National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit

(for Discharge to Surface Waters)

This NPDES Permit Authorizes

South Carolina Public Service Authority

Winyah Generating Station

to discharge from a facility located at

661 Steam Plant Drive
Georgetown, SC
Georgetown County

to receiving waters named

001 - Turkey Creek to Sampit River
002 – North Santee River

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."

Shawn M. Clarke, P.E., Director
Water Facilities Permitting Division

Issue Date: **TBD**
Effective Date: **TBD**
Expiration Date[1]: **TBD**
Permit No.: **SC0022471**

[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.

dhec
S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

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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 is the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.

C. "Basin" (or "Lagoon") means any in-ground or earthen structure designed to receive, treat, store, temporarily retain and/or allow for the infiltration/evaporation of wastewater.

D. "Blowdown" means the minimum discharge of recirculating water for the purpose of discharging materials contained in the water, the further buildup of which would cause concentration in amounts exceeding limits established by best engineering practices.

E. "Bottom ash" means the ash that drops out of the furnace gas stream in the furnace and in the economizer sections. Economizer ash is included when it is collected with bottom ash (40 CFR 423.11(f)).

F. "Bottom ash purge water" means any water being discharged subject to 40 CFR 423.13(k)(2)(i) or 423.16(g)(2)(i). (40 CFR 423.11(cc))

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

H. "Chemical metal cleaning waste" means any wastewater resulting from the cleaning of any metal process equipment with chemical compounds, including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning (40 CFR 423.11(c)).

I. "Coal ash basin" is defined as a wastewater basin designed to hold and/or treat wastewater containing coal ash from the generation of power at a coal-fired plant.

J. "Coal combustion residuals (CCR)" means fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization materials generated from burning coal for the purpose of generating electricity by electric utilities and independent power producers (40 CFR 257.53).

K. "Coal pile runoff" means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile (40 CFR 423.11(m)).

L. "Combustion Residual Leachate" means leachate from landfills or surface impoundments containing combustion residuals. Leachate is composed of liquid, including any suspended or dissolved constituents in the liquid, that has percolated through waste or other materials emplaced in a landfill, or that passes through the surface impoundment's containment structure (e.g., bottom, dikes, berms). Combustion residual leachate includes seepage and/or leakage from a combustion residual landfill or impoundment unit. Combustion residual leachate includes wastewater from landfills and surface impoundments located on non-adjoining property when under the operational control of the permitted facility. (40 CFR 423.11(r))

M. 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 II.J.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.

N. "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.

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

P. "Daily minimum" is the lowest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.

Q. The "Department" or "DHEC" shall refer to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

R. "Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) Wastewater" means any wastewater generated specifically from the wet flue gas desulfurization scrubber system that comes into contact with the flue gas or the FGD solids, including but not limited to, the blowdown from the FGD scrubber system, overflow or underflow from the solids separation process, FGD solids wash water, and the filtrate from the solids dewatering process. Wastewater generated from cleaning the FGD scrubber, cleaning FGD solids separation equipment, cleaning FGD solids dewatering equipment, FGD paste equipment cleaning water, treated FGD wastewater permeate or distillate used as boiler makeup water, or water that is collected in floor drains in the FGD process area is not considered FGD wastewater. (40 CFR 423.11(n))

S. "FGD paste" means any combination of FGD wastewater treated with fly ash, lime, Portland cement, and/or other pozzolanic material prior to being landfilled, and which is engineered to form a solid through pozzolanic reactions. (40 CFR 423.11(u))

T. "FGD paste equipment cleaning water" means any wastewater generated from the cleaning of pugmills, piping, or other equipment used to make, process, or transport FGD paste from its point of generation to a landfill. (40 CFR 423.11(v))

U. "Fly ash" means the ash that is carried out of the furnace by the gas stream and collected by a capture device such as a mechanical precipitator, electrostatic precipitator, or fabric filter. Economizer ash is included when it is collected with fly ash. Ash is not included in this definition when it is collected in wet scrubber air pollution control systems whose primary purpose is particulate removal. (40 CFR 423.11(e)).

V. "Free Available Chlorine" means the value obtained using any of the "chlorine-free available" methods in Table IB in 40 CFR 136.3(a) where the method has the capability of measuring free available chlorine (40 CFR 423.11(l)).

W. The "geometric mean" of any set of values is the Nth root of the product of the individual values where N is equal to the number of individual values. The geometric mean is equivalent to the antilog of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual values. For purposes of calculating the geometric mean, values of zero (0) shall be considered to be one (1).

X. 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.

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

Z. "Inactive CCR surface impoundment" means a CCR surface impoundment that no longer receives CCR on or after October 19, 2015 and still contains both CCR and liquids on or after October 19, 2015 (40 CFR 257.53).

AA. "Low volume waste sources" means, taken collectively as if from one source, wastewater from all sources except those for which specific limitations or standards are otherwise established in 40 CFR Part 423. Low volume waste sources include, but are not limited to, the following: wastewaters from ion exchange water treatment systems, water treatment evaporator blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, boiler blowdown, floor drains, cooling tower basin cleaning wastes, recirculating house service water systems, and wet scrubber air pollution control systems whose primary purpose is particulate removal. Sanitary wastes, air conditioning wastes, and wastewater from carbon capture or sequestration systems are not included in this definition. (40 CFR 423.11(b)).

BB. 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.

CC. "Metal cleaning waste" means any wastewater resulting from cleaning (with or without chemical cleaning compounds) any metal process equipment including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning, boiler fireside cleaning, and air preheater cleaning (40 CFR 423.11(d)).

DD. "Monitoring well" means any well used to sample groundwater for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels.

EE. The "monthly average", other than for fecal coliform, E. Coli and enterococci, is the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period. The monthly average for fecal coliform, E. Coli and enterococci bacteria is the geometric mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period. The monthly average loading is the arithmetic average of all daily discharges made during the month.

FF. "Once through cooling water" means water passed through the main cooling condensers in one or two passes for the purpose of removing waste heat (40 CFR 423.11(g)).

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

HH. 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.

II. "Primary active wetted bottom ash system volume" means the maximum volumetric capacity of bottom ash transport water in all non-redundant piping (including recirculation piping) and primary bottom ash collection and recirculation loop tanks (e.g. bins, troughs, clarifiers and hoppers) of a wet bottom ash system, excluding the volumes of surface impoundments, secondary bottom ash system equipment (e.g. installed spares, redundancies, and maintenance tanks), and non-bottom ash transport systems that may direct process water to the bottom ash. (40 CFR 423.11(aa))

JJ. "Qualified person" means a person or persons trained to recognize specific appearances of structural weakness and other conditions which are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the operation or safety of the CCR unit by visual observation and, if applicable, to monitor instrumentation.

KK. "Quarter" is defined as the first three calendar months beginning with January and each group of three calendar months thereafter (also known as calendar quarters). Note that the first quarter for sampling is based on the effective date of the permit and may cover a period of less than three calendar months.

LL. "Recirculated cooling water" means water which is passed through the main condensers for the purpose of removing waste heat, passed through a cooling device for the purpose of removing such heat from the water then passed again, except for blowdown, through the main condenser (40 CFR 423.11(h)).

MM. "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.

NN. "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.

OO. "Total Residual Chlorine" (or total residual oxidants for intake water with bromides) means the value obtained using any of the "chlorine-total residual" methods in Table IB in 40 CFR 136.3(a) (40 CFR 423.11(a)).

PP. "Transport Water" means any wastewater that is used to convey fly ash, bottom ash, or economizer ash from the ash collection or storage equipment, or boiler, and has direct contact with the ash. Transport water does not include low volume, short duration discharges of wastewater from minor leaks (*e.g.,* leaks from valve packing, pipe flanges, or piping), minor maintenance events (*e.g.,* replacement of valves or pipe sections), FGD paste equipment cleaning water, or bottom ash purge water. (40 CFR 423.11(p))

QQ. "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.

RR. "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.

SS. "Week" is defined as seven days beginning on Sunday through Saturday when the permit becomes effective. The first week may be less than seven days. Also known as calendar weeks.

PART II. 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. Duty to reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. A permittee with a currently effective permit shall submit a new application 180 days before the existing permit expires, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department. The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

C. 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.

D. 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.

E. 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;

   b. or 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. The permittee shall develop and maintain at the facility a complete Operations and Maintenance (O&M) 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 E.1 above, and the corrective action to be taken should operating difficulties be encountered.

4. The permittee shall provide for the performance of daily treatment facility inspections by a certified operator of the appropriate grade as defined in Part V.E of this permit. 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.

5. 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.

6. Wastewater Sewer Systems

   a. Purpose. This section establishes rules for governing the operation and maintenance of wastewater sewer systems, including gravity or pressure interceptor sewers. It is the purpose of this section to establish standards for the management of sewer systems to prevent and/or minimize system failures that would lead to public health or environmental impacts.

b. Applicability. This section applies to all sewer systems that have been or would be subject to a DHEC construction permit under Regulation 61-67 and whose owner owns or operates the wastewater treatment system to which the sewer discharges.

c. General requirements. The permittee must:

(1) Properly manage, operate, and maintain at all times all parts of its sewer system(s), to include maintaining contractual operation agreements to provide services, if appropriate;

(2) Provide adequate capacity to convey base flows and peak flows for all parts of the sewer system or, if capital improvements are necessary to meet this standard, develop a schedule of short and long term improvements;

(3) Take all reasonable steps to stop and mitigate the impact of releases of wastewater to the environment; and

(4) Notify the Department within 30 days of a proposed change in ownership of a sewer system.

F. 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.

G. Property rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege 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.

H. 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.

I. 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.

J. Monitoring and records

1. a. (1) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(2) Samples shall be reasonably distributed in time, while maintaining representative sampling.

(3) 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 are 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 permitted facility 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 III. 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 II.J.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 II.J.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.

K. Signatory requirement.

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.

a. Applications. All permit 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 4, EPA).

b. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Department, shall be signed by a person described in Part II.K.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 II.K.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 II.K.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 II.K.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 II.K.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.

L. Reporting requirements

1. Planned changes.

The permittee shall give written notice to DHEC/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 II.L.8 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 DHEC/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. Transfers.

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/NPDES Administration. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Pollution Control Act and the Clean Water Act.

a. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph b of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under R.61-9.122.62(e)(2)), or a minor modification made (under R.61-9.122.63(d)), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under CWA.

b. Other transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph a of this section, any NPDES permit may be transferred to a new permittee if:

(1) The current permittee notifies the Department at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in Part II.L.3.b(2) of this section;

(2) The notice includes U.S. EPA NPDES Application Form 1 and a written agreement between the existing and new permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

(3) Permits are non-transferable except with prior consent of the Department. A modification under this section is a minor modification which does not require public notice.

4. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit. 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. Monitoring results must be reported online via an electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or schedule specified by the Department for reporting results of monitoring of groundwater or sludge use or disposal practices including the following:

(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 DHEC for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@dhec.sc.gov. Please contact the Compliance Manager for your permit to obtain approval to submit paper DMRs until the technical issue is resolved.

(2) Groundwater Monitoring: Groundwater monitoring results obtained at the required frequency shall be reported on a Groundwater Monitoring Report (GMR). The GMR 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 GMR schedule via ePermitting. If the permittee encounters technical difficulties using the electronic DMR schedule, contact DHEC for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@dhec.sc.gov. Please contact gmrsubmissions@dhec.sc.gov to obtain approval to submit paper GMRs until the technical issue is resolved.

(3) Sludge, Biosolids and/or Soil Monitoring: Sludge, biosolids and/or soil monitoring results obtained at the required frequency shall be reported in a laboratory format on a schedule 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 reports via ePermitting. If the permittee encounters technical difficulties using the electronic report schedule, contact DHEC for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@dhec.sc.gov. Please contact the Compliance Manager for your permit to obtain approval to submit paper DMRs until the technical issue is resolved.

(4) All other reports and submissions required by this permit shall be submitted via ePermitting no later than 11:59 PM on the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period unless otherwise specified in this permit.

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

b. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504, 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 or sludge reporting form specified by the Department. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling analyses, other than for the sample date specified in Part V, so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid results for each monitoring period.

c. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department in the permit.

5. 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 II.L.5.b. Any information shall be provided orally or electronically to the local DHEC 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	DHEC Region	Phone No.
Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg	Pee Dee Region BEHS Myrtle Beach	843-238-4378

* 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 DHEC 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 DHEC Form 3685 (or submission with equivalent information) should be submitted to the address below. For ePermitting technical assistance, contact DHEC at epermittinghelp@dhec.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 Health and Environmental Control
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 (See R 61-9.122.44(g)):

Chlorine	Copper
Mercury	Nickel
Selenium	

(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 II.L.5.b of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

6. Other noncompliance.

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part II.L.4 and 5 of this section and Part IV at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part II.L.5 of this section.

7. 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 and reissuance, or termination in accordance with Regulation 61-9.

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

In addition to the reporting requirements under Part II.L.1-7 of this section, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the DHEC/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).

M. 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 II.M.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 DHEC/Bureau of Water/ Water Facilities Permitting Division.

b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part II.L.5 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 II.M.2 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 II.M.3.a of this section.

N. 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 II.N.2 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 II.L.5.b(2) of this section.
   d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II.D 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.

O. 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 III. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through **(See Part IV.A.)**, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001**: cooling tower blowdown from 02A, FGD wastewater, low volume wastes (including combustion residual leachate and contact stormwater runoff from the landfill), coal pile runoff, non-chemical metal cleaning wastes, recirculating cooling water, legacy ash pond water, groundwater from CCR pond closure, direct rainfall into ash ponds, bottom ash purge water, vehicle rinse rack water, miscellaneous groundwater and stormwater to Turkey Creek

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

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass		Concentration			
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, effluent	MR[1], MGD	MR[1], MGD	--	--	daily	instantaneous
Number of Events[4]	--	MR[1]	--	--	1/month	visual
Duration of Discharge[5]	--	MR[1], hours	--	--	1/month	visual
Temperature, effluent	--	--	MR[1], ºF	93ºF[2]	daily	grab
Temperature, ambient upstream	--	--	MR[1], ºF	MR[1], ºF	daily[3]	grab
Temperature, downstream	--	--	MR[1], ºF	MR[1], ºF	daily[3]	grab
Temperature, rise[6]	--	--	MR[1], ºF	5ºF	daily[3]	calculate
pH	Minimum[2] 6.5 su, Maximum[2] 8.5 su				1/two weeks[7]	grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	--	--	29.4 mg/l	95.4 mg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Oil and Grease	--	--	8 mg/l	11 mg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Arsenic, Total[8]	--	--	MR[1], µg/l	MR[1], µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Copper, Total[8]	--	--	4.4 µg/l	6.9 µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Thallium, Total[8]	--	--	MR[1], µg/l	MR[1], µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Nickel, Total[8]	--	--	9.9 µg/l	89.1 µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Selenium, Total[8]	--	--	5.9 µg/l	23.8 µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Mercury, Total[8]	--	--	MR[1], ng/l	MR[1], ng/l	1/quarter[7]	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)[8]	--	--	8.9 µg/l	15.4 µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab

[1] MR: Monitor and Report
[2] See Part I.BB; for "Temperature, effluent" the daily maximum reported will be the instantaneous maximum.
[3] daily sampling only required while discharge is occurring.
[4] Report the number of times a discharge occurred over the monitoring period.
[5] Determine the number of hours each individual discharge occurs and report the longest event during the monitoring period.
[6] See Part V.A.5
[7] See Part V.A.6
[8] See Part V.A.10

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after all treatment at or near the point of discharge, but prior to mixing with Turkey Creek.

2. During the period beginning on **(See Part IV.A.)** and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001**: cooling tower blowdown from 02A, FGD wastewater (including combustion residual leachate) from 02E, low volume wastes (including contact stormwater runoff from the landfill), coal pile runoff, non-chemical metal cleaning wastes, recirculating cooling water, legacy ash pond water, groundwater from CCR pond closure, direct rainfall into ash ponds, bottom ash purge water, vehicle rinse rack water, miscellaneous groundwater and stormwater to Turkey Creek

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

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass		Concentration			
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, effluent	MR[1], MGD	MR[1], MGD	--	--	daily	instantaneous
Number of Events[4]	--	MR[1]	--	--	1/month	visual
Duration of Discharge[5]	--	MR[1], hours	--	--	1/month	visual
Temperature, effluent	--	--	MR[1], ºF	93ºF[2]	daily	grab
Temperature, ambient upstream	--	--	MR[1], ºF	MR[1], ºF	daily[3]	grab
Temperature, downstream	--	--	MR[1], ºF	MR[1], ºF	daily[3]	grab
Temperature, rise[6]	--	--	MR[1], ºF	5ºF	daily[3]	calculate
pH	Minimum[2] 6.5 su, Maximum[2] 8.5 su				1/two weeks[7]	grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	--	--	29.4 mg/l	95.4 mg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Oil and Grease	--	--	8 mg/l	11 mg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Arsenic, Total[8]	--	--	MR[1], µg/l	MR[1], µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Copper, Total[8]	--	--	4.4 µg/l	6.9 µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Thallium, Total[8]	--	--	MR[1], µg/l	MR[1], µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Nickel, Total[8]	--	--	9.9 µg/l	89.1 µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Selenium, Total[8]	--	--	5.9 µg/l	23.8 µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab
Mercury, Total[8]	--	--	MR[1], ng/l	MR[1], ng/l	1/quarter[7]	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)[8]	--	--	8.9 µg/l	15.4 µg/l	1/two weeks[7]	grab

[1] MR: Monitor and Report
[2] See Part I.BB; for "Temperature, effluent" the daily maximum reported will be the instantaneous maximum.
[3] daily sampling only required while discharge is occurring.
[4] Report the number of times a discharge occurred over the monitoring period.
[5] Determine the number of hours each individual discharge occurs and report the longest event during the monitoring period.
[6] See Part V.A.5
[7] See Part V.A.6
[8] See Part V.A.10

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after all treatment at or near the point of discharge, but prior to mixing with Turkey Creek.

3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through **(See Part IV.A.)**, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **002**: cooling tower blowdown from 02A, FGD wastewater, low volume wastes (including combustion residual leachate and contact stormwater runoff from the landfill), coal pile runoff, non-chemical metal cleaning wastes, recirculating cooling water, legacy ash pond water, groundwater from CCR pond closure, direct rainfall into ash ponds, bottom ash purge water, vehicle rinse rack water, miscellaneous groundwater and stormwater to the North Santee River

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

Effluent Characteristics	**Discharge Limitations**				**Monitoring Requirements**	
	Mass		**Concentration**			
	Monthly Average	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average**	**Daily Maximum**	**Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Flow, effluent	MR[1], MGD	MR[1], MGD	--	--	daily	continuous
Temperature, effluent (summer)[3]	--	--	MR[1], ºF	115ºF[2]	daily	continuous
Temperature, effluent (spring/fall)[4]	--	--	MR[1], ºF	105ºF[2]	daily	continuous
Temperature, effluent (winter)[5]	--	--	MR[1], ºF	86ºF[2]	daily	continuous
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	--	--	29.4 mg/l	95.4 mg/l	2/month[6]	grab
Oil and Grease	--	--	8 mg/l	11 mg/l	2/month[6]	grab
Arsenic, Total	--	--	MR[1], µg/l	MR[1], µg/l	2/month[6]	grab
Mercury, Total	--	--	MR[1], ng/l	MR[1], ng/l	1/month	grab

[1] MR: Monitor and Report
[2] See Part I.BB; for temperature the daily maximum reported will be the instantaneous maximum.
[3] Summer is defined as the calendar months of June, July and August
[4] Spring and fall are defined as the calendar months of March, April, May, September, October and November
[5] Winter is defined as the calendar months of December, January and February
[6] 2/month sampling will occur on the 1st and 3rd calendar week each month, if no discharge occurs during a sampling week other samples may be taken to meet the sampling frequency requirement and the sampling dates with an explanation will be included as a note on the DMR.

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after all treatment at or near the point of discharge, but prior to mixing with the North Santee River.

4. During the period beginning on **(See Part IV.A.)** and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **002**: cooling tower blowdown from 02A, FGD wastewater (including combustion residual leachate) from 02E, low volume wastes (including contact stormwater runoff from the landfill), coal pile runoff, non-chemical metal cleaning wastes, recirculating cooling water, legacy ash pond water, groundwater from CCR pond closure, direct rainfall into ash ponds, bottom ash purge water, vehicle rinse rack water, miscellaneous groundwater and stormwater to the North Santee River

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

Effluent Characteristics	**Discharge Limitations**				**Monitoring Requirements**	
	Mass		**Concentration**			
	Monthly Average	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average**	**Daily Maximum**	**Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Flow, effluent	MR[1], MGD	MR[1], MGD	--	--	daily	continuous
Temperature, effluent (summer)[3]	--	--	MR[1], ºF	115ºF[2]	daily	continuous
Temperature, effluent (spring/fall)[4]	--	--	MR[1], ºF	105ºF[2]	daily	continuous
Temperature, effluent (winter)[5]	--	--	MR[1], ºF	86ºF[2]	daily	continuous
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	--	--	29.4 mg/l	95.4 mg/l	2/month[6]	grab
Oil and Grease	--	--	8 mg/l	11 mg/l	2/month[6]	grab
Arsenic, Total	--	--	MR[1], µg/l	MR[1], µg/l	2/month[6]	grab
Mercury, Total	--	--	MR[1], ng/l	MR[1], ng/l	1/month	grab

[1] MR: Monitor and Report
[2] See Part I.BB; for temperature the daily maximum reported will be the instantaneous maximum.
[3] Summer is defined as the calendar months of June, July and August
[4] Spring and fall are defined as the calendar months of March, April, May, September, October and November
[5] Winter is defined as the calendar months of December, January and February
[6] 2/month sampling will occur on the 1st and 3rd calendar week each month, if no discharge occurs during a sampling week other samples may be taken to meet the sampling frequency requirement and the sampling dates with an explanation will be included as a note on the DMR.

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after all treatment at or near the point of discharge, but prior to mixing with the North Santee River.

5. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through **December 31, 2026**, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **002**: (authorized sources as defined in Part III.A.3 and Part III.A.4)

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

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass		Concentration			
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
pH	Minimum[2] 6.0 su, Maximum[2] 9.0 su				2/month[6]	grab

[2] See Part I.BB

[6] 2/month sampling will occur on the 1st and 3rd calendar week each month, if no discharge occurs during a sampling week other samples may be taken to meet the sampling frequency requirement and the sampling dates with an explanation will be included as a note on the DMR.

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after all treatment at or near the point of discharge, but prior to mixing with the North Santee River.

6. During the period beginning on **January 1, 2027** and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **002**: (authorized sources as defined in Part III.A.3 and Part III.A.4)

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

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass		Concentration			
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
pH	Minimum[2] 6.0 su, Maximum[2] 9.0 su				daily	continuous[7]

[2] See Part I.BB

[7] See Part V.A.11

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after all treatment at or near the point of discharge, but prior to mixing with the North Santee River.

7. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **02A**: cooling tower blowdown from Units 3 & 4 (internal to outfall 001 and 002)

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

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass		Concentration			
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, effluent	MR[1], MGD	MR[1], MGD	--	--	2/month[3]	estimate[2]
Free Available Chlorine (FAC)[4]	--	--	0.2 mg/l	0.5 mg/l	2/month[3]	multiple grabs[4]

[1] MR: Monitor and Report
[2] See Part II.J.1
[3] Sampling shall be conducted when discharge occurs but is not required to exceed twice per month.
[4] See Part V.A.4

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): within the Units 3&4 cooling tower basin or prior to entering the West Low Volume Wastewater Pond.

b. The discharge of one hundred twenty-six (126) toxic pollutants is prohibited in detectable amounts in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance. The permittee may demonstrate compliance with such limitations by either routinely sampling and analyzing for the pollutants in the discharge or providing engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the discharge. Results of sampling or calculations to meet this requirement shall be submitted as an attachment to the DMRs on an annual basis.

8. **(See Part IV.A.1.a)** During the period beginning on **December 31, 2025** and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **02E**: Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) Wastewater[4] (internal to outfall 001 and 002)

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

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass		Concentration			
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, effluent	MR[1], MGD	MR[1], MGD	--	--	1/month	estimate[2]
Nitrite and Nitrate, Total as N	--	--	3 mg/l	4 mg/l	1/month	grab
Arsenic, total[3]	--	--	8 µg/l	18 µg/l	1/month	grab
Selenium, total[3]	--	--	29 µg/l	70 µg/l	1/month	grab
Mercury, total[3]	--	--	34 ng/l	103 ng/l	1/month	grab

[1] MR: Monitor and Report
[2] See Part II.J.1
[3] See Part V.A.9
[4] See Part I.R, any wastewaters that enter the FGD System and comes into contact with the flue gas or the FGD solids becomes FGD wastewater including but not limited to cooling tower service water and combustion residual leachate.

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after treatment in the FGD treatment system, but prior to mixing with other wastestreams.

9. **(See Part IV.A.1.b)** During the period beginning on **December 31, 2028** and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **02E**: Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) Wastewater[4] (internal to outfall 001 and 002)

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

   The facility will have completed plant modifications to cease the combustion of coal, there will be no FGD wastewater generated and Outfall 02E will be eliminated.

10. **(See Part IV.A.1.c)** During the period beginning on **December 31, 2028** and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **02E**: Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) Wastewater[4] (internal to outfall 001 and 002)

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

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass		Concentration			
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, effluent	MR[1], MGD	MR[1], MGD	--	--	1/month	estimate[2]
Nitrite and Nitrate, Total as N	--	--	1.2 mg/l	2.0 mg/l	1/month	grab
Arsenic, total[3]	--	--	MR[1], µg/l	5 µg/l	1/month	grab
Selenium, total[3]	--	--	MR[1], µg/l	10 µg/l	1/month	grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	--	--	149 mg/l	306 mg/l	1/month	grab
Bromide[3]	--	--	MR[1], mg/l	0.2 mg/l	1/month	grab
Mercury, total[3]	--	--	10 ng/l	23 ng/l	1/month	grab

[1] MR: Monitor and Report
[2] See Part II.J.1
[3] See Part V.A.9
[4] See Part I.R, any wastewaters that enter the FGD System and comes into contact with the flue gas or the FGD solids becomes FGD wastewater including but not limited to cooling tower service water and combustion residual leachate.

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after treatment in the FGD treatment system, but prior to mixing with other wastestreams.

11. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **02F**: bottom ash purge water (internal to outfall 001 and 002)

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

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass		Concentration			
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, effluent	MR[1], GPD	MR[1], GPD	--	--	daily	continuous[2]
30-day Rolling Average[3] of daily flow volume[4]	--	11,492 GPD	--	--	daily	calculation
Number of Events (number of exceedances in the month)[5]	--	0 (total exceedances)	--	--	daily	calculation

[1] MR: Monitor and Report

[2] See Part II.J.1

[3] The term "30-day Rolling Average" means the series of averages using the measured values of the preceding 30 days for each average in the series.

[4] The daily maximum limit for the 30-day rolling average of flow shown in the table above shall not be exceeded under any conditions and is calculated to accommodate a worst case scenario where both the bottom ash hoppers blowdown (2 hopper units) and tank maintenance activities are performed during the same 30 day period with a 20% safety factor to account for variations in the system. This discharge allowance is well below ten percent of the primary active wetted bottom ash system volume which is calculated to be 160,595 gallons. However, if the worst case scenario is not performed within the 30 day rolling average period more stringent limitations will apply depending on the circumstances. See Part V.E.15 for additional details and limitations.

[5] The permittee shall calculate and report the total number of exceedances of the 30-day rolling average of daily flow volume limitation. See note 4 above and Part V.E.15 regarding the determination of the 30-day rolling average of daily flow volume.

a. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after the bottom ash system being maintained or purged, but prior to mixing with other waste streams.

B. Whole Effluent Toxicity and Other Biological Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

1. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall **001**: (authorized sources as defined in Part III.A.1 and Part III.A.2)

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

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	**DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS**			**MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**	
	Daily Minimum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency[1]	Sample Type
Ceriodaphnia dubia Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity @ ATC=**100%**	-	--	0*	1/month	grab
Ceriodaphnia dubia LC50 – 48-hour Acute	MR	-	-	1/month	calculated

***** See Part V.B. Report "0" if test passes or "1" if test fails in accordance with Part V.B.1
MR = Monitor and Report.

[1] Sampling shall be conducted when discharge occurs but is not required to exceed once per month.

a. Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

2. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall **002**: (authorized sources as defined in Part III.A.3 and Part III.A.4)

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

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	**DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS**			**MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**	
	Daily Minimum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ceriodaphnia dubia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity @ CTC= **3%**	-	25 %	40 %	1/quarter	24-hour composite
Ceriodaphnia dubia LC50 – 48-hour Acute[1]	MR	-	-	1/quarter	calculated
Ceriodaphnia dubia IC25 – 7-day Chronic	MR	-	-	1/quarter	calculated

See Part V.B.2 for additional toxicity reporting requirements.
MR = Monitor and Report.

[1]The permittee shall report the LC50 at 48-hours from the chronic WET test.

The following notes apply only to valid tests. For invalid tests see Part V.B.2

Note 1: The overall % effect is defined as the larger of the % survival effect or the % reproduction effect.

Note 2: If only one test is conducted during a month, the monthly average and daily maximum are each equal to the overall % effect.

Note 3: If more than one test is conducted during a month, the monthly average is the arithmetic mean of the overall % effect values of all tests conducted during the month.

Note 4: The monthly average to be reported on the DMR is the highest monthly average for any month during the monitoring period. There is no averaging of data from tests from one month to another.

Note 5: The daily maximum to be reported on the DMR is the highest of the % survival effect or % reproduction effect of all tests conducted during the monitoring period.

Note 6: The daily minimum to be reported on the DMR is the minimum IC25 and LC50 of all tests conducted during the monitoring period.

Note 7: When a sample is collected in one month and the test is completed in the next month, the overall % effect applies to the month in which the sample was collected.

Note 8: Tests must be separated by at least 7 days (from the time the first sample is collected to start one test until the time the first sample is collected to start a different test). There is no restriction on when a new test may begin following a failed or invalid test.

Note 9: For any split sample:

a. Determine the % survival effect and % reproduction effect values separately for each test.
b. Determine the arithmetic mean of the % survival effects and of the % reproduction effects for all tests.
c. The monthly average and daily maximum shall be the higher of the % effect values from (b) above.
d. For the IC25 and the LC50, the daily minimum is the lowest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.
e. For the purposes of reporting, split samples are reported as an individual sample regardless of the number of times it is split. All laboratories used shall be identified on the DMR and each test shall be reported individually on the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting).

a. Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

C. Groundwater Monitoring Requirements

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date

a. Each of the nine (9) groundwater monitoring wells (WAP-1, WAP-2, WAP-3, WAP-4, WAP-5, WAP-8, WAP-9, WAP-10 and WAP-11) shall be sampled by the permittee as specified below:

Parameter	**Measurement Frequency[1]**	**Sample Method**
Depth to Groundwater (Report within 0.01 feet)	Semi-Annually	Tape or probe
Groundwater Elevation (Report within 0.01 feet above mean sea level)	Semi-Annually	Tape or probe
Field Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	Semi-Annually	Direct Measurement[2]
Field pH (s.u.)	Semi-Annually	Direct Measurement[2]
Field Turbidity (NTU)	Semi-Annually	Direct Measurement[2]
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg)	Semi-Annually	Pump or Bailer Method
Arsenic, total (mg/l)	Semi-Annually	Pump or Bailer Method
Cadmium, total (mg/l)	Semi-Annually	Pump or Bailer Method
Chromium, total (mg/l)	Semi-Annually	Pump or Bailer Method
Selenium, total (m/g)	Semi-Annually	Pump or Bailer Method

[1] See Groundwater Sampling Period and Reporting Deadline Table in Part III.C.1.b.
[2] Direct measurement after pump and /or bailer method. (See Part III.C.1.c)

b. The permittee shall follow the Groundwater Sampling Period and Reporting Deadline in the table below for the coordinating Measurement Frequency indicated in the table (in paragraph a) above:

Measurement Frequency	**Groundwater Sampling Period**	**Reporting Deadline**
Semi-Annually	January 1st – March 30st	April 28th
	July 1st – September 31st	October 28th

c. Samples are to be collected under low stress (low flow) procedures and unfiltered.

d. For new in-ground wastewater treatment units or new land application activities, background groundwater quality data must be submitted prior to final approval to place into operation.

e. Sample collection methods shall be in accordance with the EPA Region 4 Groundwater Sampling Operation Procedure, EPA publication LSASDPROC-301-R6, effective April 22, 2023 or most recent version of the EPA Region 4 Groundwater Sampling Operation Procedure. Analytical methods must be EPA-approved, appropriate for the media being analyzed, and must be able to achieve a practical quantitation limit (i.e. reporting limit) below the standard for Class GB groundwater as established in South Carolina Water Classifications and Standards R.61-68 if applicable to the parameter being analyzed.

f. Monitoring wells are to be annually evaluated for siltation. Wells may need to be redeveloped (or replaced) if turbidity is elevated, sample collection is poor and/or if excessive sediment is accumulating on bottom of well. The results of this annual evaluation will be included in the groundwater monitoring reports.

g. All groundwater monitoring wells must be properly maintained at all times and are to yield a representative sample of the aquifer. If the groundwater elevation drops to a level that prevents the collection of a sample for four consecutive sampling periods, then this well may be considered as "rendered unusable." If such an event were to occur the permittee shall contact the Department to determine the appropriate corrective measures that must be completed prior to the next scheduled groundwater sampling event. Note that in accordance with Regulation 61-71, any monitoring well which is destroyed, rendered unusable, or abandoned, shall be reported to the Department, and shall be properly abandoned, revitalized, or replaced.

h. In accordance with R.61-9.505.5(d), "If a deleterious impact to the groundwaters of the State from the permitted use or disposal practices is documented through groundwater monitoring levels exceeding the standards set forth in R.61-68 or a significant adverse trend occurs, then it will be the obligation of the permittee as directed by the Department to conduct an investigation to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of groundwater impact. The Department may require remediation of the groundwater to within acceptable levels for groundwater as set forth in R.61-68."

Part IV. Schedule of Compliance

A. Schedule(s)

1. For compliance with limitations on Outfall 02E limits.

Date Due	Action Required
June 30, 2024	If construction of any wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities is necessary to meet these limitations, the permittee shall submit an administratively and technically complete Construction Permit Application via ePermitting using the "Wastewater - Construction Permit Application Wastewater Facilities - Industrial (D-1970)" form. If no construction is necessary, provide a progress report with the justification for why no construction is required to meet the limits.
December 31, 2024	Submit an interim report of progress describing measures to comply with the limitations set forth and a notification as to whether the facility will implement option a) the generally applicable effluent guidelines and accept the limitations in Part III.A.8 beginning on **December 31, 2025** or if the facility chooses the alternative options b) the permanent cessation of coal combustion or option c) the voluntary incentives program (VIP). Should the facility opt for b) or c) the requirement or limitations will become effective beginning on **December 31, 2028**.

The compliance schedule for either the generally applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) option Part IV.A.1.a, the cessation of coal combustion option Part IV.A.1b, or the VIP option Part IV.a.1.c are as follows:

a. The generally applicable effluent limitations (Part III.A.8) on Outfall 02E.

Date Due	Action Required
June 30, 2025	Submit an interim report of progress describing measures to comply with the limitations in Part III.A.8 of this permit beginning on **December 31, 2025**.
December 31, 2025	The permittee shall obtain an operating permit for wastewater treatment facilities detailed in the construction permit application submittal described above, if needed. If no construction was necessary, provide a final progress report on the system. The contributing effluent sources shall be changed as described in Outfall 001 (Part III.A.2) and Outfall 002 (Part III.A.4) and be in compliance with the generally applicable BAT limitations set forth in Outfall 02E (Part III.A.8) of this permit.

b. The requirements to achieve permanent cessation of coal combustion (Part III.A.9) on Outfall 02E.

Date Due	**Action Required**
April 30, 2025	Submit an interim report of progress toward the cessation of coal combustion.
October 13, 2025	Submit an Annual Progress Report meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 423.19(f)(3) and (4).
April 30, 2026	Submit an interim report of progress toward the cessation of coal combustion.
October 13, 2026	Submit an Annual Progress Report meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 423.19(f)(3) and (4).
April 30, 2027	Submit an interim report of progress toward the cessation of coal combustion.
October 13, 2027	Submit an Annual Progress Report meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 423.19(f)(3) and (4).
April 30, 2028	Submit an interim report of progress toward the cessation of coal combustion.
October 13, 2028	Submit an Annual Progress Report meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 423.19(f)(3) and (4).
December 31, 2028	Coal combustion and discharges associated with coal combustion are no longer permitted at this facility after 11:59:59 pm December 31, 2028.

c. The voluntary incentives program (VIP) effluent limitations (Part III.A.10) on Outfall 02E.

Date Due	Action Required
June 30, 2025	Submit an interim report of progress describing measures to comply with the limitations in Part III.A.10 of this permit beginning on **December 31, 2028**.
March 31, 2026	Submit an interim report of progress describing measures to comply with the limitations in Part III.A.10 of this permit beginning on **December 31, 2028**.
December 31, 2026	Submit an interim report of progress describing measures to comply with the limitations in Part III.A.10 of this permit beginning on **December 31, 2028**.
September 30, 2027	If construction of any wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities is necessary to meet these limitations, the permittee shall submit an administratively and technically complete Construction Permit Application via ePermitting using the "Wastewater - Construction Permit Application Wastewater Facilities - Industrial (D-1970)" form. If no construction is necessary, provide a progress report with the justification for why no construction is required to meet the limits.
March 31, 2028	Submit an interim report of progress describing measures to comply with the limitations in Part III.A.10 of this permit beginning on **December 31, 2028**.
December 31, 2028	The permittee shall obtain an operating permit for wastewater treatment facilities detailed in the construction permit application submittal described above, if needed. If no construction was necessary, provide a final progress report on the system. The contributing effluent sources shall be changed as described in Outfall 001 (Part III.A.2) and Outfall 002 (Part III.A.4) and be in compliance with the VIP limitations set forth in Outfall 02E (Part III.A.10) of this permit.

2. Manatee Monitoring Plan

   a. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall develop and submit a plan to monitor manatee use of the discharges at the site. Should there be an observed increase in the use of the facility discharges by manatees, the facility shall coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (US FWS) to implement controls for the mitigation of impacts, if deemed necessary by the US FWS.

3. No later than 6 months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit a plan, including a schedule for implementation, for minimizing mercury in the discharge. The permittee shall implement the plan as approved by the Department.

4. Cooling Water Intake Structure Requirements

Date Due	Action Required
6 months from effective date	Submit to the Department for approval a plan to conduct a one-year baseline entrainment study for the purpose of obtaining entrainment data associated with the cooling water intake structure.
15 months from effective date	Submit an interim report of progress of the measures taken with regard to the entrainment study and the application information described below.
24 months from effective date	Submit an interim report of progress of the measures taken to complete the entrainment study and the application information described below.
33 months after effective date	Submit a report of the results of the entrainment study required above. Submit the information in 40 CFR 125.95(f) and the following application information required by 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2) - (8). (2) Source Water Physical Data (3) Cooling Water Intake Structure Data (4) Source Water Baseline Biological Characterization Data (5) Cooling Water System Data (6) Chosen Method(s) of Compliance with Impingement Mortality Standard (7) Entrainment Performance Studies (8) Operational Status Note: If the Department takes longer than 3 months to approve the entrainment study plan required above, the Department may approve an alternative schedule for the submittal of the entrainment study report and the information required by 40 CFR 125.95(f) and 40 CFR 122.21(r)((2)-(8).

5. Thermal Mixing Zone Verification Study for the discharge to the North Santee River (Outfall 002).

   a. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit a multi-seasonal temperature study plan. This plan will be designed to evaluate multiple expected effluent flows and to show the impact this discharge has on the stream in relation to the State standards for a Class SA waterbody.

   b. Within 60 days of Departmental approval of the multi-seasonal temperature study plan, the permittee shall begin conducting a study. The results of this study may be used to modify the permit temperature limitation per Part V.A.8.

6. Within 12 months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to the Department an updated pond detention analysis. The analysis shall include the information necessary to confirm the ponds have sufficient capacity to retain for 24 hours wet weather flows resulting from the 10-year 24-hour rainfall event (at a minimum), including rainfall falling directly on the ponds, and maximum dry weather flows over a 24-hour period. The analysis shall include updated bathymetric data that takes into account current levels of solids accumulation in the ponds.

7. pH Limitations for Outfall 002:

Date Due*	**Action Required**
April 1, 2024	Submit a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER), in accordance with South Carolina Regulation 61-67, which clearly describes how the facility will attain compliance with the pH limitations set forth in Part III.A.6 of this permit.
October 1, 2024	Submit an interim report of progress describing measures to comply with the pH limitations set forth in Part III.A.6 of this permit.
July 1, 2025	The permittee shall submit an administratively and technically complete Construction Permit Application (DHEC Form 1970) for the installation of a continuous pH monitoring system.
April 1, 2026	Submit an interim report of progress describing measures to comply with the pH limitations set forth in Part III.A.6 of this permit.
January 1, 2027	The permittee shall obtain an operating permit for the continuous pH monitoring system detailed in the construction permit application submittal described above. The discharge shall be in compliance with the pH limitations set forth in Part III.A.6 of this permit.

* Each step listed above may be completed earlier than the "date due" stated. If the facility has obtained the proper lab certification (EPA 150.2) and completed installation of the continuous pH monitoring device earlier than the required compliance date, the permittee shall submit a letter to the Department requesting that the final limits become effective immediately.

B. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date.

Part V. Other Requirements

A. Effluent Requirements

1. 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 waters.

2. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

3. No zinc or chromium based maintenance chemicals shall be added to the cooling tower unless the permit is modified to include zinc and chromium.

4. a. Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any single generating unit for more than two hours in any one day, and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge Free Available Chlorine or Total Residual Chlorine at any one time unless the permittee can demonstrate to the Department that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

   b. Multiple grabs shall consist of grab samples collected at the approximate beginning of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) and/or Free Available Chlorine (FAC) discharge and once every thirty (30) minutes until TRC is no longer present.

5. The discharge from Outfall 001 shall not cause the temperature of Turkey Creek to be raised more than 5ºF over the ambient after reasonable mixing. The ambient upstream temperature of the receiving water body shall be monitored once per day, when discharge is occurring, upstream of any affects from the facility discharge. The difference between the downstream temperature and the ambient upstream shall be recorded.

6. With the exception of temperature and flow, monitoring for Outfall 001 shall be conducted once per discharge, but is not required to exceed once per quarter for mercury and once per two week period for all other parameters. Should the discharge exceed two weeks in duration, then monitoring shall be conducted once every two weeks.

7. Chemical metal cleaning wastes shall be collected in frac tanks and disposed offsite according to RCRA requirements, or disposed by an alternate treatment/disposal method approved by the Department. Non-chemical metal cleaning wastes will be considered low volume wastes.

8. This permit may be reopened to change, add or remove monitoring requirements and/or limitations based on an evaluation of whether the discharge, with respect to each pollutant parameter, causes, has the reasonable potential to cause or contributes to a water quality violation in accordance with Regulation 61-9.122.44(d) and the modification is in accordance with Regulation 61-9.122.62.

9. This permit may be reopened to change, add, or remove monitoring requirements and/or limitations based on an effective revision to 40 CFR Part 423. The permittee may also request a permit modification to move to a more stringent category as defined in 40 CFR 423, provided the permittee can meet the compliance dates of that more-stringent category.

10. Where the permit limitation in Part III is below the practical quantitation limit (PQL), the PQL and analytical method stated below shall be considered as being in compliance with the permit limit. Additionally, where the permit requires only monitoring and reporting (MR) in Part III, the PQL and analytical method stated below shall be used for reporting results.

Parameter	Analytical Method [1,2]	PQL [1,3]
Arsenic	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	5.0 µg/l
Copper	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	10 µg/l
Thallium	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	0.5 µg/l
Nickel	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	10 µg/l
Selenium	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	5.0 µg/l
Mercury	EPA 1669 (sampling); EPA 1631E (analysis)	0.0005 µg/l
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	50 µg/l

Notes:

[1] See Part II.J.4.

[2] The permittee may use another approved analytical method from the most recent version of 40 CFR Part 136 provided the SCDHEC-certified laboratory performing the analysis can achieve a PQL equal to, or lower than, the PQL listed above. The Permittee must receive written approval from the Department prior to using a method other than those specified above.

[3] If the permittee is using a PQL below the PQL listed above, then for purposes of reporting, the lower PQL shall be used in accordance with Part II.J.4.b.

11. Where a permittee continuously measures the pH of wastewater pursuant to a requirement or option in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued pursuant to section 402 of the Act, the permittee shall maintain the pH of such wastewater within the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines, except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:

    (a) The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and

    (b) No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

    For purposes of this section, an excursion is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines. (Secs. 301, 304, 306 and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq., as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, Pub. L. 95-217))

12. There shall be no discharge of Bottom Ash Transport Water (BATW). (See Part I.A.F and Part I.A.PP)

13. Unless authorized elsewhere in this permit, the permittee must meet the following requirements concerning maintenance chemicals for the following waste streams: once-through noncontact cooling water, cooling tower blowdown or recirculated cooling water, and boiler blowdown. Maintenance chemicals shall be defined as any man-induced additives that may be added to the 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. See Part III.A.3.b.

    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 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 the following documentation on-site for each maintenance chemical used. The information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

        i. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) including name, general composition, and aquatic toxicity information (i.e., NOEC or LC50) for each chemical used;
        ii. Quantity of each chemical used,
        iii. Frequency and location of use (including outfall to which it flows), and
        iv. Information, samples and/or calculations which demonstrate compliance with items (a) – (e) above.

    g. The permittee shall submit the information in (f) above with each permit renewal application.

    h. The Department may request submittal of the information in (f) above at any time to determine permit compliance and may modify this permit to include additional monitoring and/or limitations as necessary to protect water quality.

B. Whole Effluent Toxicity and Other Biological Requirements

    1. For the requirements identified in Part III.B.1:

        a. A 48-hour static acute toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part III.B Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements using a control and the acute test concentration (ATC) of **100%** and the following test concentrations: 0% (control), 50%, 60%, 71% and 84% effluent. The test shall be conducted using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as the test organism using EPA Method 2002.0 in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," EPA 821/R-02/012 (October 2002). The test shall be conducted at 25°C ±1°C.

b. If the test group *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival is less than the control group survival at the 0.05α level of a left-tailed Fisher's exact test, the test shall be deemed a failure.

c. The permittee must report on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) whether the test passes or fails at the specified ATC. If the test fails, the number "1" shall be placed on the DMR. If the test passes, the number "0" shall be placed on the DMR. If more than one test is performed during a monitoring period (including tests from split samples), the worst-case result shall be reported on the DMR. The DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting) shall also be completed and submitted concurrently with the DMR.

d. A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 2002.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted.

e. All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted on the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting) in accordance with Part II.L.4. In addition, results from all invalid tests must be included with this DMR Attachment, including lab control data. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling toxicity tests so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid test results for each monitoring period.

f. The permittee is responsible for reporting a valid test during each monitoring period. However, the Department acknowledges that invalid tests may occur. All of the following conditions must be satisfied for the permittee to be in compliance with Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing requirements for a particular monitoring period when a valid test was not obtained.

   (1) A minimum of five (5) tests have been conducted which were invalid in accordance with Part V.B.1.d above;

   (2) The data and results of all invalid tests are to be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting);

   (3) At least one additional State-certified laboratory is used after two (2) consecutive invalid tests were determined by the first laboratory. The laboratory ID number(s) of the additional lab(s) shall be reported via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting); and

   (4) A valid test was reported during each of the previous three reporting periods.

   If these conditions are satisfied, the permittee may enter "*3" in the appropriate boxes on the toxicity DMR and add the statement to the 'General Reports Comments' section of the DMR that "*3" indicates invalid tests."

g. This permit may be modified based on new information that supports a modification in accordance with Regulation 61-9.122.62 and Regulation 61-68.D.

2. For the requirements identified in Part III.B.2:

   a. A *Ceriodaphnia dubia* three brood chronic toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part III.B, Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements, using the chronic test concentration (CTC) of **3%** and the following test concentrations: 0% (control),1%, 10%, 32% and 100% effluent. The permittee may add additional test concentrations without prior authorization from the Department provided that the test begins with at least 10 replicates in each concentration and all data is used to determine permit compliance.

   b. The test shall be conducted using EPA Method 1002.0 in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/013 (October 2002).

   c. The permittee shall use the linear interpolation method described in "Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/013 (October 2002), Appendix M to estimate the percent effect at the CTC according to the equations in d below.

   d. The linear interpolation estimate of percent effect is $\left(1-\frac{M_{CTC}}{M_1}\right)*100$ if the CTC is a tested concentration. Otherwise, it is $\left(1-\frac{M_J-\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*C_J+\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*CTC}{M_1}\right)*100.$

   e. A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 1002.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted.

   f. All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting) in accordance with Part II.L.4. In addition, results from all invalid tests must be included with this DMR Attachment, including lab control data. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling toxicity tests so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid test results for each monitoring period.

   g. The permittee is responsible for reporting a valid test during each monitoring period. However, the Department acknowledges that invalid tests may occur. All of the following conditions must be satisfied for the permittee to be in compliance with Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing requirements for a particular monitoring period when a valid test was not obtained.

      (1) A minimum of three (3) tests have been conducted which were invalid in accordance with Part V.B.1.e above;

      (2) The data and results of all invalid tests are to be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting);

(3) At least one additional State-certified laboratory was used after two (2) consecutive invalid tests were determined by the first laboratory. The laboratory ID number(s) of the additional lab(s) shall be reported via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting); and

(4) A valid test was reported during each of the previous three reporting periods.

If these conditions are satisfied, the permittee may enter "*3" in the appropriate boxes on the toxicity DMR and add the statement to the 'General Reports Comments' Section of the DMR that "*3 indicates invalid tests."

h. This permit may be modified based on new information that supports a modification in accordance with Regulation 61-9.122.62 and Regulation 61-68.D.

C. Groundwater Requirements

(See Part III.C for Groundwater Monitoring Requirements)

D. Sludge Requirements

1. All waste oil and solid and hazardous waste shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Land and Waste Management of SCDHEC.

2. The on-site landfill will receive material in accordance with the Solid Waste Class 3 Landfill Permit LF3-00042, which includes CCR material from wastewater surface impoundments and sludge from wastewater treatment systems.

3. The permittee shall receive approval from the Solid Waste Permitting and Monitoring Section prior to sending any CCR material reclaimed from wastewater surface impoundments to a new landfill that has not previously received the material for disposal, unless the receiving facility approves the material for disposal in accordance with their approved Solid Waste Assessment and Implementation Plan (SWAIP), or a new beneficial reuse project.

4. The permittee shall receive approval from the Industrial Wastewater Permitting Section prior to sending any CCR material reclaimed from wastewater surface impoundments to a facility that has not been previously approved to receive the material for disposal, or beneficial reuse.

5. Written approval from the Department must be obtained prior to disposal of other sludges or use of other sludge disposal methods.

E. Other Conditions

1. The FGD wastewater treatment system is assigned a classification of **Group IV-Physical/Chemical**. This classification will require the performance of routine daily treatment plant inspections by a certified operator with a **Grade A-Physical/Chemical** or higher certificate. (Outfall 02E)

2. The LVW wastewater treatment systems are assigned a classification of **Group I-Physical/Chemical**. This classification will require the performance of routine daily treatment plant inspections by a certified operator with a **Grade D-Physical/Chemical** or higher certificate.

3. The permittee shall maintain an all-weather access road to the wastewater treatment plant and appurtenances at all times.

4. The permittee shall monitor all Outfalls for all effluent parameters consistent with conditions established by this permit in the first calendar week of each month in which sampling is required, unless otherwise approved by this Department. Due to potential interference for low-level mercury collection per EPA Method 1669, immediately follow a storm event or during a rain event, sampling may be performed on the next dry weather workday (i.e., Monday through Friday) and noted on the DMR. If this day falls on a holiday, sampling shall be conducted on the next business day. If no discharge occurs on this day, 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, except 30-day rolling average of Daily Flow Volume and Number of Events for Outfall 02F. Additional monitoring as necessary to meet the frequency requirements of this permit shall be performed by the permittee.

5. The permittee shall continue to maintain a Best Management Practices (BMP) 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 plans and/or procedures which constitute an equivalent BMP. Sources of such discharges may include materials storage areas; in-plant transfer, process and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; plant site runoff; and sludge and waste disposal areas. The BMP plan shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices, shall be documented in narrative form, and shall include any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. The BMP plan shall be maintained at the plant site and shall be available for inspection by EPA and Department personnel.

6. The company shall notify the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control in writing no later than sixty (60) days prior to instituting use of any additional maintenance chemicals. (This condition excludes chemical metal cleaning wastes (CMCW) which are managed in accordance with Part V.A.7.). Notification shall include:

   a. Name and general composition of the maintenance chemical
   b. Quantities to be used
   c. Frequency of use
   d. Proposed discharge concentration
   e. EPA registration number, if applicable
   f. Aquatic toxicity information

7. The permittee shall not store coal, soil nor other similar erodible materials in a manner in which runoff is uncontrolled, nor conduct construction activities in a manner which produces uncontrolled runoff unless such uncontrolled runoff has been specifically approved by SCDHEC. "Uncontrolled" shall mean without sedimentation basin or other controls approved by SCDHEC.

8. Intake screen backwash water may be discharged from this facility.

9. To reduce the pollutants in stormwater associated with industrial activity that is discharged through outfalls 001 and 002, the permittee shall maintain good housekeeping measures for all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollution. General housekeeping measures include cleaning of areas where material/debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; regular site grading to maintain/improve swales, buffers, etc.; sweeping/brushing impervious areas; regular cleaning/maintenance of drainage ditches to ensure proper site drainage. Other stormwater outfalls that are not combined with wastewater should be covered under the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity via number SCR003832.

10. The permittee shall certify that the pond(s) provide(s) the necessary minimum wet weather detention volume to contain the combined volume of all direct rainfall, all rainfall runoff to the pond resulting from the 10-year 24-hour rainfall event, and maximum dry weather plant waste flows which could occur during a 24-hr period. This volume shall be calculated between the top of the sediment level and the minimum overflow discharge elevation. All data necessary to support this certification shall be maintained on-site and shall be available for inspection by SCDHEC personnel. The certification shall be submitted with each permit renewal application.

11. Until such time as the Department makes a final best technology available (BTA) determination for the cooling water intake structure, the permittee shall comply with the interim BTA requirements of rotating and cleaning the intake screens weekly (Monday-Friday) from January-September and daily during the fall (October-December) and the manual function check will be performed weekly during intake withdrawal operation. This is not required when the system is inoperable due to maintenance requirements.

12. Nothing in this permit authorizes “take” for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act. For the purposes of this condition, "take" is defined in the Endangered Species Act to mean “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct."

13. a. An electric generating unit shall qualify as a low utilization electric generating unit or permanently ceasing the combustion of coal by December 31, 2028, if such qualification would have been demonstrated absent the following qualifying event:

    (1) An emergency order issued by the Department of Energy under Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act,

    (2) A reliability must run agreement issued by a Public Utility Commission, or

    (3) Any other reliability-related order or agreement issued by a competent electricity regulator (e.g., an independent system operator) which results in that electric generating unit operating in a way not contemplated when the certification was made; or

(4) The operation of the electric generating unit was necessary for load balancing in an area subject to a declaration under 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., that there exists:

(i) An "Emergency," or
(ii) A "Major Disaster," and
(iii) That load balancing was due to the event that caused the "Emergency" or "Major Disaster" in paragraph (a)(4) of this section to be declared,

b. Any facility providing the required documentation pursuant to 40 CFR 423.19(g) may avail itself of the protections of this permit condition.

14. CCR Surface Impoundment Requirements

a. *CCR Surface Impoundment Operation and Maintenance*

(1) CCR surface impoundments used to hold or treat wastewater shall be operated and maintained to minimize the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State, except as authorized under this permit.

(2) Operation and maintenance of these types of impoundments shall be in accordance with Regulation 61-9.122, the South Carolina Pollution Control Act and all other relevant State and Federal regulations, including 40 CFR 257 Subpart D.

b. *CCR Surface Impoundment Inspections*

(1) CCR surface impoundments shall be inspected weekly (i.e. at intervals not exceeding seven days) by qualified personnel with knowledge and training in impoundment integrity. In addition, impoundments shall be inspected annually by a qualified, State-registered professional engineer.

(2) Inspections shall, at a minimum, include the following: observations of dams, dikes and toe areas for erosion, cracks or bulges, seepage, or wet or soft soil; changes in geometry, the depth and elevation of the impounded water, sediment or slurry, or freeboard; changes in vegetation such as overly lush, dead or unnaturally tilted vegetation or trees or other vegetation growing in or on the basin or basin dikes; animal burrows; changes to liners (if applicable); spillway integrity; and any other changes which may indicate a potential compromise to impoundment integrity. When practicable, piezometers or other instrumentation may be installed as a means to aid monitoring of basin integrity. If piezometers or other monitoring devices are installed, inspections should include the monitoring devices and the associated records.

(3) Additional inspection requirements for a qualified person or qualified, State-registered professional engineer, as designated below, are as follows:

(i) Inspections by a qualified person:

(A) At intervals not exceeding seven days, inspect for any appearances of actual or potential structural weakness and other conditions which are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the operation or safety of the CCR unit;

(B) At intervals not exceeding seven days, inspect the discharge of all outlets of hydraulic structures which pass underneath the base of the surface impoundment or through the dike of the CCR unit for abnormal discoloration, flow or discharge of debris or sediment; and

(C) At intervals not exceeding 30 days, monitor all CCR unit instrumentation.

(D) The results of the inspection by a qualified person must be recorded in the facility's operating record as required by 40 CFR 257.105(g)(5).

(ii) Annual inspections by a qualified, State-registered professional engineer:

(A) Impoundments shall be inspected annually by a qualified, State-registered professional engineer to ensure that the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the CCR unit is consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering standards.

(a) A review of available information regarding the status and condition of the CCR unit, including, but not limited to, files available in the operating record (e.g., CCR unit design and construction information required by 40 CFR 257.73(c)(1) and 257.74(c)(1), previous periodic structural stability assessments required under 40 CFR 257.73(d) and 257.74(d), the results of inspections by a qualified person, and results of previous annual inspections);

(b) A visual inspection of the CCR unit to identify signs of distress or malfunction of the CCR unit and appurtenant structures; and

(c) A visual inspection of any hydraulic structures underlying the base of the CCR unit or passing through the dike of the CCR unit for structural integrity and continued safe and reliable operation.

(B) Inspection report. The qualified professional engineer must prepare a report following each inspection that addresses the following:

(a) Any changes in geometry of the impounding structure since the previous annual inspection;

(b) The location and type of existing instrumentation and the maximum recorded readings of each instrument since the previous annual inspection;

(c) The approximate minimum, maximum, and present depth and elevation of the impounded water and CCR since the previous annual inspection;

(d) The storage capacity of the impounding structure at the time of the inspection;

(e) The approximate volume of the impounded water and CCR at the time of the inspection;

(f) Any appearances of an actual or potential structural weakness of the CCR unit, in addition to any existing conditions that are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the operation and safety of the CCR unit and appurtenant structures; and

(g) Any other change(s) which may have affected the stability or operation of the impounding structure since the previous annual inspection.

c. Impoundment Compromises – Corrective Measures

(1) Imminent Failure: Within 24 hours of discovering changes (e.g., significant increases in seepage or seepage carrying sediment) that indicate an imminent threat to the structural integrity of the impoundment, the permittee shall begin procedures to remediate the problem, if remediation is determined to be necessary.

(2) Potentially Significant Compromise: Within 24 hours after discovering any indication of a potentially significant compromise to the structural integrity of the impoundment, such as the formation of large cracks, slumping, or new wet areas not related to recent precipitation, the permittee shall begin corrective measures to remediate the problem.

(3) Other Compromises: As soon as feasible, after first observing any other issues which may have long term impacts on the structural integrity of the impoundment, such as trees growing on the impoundment (or impoundment dikes) or vegetation blocking spillways, culverts or other drainage pathways, the permittee shall begin corrective measures to remediate the problem.

d. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for CCR Surface Impoundments

(1) Within twenty-four (24) hours of discovering any changes that may be signs of an imminent impoundment failure, the permittee shall provide oral notification to the local DHEC office per Part II.L.5(a). Within 5 days of discovering any changes in the impoundment that indicate an imminent impoundment failure or a potentially significant compromise to the structural integrity, the permittee must notify the Department in writing at the address in Part II.L.4(a)(4) describing the findings of the inspection, corrective measures taken or planned, and a timeline for implementation of the planned measures.

(2) The permittee shall **submit an annual report** stamped and signed by a qualified, State-registered professional engineer to the Department summarizing findings of all monitoring activities, inspections, and remediation measures pertaining to the structural integrity and operation and maintenance of CCR surface impoundments. The report shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Part II.L.4(a)(4).

(3) With regard to other issues which may have long term impacts on integrity, such as trees growing in or on the impoundment or impoundment dikes or vegetation blocking spillways, a report documenting the corrective measures taken, or if additional time is necessary to remediate the issue(s), a plan to address these issues, shall be submitted to the Department within 45 days of discovery (or 45 days of the effective date of the permit if the condition already exists). A discussion of the need for remedial action in these situations shall be included in the plan. The report shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Part II.L.4(a)(4).

(4) The permittee shall maintain records of all inspection and maintenance activities, including corrective actions made in response to inspections and all other activities undertaken to repair or maintain the impoundment. Additionally, the permittee shall maintain the applicable certification records of the personnel that conducted CCR surface impoundment inspections. All records shall be kept on site and made available to State or Federal inspectors upon request.

(5) All pertinent impoundment permits, design, construction, operation, and maintenance information, including but not limited to plans, geotechnical and structural integrity studies, copies of permits, associated certifications by a qualified inspector, regulatory approvals, and other pertinent information, shall be kept on site and made available to State or Federal inspectors upon request.

e. *Permit Re-opener:* This permit may be reopened to incorporate additional or more stringent requirements pertaining to the operation and maintenance of CCR surface impoundments.

15. Outfall 02F Requirements for Bottom Ash Purge Water

a. When no maintenance activities listed in b. below occur during any part of the 30-day period used to calculate the 30-day rolling average, the daily maximum 30-day rolling average shall not exceed zero gallons per day.

b. Maintenance activities possibly resulting in the discharge of bottom ash purge water and the amount of water generated consist of the following:

(1) Bottom Ash Hopper Blowdown - up to 59,840 (71,808*) gallons assuming an outage where two units require a bottom a bottom ash hopper cleanout (29,920 (35,904*) gallons per hopper cleanout)
(2) Overflow Tank/Bottom Ash Service Water Tank Maintenance – 227,471 (272,965*) gallons
*Additional 20% to account for practical variations from these estimates, additional volumes of water needed for cleaning/maintenance activities and flow meter error.

c. When a maintenance event listed in b. above occurs during any part of the 30-day period used to calculate the rolling average, the daily maximum 30-day rolling average flow shall not exceed one thirtieth of the volume described in b. above for that maintenance activity. If multiple maintenance events listed in b. above occur during any part of the 30-day period used to calculate the rolling average, the daily maximum 30-day rolling average limitation shall be increased accordingly.

d. The permittee shall report on the DMR attachment, "DMR Attachment other than Toxicity," the following information for each day of the month for which the DMR is submitted.

(1) The bottom ash purge water discharge flow in gallons per day
(2) The 30-day rolling average flow of the bottom ash purge water flow in gallons per day
(3) The limitation on the daily maximum 30-day rolling average flow of the bottom ash purge water flow in gallons per day as determined in accordance with Part III.A.11 and Part V.E.15.a, and c. above.

(4) If the daily maximum limitation on the 30-day rolling average flow of bottom ash purge water is increased, a brief description of the circumstances that resulted in the increase to the limitation (e.g. "bottom ash overflow tank outage", or "one inch rainfall event introducing 5,000 gallons to the bottom ash system")
(5) A "yes" or "no" answer to the question, "Does the daily maximum 30-day rolling average of the flow of bottom ash purge water exceed the limitation?"

e. In accordance with 40 CFR 423.13(k)(2)(i)(B), the total volume discharged shall be reduced or eliminated to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically achievable in light of best industry practice.