monthly Average*
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	None	**30.0**
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	None	**90**
Total Phosphorus (mg/L) [2]	**5.0**	None
E. coli (#/100 mL) [3]	**126**	None
Enterococci (#/100 mL) [3]	**35**	None
Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L), Daily Maximum	**0.011**	None
pH, (SU), Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum)	**6.0 – 8.5**	6.0 – 9.0
Temperature Increase (°F) [4]	**$T_\Delta \leq 0$**	None

[1] Effluent limits in bold were included in the permit. Refer to Sections 3.1, 4.4, and 4.9 above for more information.
[2] Total phosphorus limit is only applicable to facilities that discharge upstream or directly to a Lake; refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine if this limit applies
[3] Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine which bacteria limit applies
[4] Temperature Increase limit is only applicable to facilities that discharge to a Primary Trout Stream; refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine if this limit applies.

5. OTHER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Continuous Discharges from Privately-Owned Facilities or institutional developments

The proposed limits are expressed as monthly average and daily maximum in accordance with 40 CFR 122.45(d)(1) and EPD permitting practice for facilities serving institutional developments.

5.2 Industrial Pre-treatment Program (IPP)

Not applicable. Facilities covered under this general permit are privately-owned or serving an institutional development.

5.3 Sludge Management Plan (SMP)

This general permit authorizes permittees to dispose of sludge in a permitted landfill or to send sludge to an off-site preparer for further treatment and ultimate disposal.

If sludge generated at a facility is not disposed of in a permitted landfill or sent to an off-site preparer/permitted third-party, then EPD may terminate coverage under the general permit for a facility and issue an individual NPDES permit. The permittee shall submit a sludge management plan to EPD for review and approval. The SMP will become part of the individual NPDES permit.

Disposing of sludge through land application is not permitted under this general permit.

5.4 Watershed Protection Plan (WPP)

Not applicable. Facilities covered under this general permit are privately-owned or serving an institutional development.

5.5 Service Delivery Strategy

Not applicable. Facilities covered under this general permit are privately-owned or serving an institutional development.

5.6 Metropolitan North Georgia Water Wastewater Plan

Not applicable. Facilities covered under this general permit are privately-owned or serving an institutional development.

5.7 Compliance Schedules

Effluent limitations are applicable immediately upon the effective date of the permit.

5.8 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.

The replacement of the fecal coliform effluent limit with either *E. coli* or Enterococci effluent limits is considered equivalently protective of the instream water quality fecal coliform criteria. The *E. coli* or Enterococci effluent limits apply water quality criteria at the "end-of-pipe" and a discharge in compliance with the effluent limits will not cause or contribute to excursions above the new water quality criteria for *E. coli* or Enterococci criteria. Therefore, EPD believes that the replacement of fecal coliform effluent limits with *E. coli* or Enterococci effluent limits is compliant with Section 303(d)(4)(A) and Section 303(d)(B) of the CWA as the existing effluent limitations are based on either a WLA or TMDL, and the water quality modeling indicates that attainment of the water quality standards is assured. EPD does not believe that the change in bacteria indicator will result in further degradation of the receiving water(s) or have any effect whatsoever regarding the protection of designated uses. Hence, changing the pathogen indicator and associated effluent limits in NPDES point source permits for fecal coliform is not considered backsliding. The inclusion of *E. coli* and Enterococci effluent limits simply use a different pathogen indicator to provide the same level of protection for the designated use of primary and secondary contact recreation as is currently required in Section 301(b)(1)(C) of the CWA and at 40 CFR 122.44(d).

6. 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. REQUESTED VARIANCES OR ALTERNATIVES TO REQUIRED STANDARDS

Not applicable

8. PERMIT EXPIRATION

The permit will expire five years from the effective date.

9. PROCEDURES FOR THE FORMULATION OF FINAL DETERMINATIONS

9.1 Comment Period

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) proposes to issue General NPDES permit GAG550000 subject to the effluent limitations and special conditions outlined above. These determinations are tentative.

The Notice of Intents, draft permit, and other information are available for review at 2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Suite 1470A 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 Anyssa Fernandez at *anyssa.fernandez@dnr.ga.gov* or Benoit Causse at Benoit.causse@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.

Permit No. GAG550000
Issuance Date:

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM TREATED DOMESTIC WASTEWATER FROM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANTS SERVING PRIVATE OR INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Georgia Laws 1964, p. 416, as amended), referred to as the "State Act," the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), referred to as "the Clean Water Act," and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to each of these Acts., existing water pollution control plants(WPCPs) serving private or institutional developments (PID) within the State of Georgia, upon receipt of a Notice of Coverage from EPD, are authorized to discharge treated domestic wastewater to the waters of the State of Georgia in accordance with the limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit and with the statements and supporting information submitted with the Notice of Intent.

This general permit shall become effective on XXXXXXX XX, 20XX.

This permit shall expire at midnight on XXXXXXX XX, 20XX.

STATE OF GEORGIA
CONSTITUTION
WISDOM
JUSTICE
MODERATION
1776

DRAFT

Director
Environmental Protection Division

Table of Contents

PART I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

A. Eligibility for Coverage

To obtain authorization under this general permit, the person discharging to State Water's must meet the eligibility requirements identified below:

1. Facilities that are private and institutional developments; and

2. Facilities that do not exceed a design flow of 0.075 MGD.

No new or expanding facilities are eligible for coverage under this general permit.

B. Permit Application (Notice of Intent) (NOI) – Requirements

Any person wishing to maintain coverage under this general permit shall submit an NOI in accordance with the Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 122.22

1. NOI for Existing Discharges Already Covered Under Applicable General Permit:

   a. The owner/operator of a private and/or institutional development currently covered under the existing NPDES general permit that is seeking coverage under this permit must submit a complete application (NOI) to the Georgia EPD 180 days prior to the expiration of the permit. For any facility covered under the existing NPDES general permit that meets this deadline, authorization under this general permit is automatically continued until coverage is granted under this permit. If a complete NOI is not submitted within 180 days of this permit expiration date, permit coverage will be terminated.

   b. The NOI shall be on forms as may be prescribed and furnished by EPD. The NOI requires the following information to be submitted:

      i. Name of facility;
      ii. Any and all information related to the facility contact person;
      iii. Location and mailing address of your facility;
      iv. Topographic map(s);
      v. A brief description of the operation;
      vi. Outfall location of final discharge;
      vii. Any and all information related to Impaired Waters and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs);
      viii. Trust Indenture;
      ix. Other information provided on the NOI application as prescribed by EPD.

c. EPD may delay the permittee's authorization for further review, may notify applicants that additional effluent limitations are necessary, or may deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual or alternative general permit. EPD will notify permittees in writing of the delay, of the need for additional effluent limits, or of the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application or alternative general permit applications.

2. Submittal of NOI and Notice of Termination (NOT)

The NOI and supporting documentation or the NOT must be signed by the owner or other authorized person in accordance with Part II.O of this permit and submitted to Georgia EPD's Online Application System (GEOS).

3. Requiring an Individual Permit

EPD may require a private or institutional development eligible for coverage under this general permit to apply for, and obtain, an individual NPDES permit. EPD 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 EPD

C. Discharge(s) To Impaired Waters

1. This permit does not authorize discharges of pollutants of concern into impaired waters, unless the effluent discharge limits are consistent with the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). Discharges that include pollutants of concern must be consistent with an EPA-approved or EPA/EPD established TMDL and applicable State Law. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standards and are identified by an EPA-approved or EPA/EPD established TMDL and/or the State of Georgia's 303(d) list. Pollutants of concern are those pollutants for which the water body is listed as impaired and which contribute to the listed impairment.

2. The facility otherwise eligible for coverage, or currently covered, under this Permit must determine whether its discharge(s) contributes directly or indirectly to a water body that is included on the latest 303(d) list or otherwise designated by EPD as impaired or is included in an EPA/EPD-approved or EPA/EPD established TMDL. If the facility has discharges meeting this criterion, it must obtain an individual permit.

D. Elimination of Discharge

Operation of this facility will cease and the discharge will be eliminated by connection to an appropriate municipal or privately owned water pollution control plant sewer system within three months of reasonable availability of the connection.

E. Expansion of System

The permittee shall not allow any new connections to the facility sewer system without written approval from the EPD.

F. Transfer of Ownership or Control

This permit may not be transferred. If the entity operating the facility changes, a new Notice of Intent must be submitted at least 30 days in advance of when the new owner will take over operation. The owner to whom the permit was originally issued should give Notice of Termination prior to the new owner.

G. Termination of Coverage

1. EPD may deny coverage under this permit based on an incomplete or incorrect NOI submittal. The Director may at any time revoke coverage under this permit in accordance with the State Rules, Section 391-3-6-.15(11).

2. Notice of Termination (NOT) – A permittee that has ceased operation of the activity for which the permit coverage was obtained must submit a NOT within thirty (30) days after the activity has permanently closed.

H. Expiration of Permit

This permit will expire five (5) years from the effective date. The permittee must re-apply for permit coverage 180 days prior to the expiration of this permit unless the permit has been terminated consistent with §122.64(b). If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, the permit will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect. Any permittee who has submitted a completed application as provided by EPD 180 days prior to the expiration date of the permit and has been granted permit coverage will automatically remain covered by the administratively continued permit until the earlier of:

1. Reissuance or replacement of this permit, at which time the permittee must comply with the application conditions of the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge;

2. Issuance of an individual permit for the discharges;

3. A formal decision by the permitting authority not to reissue this general permit, at which time the permittee must seek coverage under an individual permit; and/or

4. The permitting authority grants the permittee's request for termination of permit coverage.

PART II. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring

a. The monthly average, other than for *E. coli* or Enterococci is the arithmetic mean of values obtained for samples collected during a calendar month.

b. *E. coli* or Enterococci will be reported as the geometric mean of the values for the samples collected during calendar month.

c. Untreated wastewater influent samples required by Part III, if any, shall be collected before any return or recycle flows. These flows include returned activated sludge, supernatants, centrates, filtrates, and backwash.

d. Effluent samples required by Part III. of this permit shall be collected after the final treatment process and before discharge to receiving waters. Samples may be collected before disinfection with written EPD approval.

e. A composite sample shall consist of a minimum of 5 subsamples collected at least once every 2 hours for at least 8 hours and shall be composited proportionately to flow.

d. Flow measurements shall be conducted using the flow measuring device(s) in accordance with the approved design of the facility. If instantaneous measurements are required, then the permittee shall have a primary flow measuring device that is correctly installed and maintained. If continuous recording measurements are required, then flow measurements must be made using continuous recording equipment. Calibration shall be maintained of the continuous recording instrumentation to ± 10% of the actual flow.

Flow shall be measured manually to check the flow meter calibration at a frequency of once a month. If secondary flow instruments are in use and malfunction or fail to maintain calibration as required, the flow shall be computed from manual measurements or by other method(s) approved by EPD until such time as the secondary flow instrument is repaired. For facilities which utilize alternate technologies for measuring flow, the flow measurement device must be calibrated semi-annually by qualified personnel.

Records of the calibration checks shall be maintained.

e. If secondary flow instruments malfunction or fail to maintain calibration as required in II.A.d., the flow shall be computed from manual measurements taken at the times specified for the collection of samples.

f. Some parameters will be reported as "not detected" when they are below the detection limit and will then be considered in compliance with the effluent limit. The detection limit will also be reported.

B. Sludge Disposal and Monitoring Requirements

The following requirements apply to treatment systems that produce sludge:

a. Sludge shall be disposed of according to the regulations and guidelines established by the EPD and the Federal Act section 405(d) and (e), and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

b. Sludge must be disposed of in a permitted landfill or sent to an off-site preparer for further treatment and/or ultimate disposal (Refer to Part V for reporting requirements).

c. If sludge generated at the facility is not disposed of in a permitted landfill or sent to an off-site preparer, then EPD may terminate coverage under the general permit for a facility.

d. The permittee shall develop and implement procedures to ensure adequate year-round sludge disposal. The permittee shall monitor and maintain records documenting the quantity of sludge removed from the facility. Records shall be maintained documenting that the quantity of solids removed from the facility equals the solids generated on an average day. The total quantity of sludge removed from the facility during the reporting period shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports as required under Part II.L. of this permit. The quantity shall be reported on a dry weight basis (dry tons).

e. This general permit does not authorize permittees to dispose of sludge through land application.

C. Effluent Toxicity and Biomonitoring Requirements

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established by Section 307(a) of the Federal Act and with Chapter 391-3-6-.03(5) of the State Rules and may not discharge toxic pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are harmful to humans, animals, or aquatic life.

If toxicity is suspected in the effluent, the EPD may require the permittee to perform any of the following actions:

a. Acute biomonitoring tests;

b. Chronic biomonitoring tests;

c. Stream studies;

d. Priority pollutant analyses;

e. Toxicity reduction evaluations (TRE); or

f. Any other appropriate study.

The EPD will specify the requirements and methodologies for performing any of these tests or studies. Unless other concentrations are specified by the EPD, the critical concentration used to determine toxicity in biomonitoring tests will be the effluent instream wastewater concentration (IWC) based on the permitted monthly average flow of the facility and the critical low flow of the receiving stream (7Q10). The endpoints that will be reported are the effluent concentration that is lethal to 50% of the test organisms (LC50) if the test is for acute toxicity and the no observed effect concentration (NOEC) of effluent if the test is for chronic toxicity.

The permittee must eliminate effluent toxicity and supply the EPD with data and evidence to confirm toxicity elimination.

D. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements of the monitored waste shall represent the volume and nature of the waste stream. The permittee shall maintain a written sampling and monitoring schedule.

E. Reporting

a. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, quarterly samples shall be taken during the periods January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December.

b. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, semiannual samples shall be taken during the periods January-June and July-December.

c. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, annual samples shall be taken during the period of January-December.

F. Monitoring Procedures

All analytical methods, sample containers, sample preservation techniques, and sample holding times must be consistent with the techniques and methods listed in 40 CFR Part 136. The analytical method used shall be sufficiently sensitive. EPA approved methods must be applicable to the concentration ranges of the NPDES permit samples.

G. Recording of Results

For each required parameter analyzed, the permittee shall record:

a. The exact place, date, and time of sampling, and the person(s) collecting the sample. For flow proportioned composite samples, this shall include the instantaneous flow and the corresponding volume of each sample aliquot, and other information relevant to document flow proportioning of composite samples;

b. The dates and times the analyses were performed;

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

d. The analytical procedures or methods used; and

e. The results of all required analyses.

H. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors required parameters at the locations designated in III.A. more frequently than required, the permittee shall analyze all samples using approved analytical methods specified in II.G. The results of this additional monitoring shall be included in calculating and reporting the values on the Discharge Monitoring Report forms. The permittee shall indicate the monitoring frequency on the report. The EPD may require in writing more frequent monitoring, or monitoring of other pollutants not specified in this permit.

I. Records Retention

The permittee shall retain records of:

a. All laboratory analyses performed including sample data, quality control data, and standard curves;

b. Calibration and maintenance records of laboratory instruments;

c. Calibration and maintenance records and recordings from continuous recording instruments;

d. Process control monitoring records;

e. Facility operation and maintenance records;

f. Copies of all reports required by this permit;

g. All data and information used to complete the permit application; and

h. All monitoring data related to sludge use and disposal.

These records shall be kept for at least three years. Sludge handling records must be kept for at least five years. Either period may be extended by EPD written notification.

J. Penalties

Both the Federal and State Acts provide that any person who falsifies or tampers with any monitoring device or method required under this permit, or who makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record submitted or required by this permit shall, if convicted, be punished by a fine or by imprisonment or by both. The Acts include procedures for imposing civil penalties for violations or for negligent or intentional failure or refusal to comply with any final or emergency order of the Director of the EPD.

K. Reporting Requirements

1. The permittee must electronically report the DMR, OMR and additional monitoring data using the web based electronic NetDMR reporting system, unless a waiver is granted by EPD.

    a. The permittee must comply with the Federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Electronic Reporting regulations in 40 CFR §127. The permittee must electronically report the DMR, OMR, and additional monitoring data using the web based electronic NetDMR reporting system online at: https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm

    b. Monitoring results obtained during the calendar month shall be summarized for each month and reported on the DMR. The results of each sampling event shall be reported on the OMR and submitted as an attachment to the DMR.

    c. The permittee shall submit the DMR, OMR and additional monitoring data no later than 11:59 p.m. on the 15th day of the month following the sampling period.

    d. All other reports required herein, unless otherwise stated, shall be submitted to the EPD Office listed on the permit issuance letter signed by the Director of EPD.

2. **No later than December 21, 2025,** the permittee must electronically report the following compliance monitoring data and reports using the online web based electronic system approved by EPD, unless a waiver is granted by EPD:

    a. Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Annual Program Reports provided that the permittee has an approved Sewage Sludge (Biosolids) Plan;

    b. Pretreatment Program Reports provided that the permittee has an approved Industrial Pretreatment Program in this permit;

    c. Sewer Overflow/Bypass Event Reports;

    d. Noncompliance Notification;

e. Other noncompliance; and

f. Bypass

L. Other Reports

All other reports required in this permit not listed above in Part II.K or unless otherwise stated, shall be submitted to the EPD Office listed on the permit issuance letter signed by the Director of EPD.

M. Signatory Requirements

All reports, certifications, data or information submitted in compliance with this permit or requested by EPD must be signed and certified as follows:

a. Any State or NPDES Permit Application form submitted to the EPD shall be signed as follows in accordance with the Federal Regulations, 40 C.F.R. 122.22:

1. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer. 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 employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

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

3. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

b. All other reports or requests for information required by the permit issuing authority shall be signed by a person designated in (a) above or a duly authorized representative of such person, if:

1. The representative so authorized is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates, e.g., a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility;

2. The authorization is made in writing by the person designated under (a) above; and

3. The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

c. Any changes in written authorization submitted to the permitting authority under (b) above which occur after the issuance of a permit shall be reported to the permitting authority by submitting a copy of a new written authorization which meets the requirements of (b) and (b.1) and (b.2) above.

d. Any person signing any document under (a) or (b) above 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."

PART III. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A.1 Discharge From Large Mechanical System:

The discharge from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) (1)	Report	Report	Seven Days/Week	Continuous	Effluent
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30.0	45.0	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	30	45	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Enterococci (#/100 ml) (2)	35	70	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Escherichia coli (#/100mL) (2)	126	252	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum (Standard Unit)	6.0 – 8.5	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine, Daily Maximum (3)	0.01	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Orthophosphate, as P (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Ammonia, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Total Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Calculated	Effluent

(1) Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable monthly average flow limit. The daily maximum flow limit is the monthly average flow limit × 1.25.

(2) Either enterococci or *Escherichia coli* monitoring is required. Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable bacteria effluent limit.

(3) Total residual chlorine limit only applies if chlorine is used at the facility for disinfection.

(4) Total phosphorus and orthophosphate must be analyzed from the same sample.

(5) Ammonia, organic nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) must be analyzed or calculated from the same sample. Organic nitrogen, as N = TKN – ammonia, as N. Total nitrogen is the sum of all nitrogen and calculated as follows: TN = TKN + nitrite + nitrate.

A.2 Discharge from a Small Mechanical System:

The discharge from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) (1)	Report	Report	One Day/Quarter	Instantaneous	Effluent
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30.0	45.0	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	30	45	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Enterococci (counts/100 ml) (2)	35	70	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Escherichia coli (#/100mL) (2)	126	252	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum (Standard Unit)	6.0 – 8.5	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine, Daily Maximum (3)	0.01	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Orthophosphate, as P (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Ammonia, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Calculated	Effluent

(1) Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable monthly flow limit. The daily maximum flow limit is the monthly average flow limit × 1.25.

(2) Either enterococci or *Escherichia coli* monitoring is required. Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable bacteria effluent limit.

(3) Total residual chlorine limit only applies if chlorine is used at the facility for disinfection.

(4) Total phosphorus and orthophosphate must be analyzed from the same sample.

(5) Ammonia, organic nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) must be analyzed or calculated from the same sample. Organic nitrogen, as N = TKN – ammonia, as N. Total nitrogen is the sum of all nitrogen and calculated as follows: TN = TKN + nitrite + nitrate.

A.3 Discharge From Large Pond System:

The discharge from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) (1)	Report	Report	One Day/Month	Instantaneous	Effluent
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30.0	45.0	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	90	120	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Enterococci (#/100 ml) (2)	35	70	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Escherichia coli (#/100mL) (2)	126	252	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum (Standard Unit)	6.0 – 8.5	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine, Daily Maximum (3)	0.01	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Orthophosphate, as P (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Ammonia, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Calculated	Effluent

(1) Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable monthly flow limit. The daily maximum flow limit is the monthly average flow limit × 1.25.

(2) Either enterococci or *Escherichia coli* monitoring is required. Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable bacteria effluent limit.

(3) Total residual chlorine limit only applies if chlorine is used at the facility for disinfection.

(4) Total phosphorus and orthophosphate must be analyzed from the same sample.

(5) Ammonia, organic nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) must be analyzed or calculated from the same sample. Organic nitrogen, as N = TKN – ammonia, as N. Total nitrogen is the sum of all nitrogen and calculated as follows: TN = TKN + nitrite + nitrate.

A.4 Discharge From Small Pond System:

The discharge from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) (1)	Report	Report	One Day/Quarter	Instantaneous	Effluent
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30.0	45.0	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	90	120	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Enterococci (counts/100 ml) (2)	35	70	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Escherichia coli (#/100mL) (2)	126	252	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum (Standard Unit)	6.0 – 8.5	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine, Daily Maximum (3)	0.01	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Orthophosphate, as P (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Ammonia, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen, as N (5)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Calculated	Effluent

(1) Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable monthly flow limit. The daily maximum flow limit is the monthly average flow limit × 1.25.

(2) Either enterococci or *Escherichia coli* monitoring is required. Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable bacteria effluent limit.

(3) Total residual chlorine limit only applies if chlorine is used at the facility for disinfection.

(4) Total phosphorus and orthophosphate must be analyzed from the same sample.

(5) Ammonia, organic nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) must be analyzed or calculated from the same sample. Organic nitrogen, as N = TKN – ammonia, as N. Total nitrogen is the sum of all nitrogen and calculated as follows: TN = TKN + nitrite + nitrate.

A.5 Discharge From Large Mechanical System – Lake Discharge:

The discharge from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) [1]	Report	Report	Seven Days/Week	Continuous	Effluent
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30.0	45.0	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	30	45	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Escherichia coli (#/100mL)	126	252	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P [2]	5.0	7.5	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum (Standard Unit)	6.0 – 8.5	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine, Daily Maximum [3]	0.01	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Orthophosphate, as P [2]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Ammonia, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Composite	Effluent
Total Nitrogen, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Calculated	Effluent

[1] Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable monthly flow limit. The daily maximum flow limit is the monthly average flow limit × 1.25.

[2] Total phosphorus and orthophosphate must be analyzed from the same sample.

[3] Total residual chlorine limit only applies if chlorine is used at the facility for disinfection.

[4] Ammonia, organic nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) must be analyzed or calculated from the same sample. Organic nitrogen, as N = TKN – ammonia, as N. Total nitrogen is the sum of all nitrogen and calculated as follows: TN = TKN + nitrite + nitrate.

A.6 Discharge From Small Mechanical System – Lake Discharge:

The discharge from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) (1)	Report	Report	One Day/Quarter	Instantaneous	Effluent
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30.0	45.0	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	30	45	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Escherichia coli (#/100mL)	126	252	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P (2)	5.0	7.5	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum (Standard Unit)	6.0 – 8.5	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine, Daily Maximum (3)	0.01	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Orthophosphate, as P (2)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Ammonia, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Calculated	Effluent

(1) Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable monthly flow limit. The daily maximum flow limit is the monthly average flow limit × 1.25.

(2) Total phosphorus and orthophosphate must be analyzed from the same sample.

(3) Total residual chlorine limit only applies if chlorine is used at the facility for disinfection.

(4) Ammonia, organic nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) must be analyzed or calculated from the same sample. Organic nitrogen, as N = TKN – ammonia, as N. Total nitrogen is the sum of all nitrogen and calculated as follows: TN = TKN + nitrite + nitrate.

A.7 Discharge From Large Pond System – Lake Discharge:

The discharge from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) [1]	Report	Report	One Day/Month	Instantaneous	Effluent
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30.0	45.0	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	90	120	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Escherichia coli (#/100mL)	126	252	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P [2]	5.0	7.5	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum (Standard Unit)	6.0 – 8.5	Once/Month	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine, Daily Maximum [3]	0.01	Once/Month	Grab	Effluent
Orthophosphate, as P [2]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Ammonia, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen, as N [4]	Report	One Day/Quarter	Calculated	Effluent

[1] Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable monthly flow limit. The daily maximum flow limit is the monthly average flow limit × 1.25.

[2] Total phosphorus and orthophosphate must be analyzed from the same sample.

[3] Total residual chlorine limit only applies if chlorine is used at the facility for disinfection.

[4] Ammonia, organic nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) must be analyzed or calculated from the same sample. Organic nitrogen, as N = TKN – ammonia, as N. Total nitrogen is the sum of all nitrogen and calculated as follows: TN = TKN + nitrite + nitrate.

A.8 Discharge From Small Pond System – Lake Discharge:

The discharge from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) (1)	Report	Report	One Day/Quarter	Instantaneous	Effluent
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30.0	45.0	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	90	120	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Escherichia coli (#/100mL)	126	252	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P (2)	5.0	7.5	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Daily Minimum – Daily Maximum (Standard Unit)	6.0 – 8.5	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Residual Chlorine, Daily Maximum (3)	0.01	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Orthophosphate, as P (2)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Ammonia, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen, as N (4)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Calculated	Effluent

(1) Refer to your Notice of Coverage Letter to determine the applicable monthly flow limit. The daily maximum flow limit is the monthly average flow limit × 1.25.

(2) Total phosphorus and orthophosphate must be analyzed from the same sample.

(3) Total residual chlorine limit only applies if chlorine is used at the facility for disinfection.

(4) Ammonia, organic nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) must be analyzed or calculated from the same sample. Organic nitrogen, as N = TKN – ammonia, as N. Total nitrogen is the sum of all nitrogen and calculated as follows: TN = TKN + nitrite + nitrate.

A.9 Instream Surface Water Quality Monitoring – Primary Trout Waters:

Receiving Stream:

The temperature increase in the receiving stream shall be limited as specified below:

Parameter	Instream Limitation and Monitoring	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location (2)
Temperature Increase (°F) (1)	$T_\Delta \leq 0$	One Day/Quarter	Measured	Upstream & Downstream

(1) Refer to your Notice of Coverage to determine if this limit applies to your facility

(2) Upstream sampling location refers to approximately 50 feet upstream from the discharge. Downstream sampling location refers to approximately 50 feet downstream from the discharge.

The recommended maximum rise in water temperature is 0° Fahrenheit, in accordance with the State of Georgia's Water Use Classifications and Water Quality Standards for streams designated as Primary Trout Waters.

The water temperature increase attributed to the WPCP discharge will be computed according to the general equation:

$$T_\Delta = T_d - T_u - T_w - T_i$$

Where;

T_Δ = water temperature increase attributed to discharge

T_d = downstream water temperature

T_u = upstream water temperature

T_w = water temperature increase attributed to natural warming

T_i = water temperature increase attributed to instrument error

The computation of T_Δ should be done for coincident downstream and upstream water temperature measurements. The computed T_Δ should be less than or equal to 0° Fahrenheit.

The water temperature increase attributed to natural warming (T_w) is the result of meteorological and streamflow conditions that affect the water temperature increase between two points. Such conditions would include air temperature, solar radiation, and streamflow velocity. The permittee should us a value of 0° Fahrenheit for T_w, unless a stream study has been conducted and the result have been reviewed and approved by EPD.

The water temperature increase attributed to instrument error (T_i) is 0.36° Fahrenheit, assuming an excellent accuracy rating.

PART IV. MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Management Requirements

1. Facility Operation

The permittee shall maintain and operate efficiently all treatment or control facilities and related equipment installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with this permit. Efficient operation and maintenance include effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. Back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems shall be operated only when necessary to achieve permit compliance.

2. Change In Discharge

Any facility expansions, or process modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants require the submission of a new NPDES permit application. If the changes will not violate the permit effluent limitations, the permittee may notify EPD without submitting an application.

3. Noncompliance Notification

A permittee who does not comply with any permit effluent limit shall provide EPD with an oral report within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, followed by a written report within 5 days. The written report shall contain:

a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause; and

b. The period of noncompliance, including the exact date and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

c. The steps taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

4. Anticipated Noncompliance Notification

The permittee shall give written notice to the EPD at least 10 days before:

a. Any planned changes in the permitted facility; or

b. Any activity which may result in noncompliance with the permit.

5. Other Noncompliance

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under other specific reporting requirements, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information required under conditions of twenty-four-hour reporting.

6. Operator Certification Requirements

For mechanical treatment systems:

The person responsible for the daily operation of the facility must be a Class III Certified Operator in compliance with the Georgia State Board of Examiners for Certification of Water and Wastewater Plant Operators and Laboratory Analysts Act, as amended, and as specified by Subparagraph 391-3-6-.12 of the Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control. All other operators must have the minimum certification required by this Act.

For pond treatment systems:

The person responsible for the daily operation of the facility must be a Class IV Certified Operator in compliance with the Georgia State Board of Examiners for Certification of Water and Wastewater Plant Operators and Laboratory Analysts Act, as amended, and as specified by Subparagraph 391-3-6-.12 of the Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control. All other operators must have the minimum certification required by this Act.

7. Laboratory Analyst Certification Requirements

Laboratory Analysts must be certified in compliance with the Georgia State Board of Examiners for Certification of Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators and Laboratory Analysts Act, as amended.

8. Bypassing

Any diversion of wastewater from or bypassing of wastewater around the permitted treatment works is prohibited, except if:

a. Bypassing is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

b. There are no feasible alternatives to bypassing; and

c. The permittee notifies the EPD at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.

Feasible alternatives to bypassing include use of auxiliary treatment facilities and retention of untreated waste. The permittee must take all possible measures to prevent bypassing during routine preventative maintenance by installing adequate back-up equipment.

The permittee shall operate the facility and the sewer system to minimize discharge of pollutants from combined sewer overflows or bypasses and may be required by the EPD to submit a plan and schedule to reduce bypasses, overflows, and infiltration.

Any unplanned bypass must be reported following the requirements for noncompliance notification specified in II.A.3. The permittee may be liable for any water quality violations that occur as a result of bypassing the facility.

9. Power Failures

If the primary source of power to this water pollution control facility is reduced or lost, the permittee shall use an alternative source of power to reduce or control all discharges to maintain permit compliance.

10. Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge disposal which might adversely affect human health or the environment.

11. Upset Provision

Provision under 40 CFR 122.41(n)(1)-(4), regarding "Upset" shall be applicable to any civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding brought to enforce this permit.

B. Responsibilities

1. Compliance

The permittee must comply with this permit. Any permit noncompliance is a violation of the Federal Act, State Act, and the State Rules, and is grounds for:

a. Enforcement action;

b. Denial of coverage under this permit.

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

2. Right of Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director of the EPD, the Regional Administrator of EPA, and their authorized representatives, agents, or employees after they present credentials to:

a. Enter the permittee's premises where a regulated activity or facility is located, or where any records required by this permit are kept;

b. Review and copy any records required by this permit;

c. Inspect any facilities, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required by this permit; and

d. Sample any substance or parameter at any location.

3. Submittal of Information

The permittee shall furnish any information required by the EPD to determine whether cause exists to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish the EPD with requested copies of records required by this permit. If the permittee determines that any relevant facts were not included in a permit application or that incorrect information was submitted in a permit application or in any report to the EPD, the permittee shall promptly submit the additional or corrected information.

4. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential by the Director of EPD under O.C.G.A. 12-5-26 or by the Regional Administrator of EPA under the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 2, all reports prepared to comply with this permit shall be available for public inspection at an EPD office. Effluent data, permit applications, permittee names and addresses, and permits shall not be considered confidential.

5. Civil and Criminal Liabilities

The permittee is liable for civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance with this permit and must comply with applicable State and Federal laws including promulgated water quality standards. The permit cannot be interpreted to relieve the permittee of this liability even if it has not been modified to incorporate new requirements.

6. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, or any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

7. Contested Hearings

Any person aggrieved or adversely affected by any action of the Director of the EPD shall petition the Director for a hearing within 30 days of notice of the action.

8. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable. If any permit provision or the application of any permit provision to any circumstance is held invalid, the provision does not affect other circumstances or the remainder of this permit.

9. Previous Permits

All previous State wastewater permits issued to this facility, whether for construction or operation, are hereby revoked on the effective date of this permit. 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 permit constitutes notice of such action. The conditions, requirements, terms and provisions of this permit authorizing discharge under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System govern discharges from this facility.

PART V. APPROVED SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. This general permit allows for sewage sludge generated at the facility to be sent to an off-site preparer/another permitted facility for further treatment and/or ultimate disposal.

2. The permittee will report on an annual basis the amount of sewage sludge sent to the off-site preparer during the most recent calendar year. The annual report shall be submitted to EPD no later than February 19 of the following year.

3. The permittee will maintain sludge handling records in accordance with Part II.J. of the general permit.

4. The permittee will notify EPD in writing of any planned changes to the permittee's sewage sludge use or disposal practices.

PART VI. DEFINITIONS

a. **"Applicant"** means the owner of the site or the operator of the site.

b. **"Composite Sample"** means a combination of at least 5 discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility for at least 8 hours. The composite must be flow proportional.

c. **"CWA"** means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) found at 33 USC 1251 et seq.

d. **"Department"** means the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

e. **"Director"** means the Director of the EPD.

f. **"Discharge of a Pollutant"** means any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the State" from any "point source." This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the State from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any "indirect discharger."

g. **"DMR"** means discharge monitoring report.

h. **"Division"** means the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

i. **"Effluent"** means wastewater that is discharged (treated or partially treated).

j. **"Effluent limitation"** means any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of "pollutant" which are "discharged" from "point sources" into waters of the United States, the waters of the "contiguous zone," or the ocean.

k. **"EPA" or "US EPA"** means the United States Environmental Protection Agency and any of its authorized personnel.

l. **"EPD"** means the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

m. **"Federal Act"** means The Clean Water Act.

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

o. **"General Permit"** means an NPDES permit issued under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), Part 122.28 authorizing a category of discharges under the Federal Clean Water Act (Federal Act) within a geographical area.

p. **"Influent"** means wastewater, treated or untreated, that flows into a treatment plant.

q. **"Lake Discharge"** means any discharge from a facility that is directly into or upstream of a lake.

r. **"Large Mechanical System"** means a wastewater treatment plant with a design flow greater than or equal to 0.01 million gallons per day (MGD) and up to 0.075 MGD. These systems consist of either activated sludge, trickling filters, sequencing batch reactors, combination pond and mechanical systems, septic tank-sand filter systems with disinfection or any mechanical system approved as such by EPD.

s. **"Large Pond System"** means a wastewater treatment plant with a design flow greater than or equal to 0.01 MGD up to 0.075 MGD. These systems consist of a waste stabilization ponds or multi-stage pond system with disinfection.

t. **"MGD"** means million gallons per day.

u. **"Monthly Average"** means the arithmetic mean of values obtained for samples collected during a calendar month, other than for enterococci and *Escherichia Coli*.

v. **"New Connection"** means any sewer customer(s) that has not been approved by EPD at the time the facility was originally permitted.

w. **"Notice of Intent (NOI)"** means the form used by a potential permittee to notify the EPD that they intend to seek coverage under a general permit.

x. **"Notice of Termination (NOT)"** means the form used by a permittee to notify the EPD that they wish to cease coverage under a general permit.

y. **"Operator" or "certified operator"** means the person who has direct general charge of the day-to-day field operation of the sludge storage, pretreatment, and disposal system and who is responsible for the quality of the treated sludge; and who holds a valid certification acceptable to the Division.

z. **"Owner"** means any person owning a facility that discharges to State Waters.

aa. **"Permittee"** means the owner or operator of wastewater treatment plant that has submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under this general permit and who is authorized for coverage under this permit.

bb. **"Point Source"** means any discernible, confined, or discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

cc. **"Pollutant"** means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, industrial wastes, municipal waste, and agricultural waste discharged into the waters of the state.

dd. **"Rules"** means the Georgia Rules and regulations for Water Quality Control.

ee. **"Septic Tank"** means a watertight tank designed or used to receive sewage and to affect separation and organic decomposition of sewage solids and which discharges effluent to a subsurface disposal system.

ff. **"Small Mechanical System"** means a wastewater treatment plant with a design flow less than 0.01 MGD. These systems consist of either activated sludge, trickling filters, sequencing batch reactors, combination pond and mechanical systems, septic tank-sand filter systems or any mechanical system with disinfection approved as such by EPD.

gg. **"Small Pond System"** means a wastewater treatment plant with a design flow less than 0.01 MGD. These systems consist of a waste stabilization ponds or multi-stage pond system with disinfection.

hh. **"State Act"** means the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Official Code of Georgia Annotated; Title 12, Chapter 5, Article 20).

ii. **"State Rules"** means the Georgia Rules and regulations for Water Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-6, as amended.

jj. **"Waters of Georgia or Waters of the State"** means any and all rivers, streams, creeks, branches, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, drainage systems, springs, wells, wetlands, and all other bodies of surface or subsurface water, natural or artificial, lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the State which are not confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership, or corporation.

kk. **"Weekly Average"** means the arithmetic mean of values obtained for samples collected during a 7-day period, other than for enterococci and *Escherichia Coli*. The week begins 12:00 midnight Saturday and ends at 12:00 midnight the following Saturday. For reporting required of this permit, a week that starts in one month and ends in another month shall be considered part of the second month. The permittee may calculate and report the weekly average as a 7-day moving average.