National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit

(for Discharge to Surface Waters)

General Permit

for

Discharges from

Hydroelectric Generating Facilities

in accordance with limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein. This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Pollution Control Act of South Carolina (S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10 *et seq.*, 1976), Regulation 61-9 and with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (PL 92-500), as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, the "Act."

Kelly Whitlock, Director
Water Facilities Permitting Division

Issue Date: January 1, 2026
Effective Date: February 1, 2026

Expiration Date[1]: January 31, 2031
Permit No.: **SCG360000**

[1] This permit will continue to be in effect beyond the expiration date if a complete timely re-application is received pursuant to Regulation 61-9.122.6 and signed per Regulation 61-9.122.22.

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Part I. DEFINITIONS

Any term not defined in this Part has the definition stated in the Pollution Control Act or in "Water Pollution Control Permits", R.61-9 or its normal meaning.

A. The "ACT", or CWA shall refer to the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) Public Law 92-500, as amended.

B. The "average" or "arithmetic mean" of any set of values means the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.

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

D. "Best Technology Available" (BTA) mean the best technology at an economically practicable cost.

E. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

F. A "cooling water intake structure" (CWIS) is defined as the total physical structure and any associated constructed waterways used to withdraw cooling water from waters of the United States.

G. A "composite sample" shall be defined as one of the following four types:

1. An influent or effluent portion collected continuously over a specified period of time at a rate proportional to the flow.
2. A combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples collected at regular (equal) intervals over a specified period of time and composited by increasing the volume of each aliquot in proportion to flow. If continuous flow measurement is not used to composite in proportion to flow, the following method will be used: An instantaneous flow measurement should be taken each time a grab sample is collected. At the end of the sampling period, the instantaneous flow measurements should be summed to obtain a total flow. The instantaneous flow measurement can then be divided by the total flow to determine the percentage of each grab sample to be combined. These combined samples form the composite sample.
3. A combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples of equal volume but at variable time intervals that are inversely proportional to the volume of the flow. In other words, the time interval between aliquots is reduced as the volume of flow increases.
4. If the effluent flow varies by less than 15 percent, a combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples of constant (equal) volume collected at regular (equal) time intervals over a specified period of time.

All samples shall be properly preserved in accordance with Part IV.C.4. Continuous flow or the sum of instantaneous flows measured and averaged for the specified compositing time period shall be used with composite results to calculate mass.

H. "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. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

I. "Daily maximum" is the highest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.

J. “Daily minimum” is the lowest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.

K. The "Department" or "SCDES" shall refer to the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services.

L. “Direct cooling water” is water used to directly cool bearings, etc.

M. "Facility" means the owner or operator of the property or activity that generates the hydroelectric water discharge.

N. “Fall, winter, and spring” for the purposes of compliance with this permit is defined as September through May.

O. "Freshwater" means any freshwater as defined by Regulation 61-68 and classified by Regulation 61-69.

P. "General permit" means an NPDES permit issued under section 122.28 of R.61-9 authorizing a category of discharges or activities under the PCA and CWA within a geographical area.

Q. "GPD" means gallons per day.

R. A "grab sample" is an individual, discrete or single influent or effluent portion of at least 100 milliliters collected at a time representative of the discharge and over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and retained separately for analysis.

S. "Groundwater" means the water below the land surface found in fractured rock or various soil strata.

T. "Hydroelectric generating facility" means a facility in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water. It includes "Run-of-river facilities", “Conventional facilities”, and "Pumped-storage facilities". Run-of-river facilities use the natural stream flow and elevation drop of a river to generate electricity. For conventional facilities, a dam constructed upstream of the generating station creates a reservoir that can supply water via a penstock directly to the turbine located in the powerhouse. Pumped-storage facilities include an upper reservoir, a hydroelectric generating station, a lower reservoir and a tunnel system connecting the reservoirs and the generating station. They have reversible pump/turbine units with the ability to generate electricity the conventional way by using water stored in the upper reservoir; they can also be reversed and used as pumps to lift water from the lower reservoir back up into the upper reservoir where the water is stored for later use. A hydroelectric generating facility that uses both pumped water and natural stream flow to produce electricity is a combined Pumped-Storage-Hydroelectric facility.

U. "Hydroelectric wastewater" includes one or more of the following:

1. Equipment-related cooling waters: Non-contact cooling water used in lube oil coolers, air compressors, generators, power transformers, air conditioners, and rheostats; direct cooling water (including bearing cooling water); and other similar wastewaters as approved by the Department.
2. Equipment maintenance and floor-drain waters: Water from floor drains, trench drains, station pumps, sump drains, miscellaneous drainage water collected in a sump (excluding uncontaminated drainage water that is managed separately (this could include internal dam and headwall drainages, groundwater drainages, surface water seepage, tunnel drainages and similar waters approved by the Department)), various other drains (wheel pit drains, gate stem, turbine access door, scroll case access door), leakages (turbine leakage, penstock housing leakage, packing boxes leakage), bearing related waters (lower guide bearing drains, bearing seal leakage, bearing water seal, bearing lubrication water), compressor blow down, storm water runoff from transformer containment areas, switch yards and roof drains, and other similar waters as approved by the Department. It also includes effluents from treatment units such as oil/water separators, oil flotation wells, or station sumps functioning as oil/water separators. Backwash water used for removal of debris from trash racks and screens in excluded.

V. “Intake flow” refers to the total volume of water withdrawn for industrial use at the facility and does not include the volume of water used to generate electricity at the turbines.

W. The “maximum or minimum” is the highest or lowest value, respectively, recorded of all samples collected during the calendar month. These terms may also be known as the instantaneous maximum or minimum.

X. The “monthly average” means the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period.

Y. “Non-contact cooling water” is water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product or finished product.

Z. "NOI" means Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit (See Part III of this permit).

AA. "NOT" means Notice of Termination (See Part VIII of this permit).

BB. "Oil sheen" means a film with shiny rainbow color that appears at the surface of the water due to oil or gasoline spilled.

CC. “Outfall” or "Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

DD. The "PCA" shall refer to the Pollution Control Act (Chapter 1, Title 48, Code of Laws of South Carolina).

EE. The “practical quantitation limit” (PQL) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. It is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. It is also referred to as the reporting limit.

FF. "Quarter" is defined as the first three calendar months beginning with the month that this permit becomes effective and each group of three calendar months thereafter.

GG. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

HH. "Salt water" means any tidal saltwater defined as Class SA, SB or Shellfish Harvesting (SFH) by SC Regulation 61-68 and classified by SC Regulation 61-69.

II. “Sludge” means industrial sludge. Industrial sludge is a solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of industrial wastewater in a treatment works. Industrial sludge includes, but is not limited to, industrial septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from industrial sludge. Industrial sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of industrial sludge in an industrial sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of industrial wastewater in a treatment works. Industrial sludge by definition does not include sludge covered under 40 CFR Part 503 or R.61-9.503.

JJ. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. This could include storm water from industrial areas such as transformer containment areas, switch yards, and roof drains.

KK. “Substantially identical outfalls” are outfalls that have substantially identical effluents.

LL. “Summer” for the purpose of compliance with this permit is defined as June through August.

MM. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

NN. “Wastewater” means industrial wastewater. Industrial wastewater is wastewater generated from a federal facility, commercial or industrial process, including waste and wastewater from humans when generated at an industrial facility.

OO. "Waters of South Carolina" means lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic Ocean within the territorial limits of the State, and all other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially within or bordering the State or within its jurisdiction.

PP. “Waters of the United States” are defined in 40 CFR Part 120.

Part II. PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Permit area

The permit covers all areas of South Carolina.

B. Eligibility

1. This permit may cover all new and existing point source discharges to land or waters of South Carolina from hydroelectric generating facilities engaged in electric power generation, transmission or distribution as identified in this section below, except for discharges identified under Part II.B.4. (Limitations on coverage). These facilities represent run-of-river projects, conventional projects, and pumped-storage projects.

2. Types of wastewater permitted: This general permit identifies two (2) discharge categories of hydroelectric wastewater: (1) equipment-related cooling water and (2) equipment maintenance and floor drain water. The effluent limitations and monitoring requirements are organized using these categories.

   a. Equipment-related cooling waters: This category incorporates discharges of non-contact cooling water used in lube oil coolers, air compressors, generators, power transformers, air conditioners, and rheostats; direct contact cooling water (including bearing cooling water); and other similar waters as approved by the Department.

   b. Equipment maintenance and floor drain waters: This category includes discharges from the following: floor drains, trench drains, station sumps, sump drains, miscellaneous drainage waters collected in a sump (excluding uncontaminated drainage water that is managed separately (this could include internal dam and headwall drainages, groundwater drainages, surface water seepage, tunnel drainages and similar waters approved by the Department)), various other drains (wheel pit drains, gate stem, turbine access door, scroll case access door), leakages (turbine leakage, penstock housing leakage, packing boxes leakage), bearing related waters (lower guide bearing drains, bearing seal leakage, bearing water seal, bearing lubrication water), compressor blow down, and storm water runoff from transformer containment areas, switch yards and roof drains (if these storm waters are co-mingled with wastewaters covered by this permit). At some facilities, the equipment and floor drain waters include effluents from treatment units such as oil/water separators, oil flotation wells, or station sumps functioning as oil/water separators. This category also includes other similar waters if approved by the Department. Backwash water used for removal of debris from trash racks and screens is excluded.

3. This permit may authorize hydroelectric water discharges that are mixed with other discharges provided that the other discharges are in compliance with the terms, including applicable NOI or application requirements, of a different NPDES general permit or individual permit authorizing such discharges.

4. Limitations on coverage

   The following discharges are <u>not</u> authorized by this permit:

   a. Hydroelectric water discharges to Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW), Outstanding

Resource Waters (ORW), Shellfish Harvesting Waters (SFH), Class SA Waters, and Class SB Waters as described by SC Reg. 61-68 and as classified by R61-69, *Water Classifications Standards Classified Waters;*

b. Hydroelectric water discharges that are mixed with other types of wastewater unless those wastewater discharges are in compliance with a different NPDES permit;

c. Hydroelectric water (or a combination of hydroelectric water and process water) discharges which are subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline addressing hydroelectric water;

d. Hydroelectric water discharges that are subject to an existing NPDES individual permit; are located at a facility where an NPDES permit has been terminated or denied; or which are issued a permit in accordance with Part VII (Requiring an individual permit or an alternate general permit) of this permit. Such discharges may be authorized under this permit after an existing permit expires or is canceled;

e. Hydroelectric water discharges that the Department has determined may reasonably contribute to a violation of a water quality standard;

f. Hydroelectric water discharges that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat;

g. Discharges of domestic sewage.

C. Authorization

1. A new discharger of hydroelectric water must submit a Hydroelectric Water General Permit Notice of Intent (NOI) at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the hydroelectric water activities at the facility. A new discharger of hydroelectric water is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. See Part III for NOI requirements.

2. The Department may determine that an individual permit application for a proposed or existing hydroelectric water facility qualifies for coverage under this permit. Discharges for which individual permit applications for proposed facilities have been submitted are authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions.

3. The Department may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information.

D. Continuation of expired general permit

This permit expires on the date stated on the first page of the permit. However, an expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued. Coverage under this permit continues in force and effect only if the conditions in Part II.E (Duty to reapply) are satisfied.

E. Duty to reapply

1. Permittees must submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of Part III (Notice of Intent Requirements) of this permit at least 180 days prior to the permit expiration date (unless an extension

has been granted) to remain covered under the continued permit after expiration. The completed NOI should be submitted to the Department via ePermitting as described in Part III.B (Where to submit).

2. An NOI submitted in accordance with E.1 above will be used to determine coverage under the new general permit when this permit is reissued. The Department may, at the time of permit reissuance, require additional information to be submitted based on changes in the reissued general permit.

Part III. NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Contents of Notice of Intent

The Notice of Intent (NOI) shall be signed in accordance with Part V.I (Signatory requirements) of this permit and shall include a completed 'Wastewater – NPDES General Permit Group Form' and a transmittal letter requesting coverage under this general permit.

B. Where to submit

The NOI must be submitted using 'Wastewater – NPDES General Permit Group' form in ePermitting (https://epermitting.des.sc.gov/ext/ncore/external/home). If you need technical assistance submitting the NOI, please contact wwepermhelp@des.sc.gov for assistance.

C. Individual applications

Any eligible applicant/facility that has previously filed an individual application and has not received an NPDES permit can receive coverage under this general permit. Permittees with existing individual permits may also be covered under the general permit. In such case the individual permit may be revoked and the general permit coverage issued.

D. Changes to the NOI

For changes such as facility name, operator name and address changes or changes in discharges, the permittee shall submit a revised NOI form as soon as possible to the Department via ePermitting. Changes in facility contacts shall made via ePermitting using the as-needed 'Schedule Contacts Update - Billing, Facility, Emergency, and Other' schedule form.

E. Transfer of ownership or control.

This general permit is not transferable. The new owner/operator shall submit an NOI in accordance with Part II.C.1 at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer of ownership/control. Upon notification of coverage to the new permittee, the existing permittee may request termination by submission of a Notice of Termination in accordance with Part VII of this permit.

Part IV. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Facilities required to monitor

All facilities covered by this general permit are required to conduct sampling and analysis of their hydroelectric water discharges. Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a "substantially identical outfall". If your facility has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, you may monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report the results on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for that outfall and each substantially identical outfall(s). Also, indicate in the General Report Comments section of the DMR that this data is for a substantially identical outfall and also provide the outfall number that was actually monitored.

B. Monitoring reports

1. Facilities identified in Part IV.A (Facilities required to monitor) must report effluent monitoring results at the intervals specified below. Monitoring periods are calculated beginning with the permit effective date unless otherwise stated elsewhere in this permit. If the permit is modified, monitoring periods are calculated beginning with the modification effective date for those items that are part of the modification unless otherwise stated elsewhere in this permit.

    a. Quarterly effluent monitoring results must be reported **quarterly** via the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) in ePermitting as follows:

        (1) Effluent Monitoring: Effluent monitoring results obtained at the required frequency shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form. The completed DMR must be submitted via ePermitting no later than 11:59 PM on the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period.

    The permittee shall use the electronic DMR system via ePermitting. If the permittee encounters technical difficulties using the electronic DMR system, contact SCDES for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@des.sc.gov. Please contact the Compliance Manager for your permit to obtain approval to submit paper DMRs until the technical issue is resolved.

2. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in the permit, all valid results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR form specified by the Department. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling analyses, other than for the sample date specified in Part X (Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements), so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid results for each monitoring period.
3. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department in the permit.

C. Monitoring and records

1. a. (1) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitoring activity.
(2) Samples shall be reasonably distributed in time, while maintaining representative sampling.
(3) The permittee shall collect an effluent sample during the monitoring period on a day when there is a discharge. If there is no discharge during the entire monitoring period, report "no discharge" for all parameters. Additional monitoring as necessary to meet the frequency requirements of this permit shall be performed by the permittee.
(4) No analysis, which is otherwise valid, shall be terminated for the purpose of preventing the analysis from showing a permit or water quality violation.

b. Flow measurements

(1) Where primary flow meters are required, appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be present and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from the true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. The primary flow device, where required, must be accessible to the use of a continuous flow recorder.

(2) Where permits require an estimate of flow, the permittee shall maintain at the facility or a central location (provided the records can be made available for a site inspection) a record of the method(s) used in estimating the discharge flow (e.g. pump curves, production charts, water use records) for the outfall(s) designated on limits pages to monitor flow by an estimate.

(3) Records of any necessary calibrations must be kept.

2. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
f. The results of such analyses.

4. a. Analyses for required monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, equivalent test procedures approved by the Department or other test procedures that have been specified in the permit.

   In the case of sludge use or disposal, analysis for required monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, test procedures specified in R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504, equivalent test procedures approved by the Department or other test procedures that have been specified in the permit.

   b. Unless addressed elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method that achieves a value below the derived permit limit stated in Part X. If more than one method of analysis is approved for use, the Department recommends for reasonable potential determinations that the permittee use the method having the lowest practical quantitation limit (PQL) unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purposes of reporting analytical data on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR):

      (1) Analytical results below the PQL conducted using a method in accordance with Part IV.C.4.a above shall be reported as zero (0). Zero (0) shall also be used to average results which are below the PQL. When zero (0) is reported or used to average results, the permittee shall report, in the "General Report Comments Section" of the DMR, the analytical method used, the PQL achieved, and the number of times results below the PQL were reported as zero (0).

      (2) Analytical results above the PQL conducted using a method in accordance with Part IV.C.4.a shall be reported as the value achieved. When averaging results using a value containing a "less than," the average shall be calculated using the value and reported as "less than" the average of all results collected.

      (3) (a) The mass value for a pollutant collected using a grab sample shall be calculated using the 24-hour totalized flow for the day the sample was collected (if available) or the instantaneous flow at the time of the sample and either the concentration value actually achieved or the value as determined from the procedures in (1) or (2) above, as appropriate. Grab samples should be collected at a time representative of the discharge.

         (b) The mass value for a pollutant collected using a composite sample shall be calculated using the 24-hour totalized flow measured for the day the sample was collected and either the concentration value actually achieved or the value as determined from the procedures in (1) or (2) above, as appropriate.

5. The PCA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment provided by the Clean Water Act is also by imprisonment of not more than 4 years.

Part V. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A. Duty to comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. The Department's approval of wastewater facility plans and specifications does not relieve the permittee of responsibility to meet permit limits.

1. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
2. Failure to comply with permit conditions or the provisions of this permit may subject the permittee to civil penalties under S.C. Code Section 48-1-330 or criminal sanctions under S.C. Code Section 48-1-320. Sanctions for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.41(a)(2) and (3).
3. A person who violates any provision of this permit, a term, condition or schedule of compliance contained within this NPDES permit, or the State law is subject to the actions defined in the State law.

B. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense

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

C. Duty to mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

D. Proper operation and maintenance

1. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance based on design facility removals, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training and also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
2. Power Failures. In order to maintain compliance with effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit, the permittee shall either:
    a. Provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities; or

b. Have a plan of operation which will halt, reduce, or otherwise control production and/or all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

3. If a treatment system is utilized, the permittee shall:

a. Develop and maintain at the facility a complete Operations and Maintenance Manual for the waste treatment facilities. The manual shall be made available for on-site review during normal working hours. The manual shall contain operation and maintenance instructions for all equipment and appurtenances associated with the waste treatment facilities and land application system, if applicable. The manual shall contain a general description of the treatment process(es), the operational procedures to meet the requirements of D.1 above, and the corrective action to be taken should operating difficulties be encountered.

b. Provide for the performance of daily treatment facility inspections[1] by a certified operator of the appropriate grade as defined in Part IX.C. The Department may make exceptions to the daily operator requirement in accordance with R.61-9.122.41(e)(3)(ii). The inspections shall include, but should not necessarily be limited to, areas which require visual observation to determine efficient operation, and for which immediate corrective measures can be taken using the O & M manual as a guide. All inspections shall be recorded and shall include the date, time, and name of the person making the inspection, corrective measures taken, and routine equipment maintenance, repair, or replacement performed. The permittee shall maintain all records of inspections at the permitted facility as required by the permit, and the records shall be made available for on-site review during normal working hours.

c. A roster of operators associated with the facility's operation and their certification grades shall be maintained onsite and be made available to the Department upon request.

E. Permit actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

F. Property rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations.

G. Duty to provide information

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

[1] The daily inspection requirement by a certified operator does not apply to those facilities that only have sumps and/or oil skimmers. The above exception does not apply to facilities with oil/water separators, pH adjustment, and other treatment systems not mentioned explicitly herein unless an exception is made by the Department in accordance with R.61-9.122.41(e)(3)(ii).

H. Inspection and entry

The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and Pollution Control Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

I. Signatory requirements

1. All NOIs, applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.
   a. NOIs and Applications. All NOIs and applications shall be signed as follows:
      (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
         (a) 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
         (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
      (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
      (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency or public facility. By either a principal executive officer, mayor, or other duly authorized employee or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
         (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
         (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator, Region IV, EPA).

b. All reports required by this permit, and other information requested by the Department, shall be signed by a person described in Part V.I.1.a of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part V.I.1.a of this section;

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and,

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

c. Changes to Authorization. If an authorization under Part V.I.1.b of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part V.I.1.b of this section must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Part V.I.1.a or b of this section shall make the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

2. The PCA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both.

J. Reporting requirements

1. Planned changes

The permittee shall give written notice to SCDES/Bureau of Water/Water Facilities Permitting Division as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in R 61-9.122.29(b); or

b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part V.J.6 of this section.

c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sewage sludge or industrial sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan (included in the NPDES permit directly or by reference);

2. Anticipated noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the SCDES/Bureau of Water/Water Pollution Compliance and Enforcement Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Twenty-four hour reporting.

a. The permittee/system owner (or applicable representative) (hereafter permittee/system owner) shall report any non-compliance that meets the criteria in Part V.J.3.b. Any information shall be provided orally or electronically to the local DES office as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee/system owner becomes aware of the circumstances. During normal working hours (8:30 AM - 5:00 PM Eastern Standard Time) call the appropriate regional office in the table below.

County	**SCDES Local Offices**	**Phone No.**
Anderson, Oconee, Laurens	Upstate Region BEHS Anderson	864-260-5585
Abbeville, Greenwood, McCormick	Upstate Region BEHS Greenwood	864-227-5915
Greenville, Pickens, Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union	Upstate Region BEHS Greenville	864-372-3273
Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland	Midlands Region BEHS Columbia	803-896-0620
Chester, Lancaster, York, Kershaw	Midlands Region BEHS Lancaster	803-285-7461
Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Saluda	Midlands Region BEHS Aiken	803-642-1637
Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro	Pee Dee Region BEHS Florence	843-661-4825
Clarendon, Lee, Sumter	Pee Dee Region BEHS Sumter	803-778-6548
Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg	Pee Dee Region BEHS Myrtle Beach	843-238-4378
Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester	Low Country Region BEHS Charleston	843-953-0150
Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper	Low Country Region BEHS Beaufort	843-846-9400
Allendale, Bamberg, Calhoun, Orangeburg	Low Country Region BEHS Orangeburg	803-533-5490

* After-hour reporting should be made to the 24-Hour Emergency Response telephone number 1-888-481-0125.

A follow-up report shall also be provided to DES within 5 days of the time the permittee/system owner becomes aware of the circumstances. For sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), the 'WW Sewer System Overflow or Pump Station Failure Reporting' schedule (in ePermitting) should be used. For

all other non-compliance meeting the criteria of II.L.5.b, the 5-Day Reporting' schedule (in ePermitting) should be used. If the permittee encounters technical difficulties using the electronic report schedule in ePermitting, a written submission using DES Form 3685 (or submission with equivalent information) should be submitted to the address below. For ePermitting technical assistance, contact DES at epermittinghelp@des.sc.gov. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

S.C. Department of Environmental Services
Bureau of Water/Water Pollution Compliance and Enforcement Division
Wastewater Compliance Section
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

b. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See R 61-9.122.44(g)).

(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed below below (See R 61-9.122.44(g)):

N/A	N/A

(4) Any non-compliance with the conditions of this permit which may endanger human health or the environment.

(5) Any spill or release of untreated wastewater that reaches the surface waters of the State.

[Note: When investigating a potential release due to a problem with a pump station, the investigation should include an evaluation of upstream manholes.]

c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Part V.J.3.b of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

4. Other noncompliance - The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part V.J.2 (Anticipated noncompliance) and Part V.J.3 (Twenty-four hour reporting) of this section at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in V.J.3 (Twenty-four hour reporting) of this section.

5. Other information - Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information to the Water Facilities Permitting Division. This information may result in permit modification, revocation, reissuance, or termination in accordance with Regulation 61-9.

6. Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers.

   In addition to the reporting requirements under Part V.J.1-5 of this section, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the SCDES/Bureau of Water/Water Pollution Compliance and Enforcement Division of the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

   a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

      (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or

      (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section R.61-9.122.44(f).

   b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed in the highest of the following "notification levels":

      (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);

      (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

      (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with R.61-9.122.21(g)(7).

      (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section R.61-9.122.44(f).

K. Bypass

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Part V.K.2 and 3 of this section.

2. Notice

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass to the DES/Bureau of Water/Water Facilities Permitting Division.

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part V.J.3 (Twenty-four hour reporting) of this section.

3. Prohibition of bypass

   a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part V.K.2 (Notice) of this section.

b. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part V.K.3.a of this section.

L. Upset

1. Effect of an upset - An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part V.L.2 (Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset) of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset - A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

   a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

   b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

   c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part V.J.3.b(2) of this section.

   d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part V.C (Duty to mitigate) of this section.

3. Burden of proof - In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

M. Misrepresentation of information

1. Any person making application for a NPDES discharge permit or filing any record, report, or other document pursuant to a regulation of the Department, shall certify that all information contained in such document is true. All application facts certified to by the applicant shall be considered valid conditions of the permit issued pursuant to the application.

2. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other documents filed with the Department pursuant to the State law, and the rules and regulations pursuant to that law, shall be deemed to have violated a permit condition and shall be subject to the penalties provided for pursuant to 48-1-320 or 48-1-330.

Part VI. REOPENER CLAUSE

A. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any hydroelectric water discharge covered by this permit, the owner or operator of such discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Part VII (Requiring an Individual Permit or Alternate General Permit) of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

B. Permit modification or revocation of coverage will be conducted according to S.C. Regulation 61-9.

Part VII. REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT OR AN ALTERNATIVE GENERAL PERMIT

A. The Department may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain an alternative permit (individual NPDES permit, an alternative NPDES general permit, a land application permit, or State permit). Any interested person may petition the Department to take action under this paragraph. The petition shall indicate specific reasons why an individual permit is requested and the interest in or relationship of the petitioner to the applicant. The Department may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual permit or alternative general permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that an individual permit or alternative general permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, directions on the appropriate application form to use in ePermitting, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The Department may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual permit or alternative general permit application as required by the Department, then the applicability of this permit to the individual permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal. Cases where an alternative permit may be required include the following:

1. The discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of the general NPDES permit;
2. A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
3. Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general NPDES permit;
4. A Water Quality Management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved;
5. Circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharge is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;
6. The discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollutants.

B. Any owner or operator authorized by this general permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this general permit by applying for an individual permit or alternative general permit. The owner or operator shall submit the appropriate application via ePermitting with reasons supporting the request, to the Department. The request may be granted by the issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

When an individual permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is authorized for coverage under an alternate general permit, the applicability of this permit to the activity covered by the individual or alternative general permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise

subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative general permit, the owner's or operator's coverage under this permit is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Department.

C. Any owner or operator excluded from a general permit solely because it already has an individual permit may request that the individual permit be revoked, and that it be covered by the general permit. Upon revocation of the individual permit, the general permit shall apply to the source.

Part VIII. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

A. Notice of Termination

When all hydroelectric wastewater discharges that are authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit Notice of Termination (NOT) via ePermitting using the 'Wastewater Notice of Termination (NOT)' form.

Part IX. OTHER CONDITIONS

A. Prohibition on non-hydroelectric water discharges

All discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of hydroelectric water as defined in Part II.B.2, except discharges of material other than hydroelectric water which are in compliance with an NPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

B. Best Management Practices

1. Within six (6) months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall develop and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan, or update and maintain an existing plan, to identify and control the discharge of significant amounts of oils and the hazardous and toxic substances listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and Tables II and III of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 122. The plan shall include a listing of all potential sources of spills or leaks of these materials, a method for containment, a description of training, inspection and security procedures, and emergency response measures to be taken in the event of a discharge to surface waters, or it shall include plans and/or procedures which constitute an equivalent BMP. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of equipment related cooling waters, equipment maintenance and floor drain waters, and water discharges from oil/water separators or related treatment units associated with day-to-day work activity from the facility. Sources of such discharges may include materials storage areas; transfer and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; plant site runoff; and sludge and waste disposal areas. The permittee must implement the provisions of the BMP plan required under this part as a condition of the permit. The BMP plan shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices, be documented in narrative form, and include any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps.

2. The BMP plan shall be maintained at the site and shall be available for inspection by U.S. EPA and Department personnel.

3. All inspections and spill histories shall be documented and available on site, either via hard copy or electronically.

C. Operator Requirements

The wastewater treatment units at this facility are assigned a classification of Group I-Physical/Chemical (P/C). This classification corresponds to an operator with a Grade D-P/C wastewater operator's license[2].

D. Additional Limitations

If based on a facility's application or Notice of Intent (NOI) data, it is determined that a facility has reasonable potential (RP) to exceed a water quality standard for a parameter not explicitly limited in the permit, the Department may set additional limitations in the facility's coverage letter for that parameter. If numerous parameters show RP, then the Department reserves the right to require that facility to obtain an individual permit.

[2] See Footnote 1 on Page 16 of the permit.

Part X. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

A. Equipment related cooling waters

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of coverage under this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall A10 (freshwaters (FW), and/or Outfall A20 (trout waters (TN, TPGT, or TPT): equipment related cooling waters (See Part II.B.2.a.).

   Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements[A]	
	FW		TN, TPGT, TPT		Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow, Effluent	MR[B] (mgd)	MR[B] (mgd)	MR[B] (mgd)	MR[B] (mgd)	1/quarter	Estimate[C]
pH, Effluent[G,H]	See Footnote 'G'		See Footnote 'G'		1/quarter	Grab
pH, Upstream[D]	Min MR[B] su, Max MR[B] su				1/quarter	Grab
pH, Difference[H,K]	-	See Footnote 'H and K'	-	See Footnote 'H and K'	1/quarter	Calculated
	Monthly Average	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average**	**Daily Maximum**	**Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Temperature, Effluent[F,I,J]	-	90 °F	-	-	1/quarter	Grab
Temperature, Upstream[D,I,J]	-	MR[B]°F	-	MR[B]°F	1/quarter	Grab
Temperature, Downstream[E,I,J]	-	MR[B]°F	-	MR[B]°F	1/quarter	Grab
Temperature Rise[I,J]	-	See Footnote 'F'	-	See Footnote 'F'	1/quarter	Calculated

[A] Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified here shall be collected at representative sampling locations at each monitored outfall.

[B] MR=Monitor and Report only

[C] The permittee shall maintain at the facility a record of the method(s) used in measuring the discharge flow (i.e. pump curves, production charts, water use records, etc). Records of any necessary calibration must also be kept. This information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

[D] Upstream samples shall be taken at a location above the discharge but outside the influence of the discharge and other discharges so that the natural temperature and pH may be determined. Upstream samples must be taken on the same day that pH and temperature are monitored in the effluent. (NOTE: It is only necessary to collect upstream pH samples if you are trying to demonstrate either low or high upstream pH as described in Footnote 'H' below.)

[E] Downstream samples shall be taken at a point immediately after discharge into the receiving stream. Downstream samples must be taken on the same day that temperature is monitored in the effluent.

[F] In addition to the maximum temperature limit (if applicable), the temperature of the receiving water will be regulated as follows unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits:

Class TN, TPGT, TPT	The temperature of the receiving stream shall not vary from levels existing under natural conditions, unless determined that some other temperature shall protect the classified uses.
Class FW:	The effluent shall not cause an increase in temperature of the receiving stream of more than 5°F (2.8°C) above the natural water temperature. The weekly average temperature of all freshwaters which are lakes shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural conditions.

G The pH shall be limited based on the receiving stream classification as identified in *SC Regulation 61-9, Classified Waters*. Monitoring frequency shall be once per quarter by grab sample. The pH limitations are as follows:

Class TN, TPGT, TPT	The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.0 standard units for trout waters. Note: The permittee may include information in the NOI that documents an instream dilution of 10 to 1 or greater to justify a maximum pH limitation of 8.5 s.u.
Class FW:	The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units for freshwaters. Note: The permittee may include information in the NOI that documents an instream dilution of 10 to 1 or greater to justify a maximum pH limitation of 9.0 s.u.

H When the upstream sample for pH is less than 6.0 su , then the effluent pH must be equal to or greater than the upstream value. The permittee must indicate that this is the case in the comment section of the DMR for this limitation to be in effect. To show compliance with this permit requirement, the permittee must calculate the pH difference ($pH_{upstream} - pH_{effluent}$) between the upstream value and the effluent value. If the difference is zero (0) or a negative number, the permittee is in compliance. Should the difference be a positive number then the permittee is in non-compliance. On the DMR, report '0' for compliance and '1' for non-compliance. Conversely, when the upstream sample for pH is greater than 8.5 su (8.0 su for Class TN, TPGT, or TPT), then the effluent pH must be equal to or less than the upstream value. The permittee must indicate that this is the case in the comment section of the DMR for this limitation to be in effect. To show compliance with this permit requirement, the permittee must calculate the pH difference ($pH_{upstream} - pH_{effluent}$) between the upstream value and the effluent value. If the difference is zero (0) or a positive number, the permittee is in compliance. Should the difference be a negative number then the permittee is in non-compliance. On the DMR, report '0' for compliance and '1' for non-compliance. (NOTE: It is only necessary to calculate pH difference if you are trying to demonstrate either low or high upstream pH.)

I After two (2) years of data (8 sampling events), if there are no violations of the limits for temperature, then the permittee may request that their coverage be modified to remove temperature monitoring.

J If all cooling water discharges via the tailrace and that is documented in the comment section of the DMR, then temperature limits do not apply.

K Upon written request by the permittee and approval by the Department, a pH buffer may be applied at designated outfalls where the permittee has demonstrated noncompliance with applicable pH effluent limits. The Department's approval shall be based on a determination that the application does not constitute backsliding as demonstrated by the permittee. This provision is limited to accounting for analytical accuracy in pH measurement and shall not be construed to otherwise relax permit limits. If approved the pH buffer will be as follows: When the upstream sample for pH is less than 6.0 su, then the effluent pH must be no less than (Upstream pH – 0.2 su) or greater than the upstream value. The permittee must indicate that this is the case in the comment section of the DMR. To show compliance with this permit requirement, the permittee must calculate the pH difference ($pH_{upstream} - pH_{effluent}$) between the upstream value and effluent value. If the difference is less than or equal to 0.2 su or a negative number, the permittee is in compliance. Should the difference be greater than 0.2 su then the permittee is in non-compliance. On the DMR, report '0' for compliance and '1' for non-compliance.

2. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving stream.

3. The permittee must meet the following requirements concerning maintenance chemicals for equipment related cooling waters. Maintenance chemicals shall be defined as any man-induced additives to the above-referenced waste streams.

   a. Detectable amounts of any of the one hundred and twenty-six priority pollutants is prohibited in the discharge, if the pollutants are present due to the use of maintenance chemicals.

   b. Slimicides, algicides and biocides are to be used in accordance with registration requirements of the Federal Insecticides, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

   c. The use of maintenance chemicals containing bis(tributyltin) oxide is prohibited.

   d. Any maintenance chemicals added to the above-referenced waste streams must degrade rapidly, either due to hydrolytic decomposition or biodegradation.

   e. Discharges of maintenance chemicals added to waste streams must be limited to concentrations which protect indigenous aquatic populations in the receiving stream.

   f. The permittee must keep sufficient documentation on-site or at a central location that would show that the above requirements are being met. The information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

   g. The occurrence of instream problems may necessitate the submittal of chemical additive data and coverage under an individual permit to include additional monitoring and limitations.

B. Equipment maintenance and floor drain waters without treatment

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of coverage under this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall B10: equipment maintenance and floor drain waters (See Part II.B.2.b.) from equipment maintenance and floor drain systems that **do not include** treatment units such as oil/water separators, oil flotation wells, or station sumps functioning as oil/water separators.

   Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS[A]	
	Monthly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Oil and Grease, Stream, Visual	-	-	0[B]	1/quarter	Observation

[A] Monitoring shall be accomplished by visual inspection of the receiving water surface in the vicinity of the discharge (but after any turbulence associated with the discharge). If an oil sheen is observed on the receiving stream, the permittee shall contact the EQC Regional Office within 24-hours to report the release.

[B] Report "0" if no oil sheen is observed or "1" if oil sheen is observed.

2. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall, the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving stream.

C. Equipment maintenance and floor drain waters with treatment

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of coverage under this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall C10 (freshwaters (FW), and/or Outfall C20 (trout waters (TN, TPGT, or TPT): equipment maintenance and floor drain waters (See Part II.B.2.b.) from equipment maintenance and floor drain systems that **include** treatment units such as oil/water separators, oil flotation wells, or station sumps functioning as oil/water separators.

   Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS[A]	
	Monthly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Effluent[C]	MR[B] (mgd)	-	MR[B] (mgd)	1/quarter	Estimate
Oil and Grease, Effluent	10 mg/l	-	15 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
pH, Effluent[D,F]	-	See Footnote 'D'	See Footnote 'D'	1/quarter	Grab
pH, Upstream[E]	-	MR[B] su	MR[B] su	1/quarter	Grab
pH, Difference[F,G]	-	See Footnote 'F and G'	See Footnote 'F and G'	1/quarter	Calculated

[A] Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified here shall be collected at representative sampling locations at each monitored outfall.

[B] MR=Monitor and Report only

[C] The permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a record of the method(s) used in measuring the discharge flow (i.e. pump curves, production charts, water use records, etc). Records of any necessary calibration must also be kept. This information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

[D] The pH shall be limited based on the receiving stream classification as identified in *SC Regulation 61-9, Classified Waters*. Monitoring frequency shall be once per quarter by grab sample. The pH limitations are as follows:

Class TN, TPGT, TPT	The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.0 standard units for trout waters. Note: The permittee may include information in the NOI that documents an instream dilution of 10 to 1 or greater to justify a maximum pH limitation of 8.5 s.u.
Class FW:	The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units for freshwaters. Note: The permittee may include information in the NOI that documents an instream dilution of 10 to 1 or greater to justify a maximum pH limitation of 9.0 s.u.

[E] Upstream samples shall be taken at a location above the discharge but outside the influence of the discharge and other discharges so that the natural pH may be determined. Upstream samples must be taken on the same day that pH is monitored in the effluent. (NOTE: It is only necessary to collect upstream pH samples if you are trying to demonstrate either low or high upstream pH as described in Footnote 'F' below.)

[F] When the upstream sample for pH is less than 6.0 su , then the effluent pH must be equal to or greater than the upstream value. The permittee must indicate that this is the case in the comment section of the DMR for this limitation to be in effect. To show compliance with this permit requirement, the permittee must calculate the pH difference ($pH_{upstream} - pH_{effluent}$) between the upstream value and the effluent value. If the difference is zero (0) or a negative number, the permittee is in compliance. Should the difference be a positive number then the permittee is in non-compliance. On the DMR, report '0' for compliance and '1' for non-compliance. Conversely, when the upstream sample for pH is greater than 8.5 su (8.0 su for Class TN, TPGT, or TPT), then the effluent pH must be equal to or less than the upstream value. The

permittee must indicate that this is the case in the comment section of the DMR for this limitation to be in effect. To show compliance with this permit requirement, the permittee must calculate the pH difference ($pH_{upstream} - pH_{effluent}$) between the upstream value and the effluent value. If the difference is zero (0) or a positive number, the permittee is in compliance. Should the difference be a negative number then the permittee is in non-compliance. On the DMR, report '0' for compliance and '1' for non-compliance. (NOTE: It is only necessary to calculate pH difference if you are trying to demonstrate either low or high upstream pH.)

G Upon written request by the permittee and approval by the Department, a pH buffer may be applied at designated outfalls where the permittee has demonstrated noncompliance with applicable pH effluent limits. The Department's approval shall be based on a determination that the application does not constitute backsliding as demonstrated by the permittee. This provision is limited to accounting for analytical accuracy in pH measurement and shall not be construed to otherwise relax permit limits. If approved the pH buffer will be as follows: When the upstream sample for pH is less than 6.0 su, then the effluent pH must be no less than (Upstream pH – 0.2 su) or greater than the upstream value. The permittee must indicate that this is the case in the comment section of the DMR. To show compliance with this permit requirement, the permittee must calculate the pH difference ($pH_{upstream} - pH_{effluent}$) between the upstream value and effluent value. If the difference is less than or equal to 0.2 su or a negative number, the permittee is in compliance. Should the difference be greater than 0.2 su then the permittee is in non-compliance. On the DMR, report '0' for compliance and '1' for non-compliance.

2. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall, the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving stream.

D. Combination of equipment related cooling waters, equipment maintenance and floor drain waters without treatment, and equipment maintenance and floor drain waters with treatment.

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of coverage under this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall D10 (freshwaters (FW) and/or Outfall D20 (trout waters (TN, TPGT, or TPT): equipment related cooling waters (See Part II.B.2.a.), equipment maintenance and floor drain waters without treatment (See Part II.B.2.b), and equipment maintenance and floor drain waters with treatment (See Part (II.B.2.b).

   Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements[A]	
	FW		TN, TPGT, TPT		Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow, Effluent	MR[B] (mgd)	MR[B] (mgd)	MR[B] (mgd)	MR[B] (mgd)	1/quarter	Estimate[C]
Oil and Grease, Effluent	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease, Stream, Visual[H]	-	0[I]	-	0[I]	1/quarter	Observation
pH, Effluent[G,J]	See Footnote 'G'		See Footnote 'G'		1/quarter	Grab
pH, Upstream[D]	Min MR[B] su, Max MR[B] su				1/quarter	Grab
pH, Difference[J,M]		See Footnote 'J and M'		See Footnote 'J and M'	1/quarter	Calculated
	Monthly Average	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average**	**Daily Maximum**	**Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Temperature, Effluent[F,K,L]	-	90 °F	-	-	1/quarter	Grab
Temperature, Upstream[D,K,L]	-	MR[B]°F	-	MR[B]°F	1/quarter	Grab
Temperature, Downstream[E,K,L]	-	MR[B]°F	-	MR[B]°F	1/quarter	Grab
Temperature Rise[K,L]	-	See Footnote 'F'	-	See Footnote 'F'	1/quarter	Calculated

[A] Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified here shall be collected at representative sampling locations at each monitored outfall.

[B] MR=Monitor and Report only

[C] The permittee shall maintain at the facility a record of the method (s) used in measuring the discharge flow (i.e. pump curves, production charts, water use records, etc). Records of any necessary calibration must also be kept. This information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

[D] Upstream samples shall be taken at a location above the discharge but outside the influence of the discharge and of other discharges so that the natural temperature and pH may be determined. Upstream samples must be taken on the same day that pH and temperature are monitored in the effluent. (NOTE: It is only necessary to collect upstream pH samples if you are trying to demonstrate either low or high upstream pH as described in Footnote 'J' below.)

[E] Downstream samples shall be taken at a point immediately after discharge into the receiving stream. Downstream samples must be taken on the same day that temperature is monitored in the effluent.

[F] In addition to the maximum temperature limit (if applicable), the temperature of the receiving water will be regulated as follows unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits:

Class TN, TPGT, TPT	The temperature of the receiving stream shall not vary from levels existing under natural conditions, unless determined that some other temperature shall protect the classified uses.
Class FW:	The effluent shall not cause an increase in temperature of the receiving stream of more than 5°F (2.8°C) above the natural water temperature. The weekly average temperature of all freshwaters which are lakes shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural conditions.

G The pH shall be limited based on the receiving stream classification as identified in *SC Regulation 61-9, Classified Waters*. Monitoring frequency shall be once per quarter by grab sample. The pH limitations are as follows:

Class TN, TPGT, TPT	The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.0 standard units for trout waters. Note: The permittee may include information in the NOI that documents an instream dilution of 10 to 1 or greater to justify a maximum pH limitation of 8.5 s.u.
Class FW:	The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units for freshwaters. Note: The permittee may include information in the NOI that documents an instream dilution of 10 to 1 or greater to justify a maximum pH limitation of 9.0 s.u.

H Monitoring shall be accomplished by visual inspection of the receiving water surface in the vicinity of the discharge (but after any turbulence associated with the discharge). If an oil sheen is observed on the receiving stream, the permittee shall contact the EQC Regional Office within 24-hours to report the release.

I Report "0" if no oil sheen is observed or "1" if oil sheen is observed.

J When the upstream sample for pH is less than 6.0 su , then the effluent pH must be equal to or greater than the upstream value. The permittee must indicate that this is the case in the comment section of the DMR for this limitation to be in effect. To show compliance with this permit requirement, the permittee must calculate the pH difference ($pH_{upstream} - pH_{effluent}$) between the upstream value and the effluent value. If the difference is zero (0) or a negative number, the permittee is in compliance. Should the difference be a positive number then the permittee is in non-compliance. On the DMR, report '0' for compliance and '1' for non-compliance. Conversely, when the upstream sample for pH is greater than 8.5 su (8.0 su for Class TN, TPGT, or TPT), then the effluent pH must be equal to or less than the upstream value. The permittee must indicate that this is the case in the comment section of the DMR for this limitation to be in effect. To show compliance with this permit requirement, the permittee must calculate the pH difference ($pH_{upstream} - pH_{effluent}$) between the upstream value and the effluent value. If the difference is zero (0) or a positive number, the permittee is in compliance. Should the difference be a negative number then the permittee is in non-compliance. On the DMR, report '0' for compliance and '1' for non-compliance. (NOTE: It is only necessary to calculate pH difference if you are trying to demonstrate either low or high upstream pH.)

K After two (2) years of data (8 sampling events), if there are no violations of the limits for temperature, then the permittee may request that their coverage be modified to remove temperature monitoring.

L If all cooling water discharges via the tailrace and that is documented in the comment section of the DMR, then temperature limits do not apply.

M Upon written request by the permittee and approval by the Department, a pH buffer may be applied at designated outfalls where the permittee has demonstrated noncompliance with applicable pH effluent limits. The Department's approval shall be based on a determination that the application does not constitute backsliding as demonstrated by the permittee. This provision is limited to accounting for analytical accuracy in pH measurement and shall not be construed to otherwise relax permit limits. If approved the pH buffer will be as follows: When the upstream sample for pH is less than 6.0 su, then the effluent pH must be no less than (Upstream pH – 0.2 su) or greater than the upstream value. The permittee must indicate that this is the case in the comment section of the DMR. To show compliance with this permit requirement, the permittee must calculate the pH difference ($pH_{upstream} - pH_{effluent}$) between the upstream value and

effluent value. If the difference is less than or equal to 0.2 su or a negative number, the permittee is in compliance. Should the difference be greater than 0.2 su then the permittee is in non-compliance. On the DMR, report '0' for compliance and '1' for non-compliance.

2. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving stream.

3. The permittee must meet the following requirements concerning maintenance chemicals for equipment related cooling waters. Maintenance chemicals shall be defined as any man-induced additives to the above-referenced waste streams.
   a. Detectable amounts of any of the one hundred and twenty-six priority pollutants is prohibited in the discharge, if the pollutants are present due to the use of maintenance chemicals.
   b. Slimicides, algicides and biocides are to be used in accordance with registration requirements of the Federal Insecticides, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.
   c. The use of maintenance chemicals containing bis(tributyltin) oxide is prohibited.
   d. Any maintenance chemicals added to the above-referenced waste streams must degrade rapidly, either due to hydrolytic decomposition or biodegradation.
   e. Discharges of maintenance chemicals added to waste streams must be limited to concentrations which protect indigenous aquatic populations in the receiving stream.
   f. The permittee must keep sufficient documentation on-site (or at a central location) that would show that the above requirements are being met. The information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.
   g. The occurrence of instream problems may necessitate the submittal of chemical additive data and coverage under an individual permit to include additional monitoring and limitations