



GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Richard E. Dunn, Director

Watershed Protection Branch
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive
Suite 1152, East Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
404-463-1511

Mr. Jonathan Sumner, City Manager
City of Hahira
102 South Church Street
Hahira, Georgia 31632-1406

JUN 15 2017

RE: City of Hahira
Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP)
NPDES Permit No. GA0037974
Lowndes County
Suwannee River Basin

Dear Mr. Sumner:

Pursuant to the Georgia Water Quality Control Act, as amended; the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; and the Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder, we have today issued the attached National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the referenced water pollution control plant.

Your facility is assigned to the following EPD office for reporting, compliance and enforcement:

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Watershed Compliance Program
2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Suite 1152 East
Atlanta, GA 30334

Please note that the attached permit requires the use of electronic reporting in accordance with Part I.D. of the permit. On and after the effective date indicated in the attached NPDES permit, the permittee must comply with all the terms, conditions and limitations of this permit. If you have questions, please contact Emily Wingo at 404.463.4932 or Emily.Wingo@dnr.ga.gov.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Dunn
Director

RED/elw
Attachments: Permit

CC: Daniel Hall, Project Engineer, (daniel.hall@gmcnetwork.com)

Permit No. GA0037974

Issuance Date:

JUN 15 2017



GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit

In accordance with the provisions of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Georgia Laws 1964, p. 416, as amended), hereinafter called the State Act; the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S. C. 1251 et seq.), hereinafter called the Federal Act; and the Rules and Regulations promulgated pursuant to each of these Acts,

**City of Hahira
102 South Church Street
Hahira, Georgia 31632**

is issued a permit to discharge from a facility located at

**Hahira Water Pollution Control Plant
Hall Street
Hahira, Georgia 31632
(Lowndes County)**

to receiving waters

Unnamed Tributary to Franks Creek in the Suwannee River Basin

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in the permit.

This permit is issued in reliance upon the permit application signed on November 24, 2015, any other applications upon which this permit is based, supporting data entered therein or attached thereto, and any subsequent submittal of supporting data.

This permit shall become effective on July 1, 2017.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, June 30, 2022.



Director
Environmental Protection Division

PART I

EPD is the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

The Federal Act referred to is The Clean Water Act.

The State Act referred to is The Water Quality Control Act (Act No. 870).

The State Rules referred to are The Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control (Chapter 391-3-6).

A. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. DEFINITIONS

- a. "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 over a 8 hour period. The composite must be flow proportional.
- b. "Daily Discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day.
- c. For the purposes of this permit "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."
- d. "DMR" means Discharge Monitoring Report.
- e. "EPD" means the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.
- f. "Effluent" means wastewater that is discharged (treated or partially treated).
- g. "Grab Sample" means an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
- h. "Drip Irrigation Field" means the wetted application area or irrigation of the land treatment system or land disposal system where treated wastes, treated effluent from industrial processes, agricultural or domestic wastewater, domestic sewage sludge, industrial sludge or other sources is applied to the land using drip emitters, excluding the buffer zone.

- i. "Geometric Mean" means the n th root of the product of n numbers.
- j. "Hydraulic Loading Rate" means the rate at which wastes or wastewaters are discharged to a land disposal or land treatment system, expressed in volume per unit area per unit time or depth of water per unit of time.
- k. "*Indirect Discharger*" means a nondomestic discharger introducing "pollutants" to a "publicly owned treatment works."
- l. "Industrial Wastes" means any liquid, solid, or gaseous substance, or combination thereof, resulting from a process of industry, manufacture, or business or from the development of any natural resources.
- m. "Influent" means wastewater, treated or untreated, that flows into a treatment plant.
- n. "Instantaneous" means a single reading, observation, or measurement.
- o. "Land Disposal System" means any method of disposing of pollutants in which the pollutants are applied to the surface or beneath the surface of a parcel of land and which results in the pollutants percolating, infiltrating, or being absorbed into the soil and then into the waters of the State. Land disposal systems exclude landfills and sanitary landfills but include ponds, basins, or lagoons used for disposal of wastes or wastewaters, where evaporation and/or percolation of the wastes or wastewaters are used or intended to be used to prevent point discharge of pollutants into waters of the State. Septic tanks or sewage treatment systems, as defined in Chapter 511-3-1-.02 (formally in Chapter 270-5-25-.01) and as approved by appropriate County Boards of Public Health, are not considered land disposal systems for purposes of Chapter 391-3-6-.11.
- p. "Land Treatment System" means any land disposal system in which vegetation on the site is used for additional treatment of wastewater to remove some of the pollutants applied.
- q. "MGD" means million gallons per day.
- r. "Monthly Average" means the arithmetic or geometric mean of values for samples collected during each calendar month.
- s. "Monthly Average Limit" means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, unless otherwise stated, calculated as an arithmetic mean of the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during the same calendar month.
- t. "OMR" means Operating Monitoring Report.

- u. "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.
- v. "*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.
- w. "Quarter" means the first three calendar months beginning with January and each group of three calendar months thereafter (also known as calendar quarters).
- x. "Quarterly Average" means the arithmetic mean of values obtained for samples collected during a calendar quarter.
- y. "Rule(s)" means the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control.
- z. "Spray Field" means the wetted area of the land treatment system or land disposal system where treated wastes, treated effluent from industrial processes, agricultural or domestic wastewater, domestic sewage sludge, industrial sludge or other sources is applied to the land via spray, excluding the buffer zone.
- aa. "Sewage" means the water carried waste products or discharges from human beings or from the rendering of animal products, or chemicals or other wastes from residences, public or private buildings, or industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, or storm water as may be present.
- bb. "Sewage Sludge" means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial wastewater in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge incinerator, grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works, treated effluent, or materials excluded from definition of "sewage sludge" by O.C.G.A. § 12-5-30-.3(a)(1).
- cc. "Sewage System" means sewage treatment works, pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, and force mains, and all other constructions, devices, and appliances appurtenant thereto, used for conducting sewage or industrial wastes or other wastes to the point of ultimate disposal.
- dd. "Sludge" means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

- ee. "State Act" means the Georgia Water Quality Control Act, as amended (Official Code of Georgia Annotated; Title 12, Chapter 5, Article 2).
- ff. "Treatment System" means the wastewater treatment facility which reduces high strength organic waste to low levels prior to the application to the spray field.
- gg. "Treatment Requirement" means any restriction or prohibition established under the (State) Act on quantities, rates, or concentrations, or a combination thereof, of chemical, physical, biological, or other constituents which are discharged into a land disposal or land treatment system and then into the waters of the State, including but not limited to schedules of compliance.
- hh. "Water" or "Waters of the State" means any and all rivers, streams, creeks, branches, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, drainage systems, springs, wells, 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 entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership, or corporation.
- ii. "Weekly Average Limit" means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a consecutive calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week. The calendar week begins on Sunday at 12:00 a.m. and ends on Saturday at 11:59 p.m. A week that starts in a month and ends in another month shall be considered part of the second month

2. MONITORING

The concentration of pollutants in the discharge will be limited as indicated by the table(s) labeled "Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements." The effluent shall meet the requirements in the table(s) or the condition in paragraph I.A.1.a., whichever yields the higher quality effluent.

- a. For 5 day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS), the arithmetic mean of the values of the effluent samples collected during a month shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values for influent samples collected at approximately the same times (85 percent removal). In accordance with Chapter 391-3-6-.06(4)(d)2. of the State Rules, under certain conditions the 85 percent removal requirement may not be applicable, as specified in 40 CFR 133.
- b. The monthly average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic mean of values obtained for samples collected during a calendar month.
- c. The weekly average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic mean of values obtained for samples collected during a 7 day period. The week begins 12:00 midnight Saturday and ends at 12:00 midnight the following Saturday. To define a different starting time for the sampling period, the permittee must notify

the EPD in writing. For reporting required by I.C.2. 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.

- d. Fecal coliform bacteria will be reported as the geometric mean of the values for the samples collected during the time periods in I.A.1.b. and I.A.1.c.
- e. Untreated wastewater influent samples required by I.B. shall be collected before any return or recycle flows. These flows include returned activated sludge, supernatants, centrates, filtrates, and backwash.
- f. Effluent samples required by I.B. of this permit shall be collected after the final treatment process and before discharge to receiving waters. Composite samples may be collected before disinfection with written EPD approval.
- g. 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.
- h. 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 $\pm 10\%$ 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.

- i. If secondary flow instruments malfunction or fail to maintain calibration as required in I.A.1.h., the flow shall be computed from manual measurements taken at the times specified for the collection of composite samples.
- j. Some parameters must be analyzed to the detection limits specified by the EPD. These 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.

3. SLUDGE DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

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). In land applying nonhazardous municipal sewage sludge, the permittee shall comply with the general criteria outlined in the most current version of the EPD "Guidelines for Land Application of Sewage Sludge (Biosolids) at Agronomic Rates" and with the State Rules, Chapter 391-3-6-.17. Before disposing of municipal sewage sludge by land application or any method other than co-disposal in a permitted sanitary landfill, the permittee shall submit a sludge management plan to EPD for written approval. This plan will become a part of the NPDES Permit after approval and modification of the permit. The permittee shall notify the EPD of any changes planned in an approved sludge management plan.

If an applicable management practice or numerical limitation for pollutants in sewage sludge is promulgated under Section 405(d) of the Federal Act after approval of the plan, then the plan shall be modified to conform with the new regulations.

4. SLUDGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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 each month with the Discharge Monitoring Reports as required under Part I.C.2. of this permit. The quantity shall be reported on a dry weight basis (dry tons).

Pond treatment systems are required to report the total quantity of sludge removed from the facility only during the months that sludge is removed.

5. INTRODUCTION OF POLLUTANTS INTO THE PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW)

The permittee must notify EPD of:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Federal Act if the pollutants were directly discharged to a receiving stream; and
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants from a source that existed when the permit was issued.

This notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of the indirect discharge introduced and any anticipated impact on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

6. 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)(e) 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.

B.1.a EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS SYSTEM: OUTFALL 001

Discharge to Unnamed tributary to Franks Creek (30.983269, -83.379411)

The wet weather discharge(s) from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee during the winter months of November through April effective on the date of issuance and continuing for 24 months as follows:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L (kg/day) unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) ⁽¹⁾	0.275	0.344	Five Days/Week	Continuous Recording	Effluent
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	30 (31.3)	45 (39.1)	Two Days/Week	Composite	Influent and Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	30 (31.3)	45 (39.1)	Two Days/Week	Composite	Influent and Effluent
Ammonia, as N	10.0 (10.4)	12.5 (13.0)	Two Days/Week	Composite	Effluent
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (#/100 mL)	200	400	One Days/Week	Grab	Effluent

⁽¹⁾ During the winter months (November-April), the permittee must maximize the use of the LAS and discharge to the unnamed tributary to Franks Creek only when the sprayfields cannot absorb any additional water. During the summer months (May-October), the permittee must operate only its LAS and shall not discharge to the unnamed tributary to Franks Creek

(Effluent limitations continued on the next page)

B.1.a EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued):

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Minimum – Maximum (Standard Unit) ⁽²⁾	6.0 – 9.0	Five Days/Week	Grab	Effluent
Dissolved Oxygen, Minimum	Report	Five Days/Week	Grab	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite ⁽³⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen ⁽³⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) ⁽³⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P ⁽⁴⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Ortho-Phosphate, as P ⁽⁴⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent

⁽²⁾ Refer to Part I.C.8 Compliance Schedule for pH.

⁽³⁾ Organic Nitrogen, Nitrate-nitrite, and TKN should be analyzed from the same effluent sample at the same time.

⁽⁴⁾ Total Phosphorus and Ortho-phosphate should be analyzed from the same effluent sample collected at the same time.

B.1.b EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS SYSTEM: OUTFALL 001

Discharge to Unnamed tributary to Franks Creek (30.983269, -83.379411)

The discharge from the water pollution control plant shall be limited and monitored by the permittee during the winter months of November through April effective 24 months after the date of issuance as follows:

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L (kg/day) unless otherwise specified		Monitoring Requirements		
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) ⁽¹⁾	0.275	0.344	Five Days/Week	Continuous Recording	Effluent
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	30 (31.3)	45 (39.1)	Two Days/Week	Composite	Influent and Effluent
Total Suspended Solids	30 (31.3)	45 (39.1)	Two Days/Week	Composite	Influent and Effluent
Ammonia, as N	10.0 (10.4)	12.5 (13.0)	Two Days/Week	Composite	Effluent
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (#/100 mL)	200	400	One Days/Week	Grab	Effluent

⁽¹⁾ During the winter months (November-April), the permittee must maximize the use of the LAS and discharge to the unnamed tributary to Franks Creek only when the sprayfields cannot absorb any additional water. During the summer months (May-October), the permittee must operate only its LAS and shall not discharge to the unnamed tributary to Franks Creek.

(Effluent limitations continued on the next page)

B.1.b EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued):

Parameters	Discharge limitations in mg/L unless otherwise specified	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
pH, Minimum – Maximum (Standard Unit) ⁽²⁾	6.0 – 8.5	Five Days/Week	Grab	Effluent
Dissolved Oxygen, Minimum (mg/L)	Report	Five Days/Week	Grab	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrite ⁽³⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Organic Nitrogen ⁽³⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) ⁽³⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent
Total Phosphorus, as P ⁽⁴⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Composite	Effluent

⁽²⁾ Refer to Part I.C.8 Compliance Schedule for pH.

⁽³⁾ Organic Nitrogen, Nitrate-nitrite, and TKN should be analyzed from the same effluent sample at the same time.

⁽⁴⁾ Total Phosphorus and Ortho-phosphate should be analyzed from the same effluent sample collected at the same time.

B.2. INSTREAM SURFACE WATER QUALITY MONITORING: Unnamed Tributary to Franks Creek

The permittee shall perform monthly monitoring of the unnamed tributary to Franks Creek (November-April).

Parameter	Instream Monitoring	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location ⁽¹⁾
Temperature ⁽¹⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Grab	Upstream and Downstream
Dissolved Oxygen ⁽¹⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Grab	Upstream and Downstream
pH ⁽¹⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Grab	Upstream and Downstream
Ammonia ⁽¹⁾	Report	One Day/Month	Grab	Upstream and Downstream

⁽¹⁾ Instream water quality monitoring of the unnamed tributary to Franks Creek should be performed once a month during the period November through April. Monitoring should be conducted upstream at 100 feet above the discharge and downstream at Union Road intersection.

B.3 TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS, LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING – LAND APPLICATION SYSTEM (LAS) AERATED POND SYSTEM

Treatment Pond System

Influent shall refer to the influent to the treatment facility and effluent shall refer to the discharge from the treatment facility to the storage pond. The discharge from the treatment plant to the storage pond shall be limited and monitored as follows:

Parameter (units)	Discharge Limitations Monthly (weekly) average, unless otherwise stated	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD) ⁽¹⁾		Seven Days/Week	Continuous	Effluent
November-April (winter)	0.175			
May-October (summer)	0.31			
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	50	One Day/Month	Composite	Influent & Effluent
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	90	One Day/Month	Composite	Influent & Effluent
pH (standard units), minimum & maximum	Report	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent

⁽¹⁾ When operating the LAS System, the permittee is limited to land applying up to 0.31 MGD during the winter months and 0.175 MGD during the summer months.

B.4. STORAGE POND LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Influent shall refer to the influent to the storage pond and effluent shall refer to the discharge from the storage pond to the spray fields. The discharge from the storage pond to the spray fields shall be limited and monitored as follows:

Parameter (units)	Discharge Limitation Monthly Average (unless otherwise stated)	Monitoring Requirements		
		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow (MGD)	Report	Seven Days/Week	Continuous	Effluent
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	Report	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent
Nitrate-Nitrogen (mg/L)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab	Effluent
pH, (standard units), minimum & maximum	Report	One Day/Month	Grab	Effluent

- a. The spray field of the land treatment system shall consist of 54.9 acres. The hydraulic wastewater loading to the spray field must not exceed 2.0 in/week. The instantaneous application rate for the site is 0.16 inches/hour. The hydraulic loading rates for each spray field shall be monitored daily and submitted to EPD in accordance with Part I.A.3 of this permit.
- b. A daily log will be kept by the land treatment system operator of the volume (gal) of wastewater sprayed on each spray field for each day and shall be submitted to EPD in accordance with Part I.A.3 of this permit.
- c. A daily log will be kept by the land treatment system operator of the amount of rainfall received each day within 0.5 miles of the permitted land treatment system and shall be submitted to EPD in accordance with Part I.A.3 of this permit.
- d. A written summary of pertinent maintenance for the land treatment system such as planting, cutting vegetation, harvesting, resurfacing areas, etc. shall also be included in the report and submitted in accordance with Part I.A.3 of this permit.

B.5. GROUNDWATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Groundwater leaving the land treatment system boundaries (as defined in this permit as the spray field) must not exceed the primary maximum contaminant levels for drinking water. The maximum contaminant level for nitrate nitrogen is 10.0 mg/L, as amended in the Safe Drinking Water Rules and Regulations. Samples of the groundwater shall be monitored from each groundwater monitoring well(s) by the permittee for the parameters and at the frequency listed below:

Parameter (units)	Monitoring Requirement & Measurement Frequency		Sample Type
Depth to Groundwater (feet)	Report	One Day/Month	Grab
Nitrate-Nitrogen, (mg/L)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab
pH (standard units)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	Report	One day/Quarter	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (# col/100mL)	Report	One Day/Six Months	Grab

- a. Monitoring wells shall be identified in all reports submitted to EPD as up-gradient, midgradient, and down-gradient, as referenced below. The down-gradient groundwater monitoring wells shall be considered the compliance wells. The monitoring wells are identified as follows:

Well	Location	Well	Location
B-1	Upgradient	P-2	Downgradient
O-1	Midgradient	P-3	Downgradient
P-1	Downgradient	P-4	Downgradient

- b. Upon written notification to EPD, additional up-gradient, mid-gradient and down-gradient monitoring wells may be added in accordance with EPD’s Manual for Groundwater Monitoring, September 1991, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency Guidance Design and Installation of Monitoring Wells, or other approved guidance without EPD approval and without modification to this permit. The additional wells are subject to the sampling parameters and sampling frequency(s) in Part I.B.3 of this permit, Groundwater Monitoring Requirements. The sampling analysis of additional wells shall be reported in accordance with Part I.A.3 of this permit.

B.6. SOIL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. A Soil Fertility Test(s) shall be performed annually in the fourth (4th) calendar quarter in accordance with the latest edition of Methods of Soil Analysis (published by the American Society of Agronomy, Madison, Wisconsin) or other methods approved by EPD. Representative soil samples shall be collected from the land treatment system using the Mehlich-1 extraction procedure. Results of the Soil Fertility Test(s) shall be utilized by the permittee in the continuing operation and maintenance of the land treatment system. The sampling analysis shall be reported in accordance with Part I.A.3 of this permit.
- b. If the Soil Fertility Test(s) indicates a change in the pH value of one standard unit from the previous year's pH value, the permittee shall immediately perform a Cation Exchange Capacity and Percent Base Saturation analysis for the land treatment system. The monitoring results of the Cation Exchange Capacity and Percent Base Saturation analysis shall be submitted to EPD in accordance with Part I.A.3 of this permit.
- c. Where there are categorical and/or significant industrial discharges to the sewer system, the permittee may be required, upon written notification by the Division, to sample for additional parameters. These parameters may include heavy metals and organic compounds.

B.7. LAS SURFACE WATER MONITORING

Surface water(s)¹ adjacent to or traversing the land treatment system shall be monitored. Unless otherwise stated and or approved by EPD, samples will be collected at a maximum of 100 feet upstream and a maximum 100 feet downstream of the land treatment system and the surface water shall be monitored for the parameters and at the frequency listed below:

Parameter (units)	Monitoring Requirement & Measurement Frequency		Sample Type
Nitrate-Nitrogen (mg/L)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab
Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab
pH (standard units)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab
Temperature (°C)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Report	One Day/Quarter	Grab

¹ Surface waters as identified in the Design Development Report are: Unnamed tributary to Franks Creek south of sprayfields.

C. MONITORING

1. 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.

2. SAMPLING PERIOD

- 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. ADDITIONAL MONITORING BY PERMITTEE

If the permittee monitors required parameters at the locations designated in I.B. more frequently than required, the permittee shall analyze all samples using approved analytical methods specified in I.C.3. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE pH

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the pH limitations specified in Part I.B.1.b of this permit in accordance with the following schedule:

- a) Beginning on the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall comply with the pH limitations in Part I.B.1.a. The results shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by the permittee.
- b) Within 3 months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall submit a design development report (DDR) to EPD for any modifications needed at the facility that will allow it to meet the pH limits in Part I.B.1.b. of this permit.
- c) Within 6 months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall submit plans and specifications for any modifications needed at the facility that will allow it to meet the pH limits in Part I.B.1.b. of this permit.
- d) Within 9 months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall begin construction of any modifications needed at the facility to allow it to attain compliance with the pH limits in Part I.B.1.b. of this permit.
- e) Within 12 months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall attain compliance with the pH limits in Part I.B.1.b. of the permit.

If at any time during the 12-month compliance schedule the permittee believes that the facility will be able to consistently meet the pH limits in Part I.B.1.b. without having to make any plant modifications, then the permittee may choose to write a letter to EPD stating this. The letter needs to include pH data supporting the permittee's position. Upon written notification by EPD, the permittee may be excused from completing any remaining items in the above compliance schedule. However, the permittee will also become subject to the pH limits from the date of EPD's letter and any future exceedence of the pH limits will be considered to be a permit violation. If the permittee does not receive written notification from EPD releasing it from the compliance schedule, then the permittee is required to complete all items in the schedule by the dates indicated and will be required to attain compliance with the pH limits limit within 12 months of the effective date of the permit.

D. 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, 2020**, 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
3. Other Reports

All other reports required in this permit not listed above in Part I.D.2 or unless otherwise stated, shall be submitted to the EPD Office listed on the permit issuance letter signed by the Director of EPD.
4. Other Noncompliance

All instances of noncompliance not reported under Part I.B. and Part II. A. shall be reported to EPD at the time the monitoring report is submitted.
5. 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 II

A. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The permittee shall properly 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. PLANNED CHANGE

Any anticipated facility expansions, or process modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants requires 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. The permit may then be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

3. TWENTY-FOUR HOUR REPORTING

If, for any reason the permittee does not comply with, or will be unable to comply with any effluent limitations specified in the permittee's NPDES permit, the permittee 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 five (5) days of becoming aware of such condition. The written submission shall contain the following information:

- 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

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.

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. DUTY TO MITIGATE

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. NOTICE CONCERNING ENDANGERING WATERS OF THE STATE

Whenever, because of an accident or otherwise, any toxic or taste and color producing substance, or any other substance which would endanger downstream users of the waters of the State or would damage property, is discharged into such waters, or is so placed that it might flow, be washed, or fall into them, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such substances at the time to forthwith notify EPD in person or by telephone of the location and nature of the danger, and it shall be such person's further duty to immediately take all reasonable and necessary steps to prevent injury to property and downstream users of said water.

Spills and Major Spills:

A "spill" is any discharge of raw sewage by a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) to the waters of the State.

A "major spill" means:

1. The discharge of pollutants into waters of the State by a POTW that exceeds the weekly average permitted effluent limit for biochemical oxygen demand (5-day) or total suspended solids by 50 percent or greater in one day, provided that the effluent discharge concentration is equal to or greater than 25 mg/L for biochemical oxygen demand or total suspended solids.
2. Any discharge of raw sewage that 1) exceeds 10,000 gallons or 2) results in water quality violations in the waters of the State.

"Consistently exceeding effluent limitation" means a POTW exceeding the 30 day average limit for biochemical oxygen demand or total suspended solids for at least five days out of each seven day period during a total period of 180 consecutive days.

The following specific requirements shall apply to POTW's. If a spill or major spill occurs, the owner of a POTW shall immediately:

- a. Notify EPD, in person or by telephone, when a spill or major spill occurs in the system.
- b. Report the incident to the local health department(s) for the area affected by the incident.
The report at a minimum shall include the following:
 1. Date of the spill or major spill;
 2. Location and cause of the spill or major spill;
 3. Estimated volume discharged and name of receiving waters; and
 4. Corrective action taken to mitigate or reduce the adverse effects of the spill or major spill.
- c. Post a notice as close as possible to where the spill or major spill occurred and where the spill entered State waters and also post additional notices along portions of the waterway affected by the incident (i.e. bridge crossings, boat ramps, recreational areas, and other points of public access to the affected waterway). The notice at a minimum shall include the same information required in 11(b)(1-4) above. These notices shall remain in place for a minimum of seven days after the spill or major spill has ceased.
- d. Within 24 hours of becoming aware of a spill or major spill, the owner of a POTW shall report the incident to the local media (television, radio, and print media). The report shall include the same information required in 11(b)(1-4) above.
- e. Within five (5) days (of the date of the spill or major spill), the owner of a POTW shall submit to EPD a written report which includes the same information required in 11(b)(1-4) above.
- f. Within 7 days (after the date of a major spill), the owner of a POTW responsible for the major spill, shall publish a notice in the largest legal organ of the County where the incident occurred. The notice shall include the same information required in 11(b)(1-4) above.
- g. The owner of a POTW shall immediately establish a monitoring program of the receiving waters affected by a major spill or by consistently exceeding an effluent limit, with such monitoring being at the expense of the POTW for at least one year. The monitoring program shall include an upstream sampling point as well as sufficient downstream locations to accurately characterize the impact of the major spill or the consistent exceedence of effluent limitations described in the definition of "Consistently exceeding effluent limitation" above. As a minimum, the following parameters shall be monitored in the receiving stream:
 1. Dissolved Oxygen;
 2. Fecal Coliform Bacteria;
 3. pH;
 4. Temperature; and
 5. Other parameters required by the EPD.

The monitoring and reporting frequency as well as the need to monitor additional parameters, will be determined by EPD. The results of the monitoring will be provided by the POTW owner to EPD and all downstream public agencies using the affected waters as a source of a public water supply.

- h. Within 24 hours of becoming aware of a major spill, the owner of a POTW shall provide notice of a major spill to every county, municipality, or other public agency whose public water supply is within a distance of 20 miles downstream and to any others which could be potentially affected by the major spill.

12. 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. DUTY TO COMPLY

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

- a. Enforcement action;
- b. Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or
- c. Denial of a permit renewal application.

2. NEED TO HALT OR REDUCE ACTIVITY NOT A DEFENSE

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.

3. INSPECTION AND 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. DUTY TO PROVIDE 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. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

A permit may be transferred to another person by a permittee if:

- a. The permittee notifies the Director in writing at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer;
- b. An agreement is written containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility including acknowledgment that the existing permittee is liable for violations up to that date, and that the new permittee is liable for violations from that date on. This agreement must be submitted to the Director at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer; and
- c. The Director does not notify the current permittee and the new permittee within 30 days of EPD intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit. The Director may require that a new application be filed instead of agreeing to the transfer of the permit.

5. 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, permittees' names and addresses, and permits shall not be considered confidential.

6. PERMIT ACTIONS

This permit may be modified, terminated, or revoked and reissued in whole or in part during its term for causes including, but not limited to:

- a. Permit violations;
- b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or by failure to disclose all relevant facts;
- c. Changing any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge;
- d. Changes in effluent characteristics; and
- e. Violations of water quality standards.

The filing of a request by the permittee for permit modification, termination, revocation and reissuance, or notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not negate any permit condition.

7. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

8. 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.

9. DUTY TO REAPPLY

The permittee shall submit an application for permit reissuance at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The permittee shall not discharge after the permit expiration date without written authorization from the EPD. To receive this authorization, the permittee shall submit the information, forms, and fees required by the EPD no later than 180 days before the expiration date.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. OTHER INFORMATION

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report form to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

13. PREVIOUS PERMITS

All previous State water quality permits issued to this facility for construction or operation are revoked by the issuance of this permit. The permit governs discharges from this facility under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

PART III

INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM FOR PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW)

1. The permittee may establish and operate an approved industrial pretreatment program.
2. If the EPD determines that the permittee is required to develop a local industrial pretreatment program, the permittee will be notified in writing. The permittee shall immediately begin development of an industrial pretreatment program and shall submit it to the EPD for approval no later than one year after the notification.
3. During the interim period between determination that a program is needed and approval of the program, all industrial pretreatment permits shall be issued by the EPD.
4. The permittee shall notify the EPD of all industrial users connected to the system or proposing to connect to the system from the date of issuance of this permit.
5. Implementation of the Pretreatment Program developed by the State can be delegated to the permittee following the fulfillment of requirements detailed in 391-3-6-.09 of the Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control.