



**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER
FACILITIES**

NPDES PERMIT NO: PA0047325 A-1

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 *et seq.* ("the Act") and Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, as amended, 35 P.S. Section 691.1 *et seq.*,

**Susquehanna Nuclear LLC
769 Salem Boulevard
Berwick, PA 18603-6828**

is authorized to discharge from a facility known as **Susquehanna Steam Electric Station**, located in **Salem Township, Luzerne County**, to **Unnamed Tributary to Susquehanna River** in Watershed(s) **5-B** in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts A, B and C hereof.

THIS PERMIT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON September 21, 2015

THIS PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT ON August 31, 2016

The authority granted by this permit is subject to the following further qualifications:

1. If there is a conflict between the application, its supporting documents and/or amendments and the terms and conditions of this permit, the terms and conditions shall apply.
2. Failure to comply with the terms, conditions or effluent limitations of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. 40 CFR 122.41(a)
3. A complete application for renewal of this permit, or notice of intent to cease discharging by the expiration date, must be submitted to DEP at least 180 days prior to the above expiration date (unless permission has been granted by DEP for submission at a later date), using the appropriate NPDES permit application form. 40 CFR 122.41(b), 122.21(d)

In the event that a timely and complete application for renewal has been submitted and DEP is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to reissue the permit before the above expiration date, the terms and conditions of this permit, including submission of the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), will be automatically continued and will remain fully effective and enforceable against the discharger until DEP takes final action on the pending permit application. 25 Pa. Code 92a.7 (b), (c)

4. This NPDES permit does not constitute authorization to construct or make modifications to wastewater treatment facilities necessary to meet the terms and conditions of this permit.

DATE PERMIT ISSUED September 21, 2015

ISSUED BY _____

**Michael D. Bedrin
Regional Director
Northeast Regional Office**

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. A. For Outfall 070, Latitude 41° 5' 35.91", Longitude 76° 8' 10.72", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Discharging to Lake Took-a-While

which receives wastewater from Stormwater from S-2 Sedimentation Pond

- The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 21, 2015 through August 31, 2016.
- Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements, Footnotes and Supplemental Information).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	XXX	report	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	report	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	report	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 070

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. B. For Outfall 071, Latitude 41° 5' 14.56", Longitude 76° 7' 53.93", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Discharging to Susquehanna River

which receives wastewater from Cooling tower blowdown

- The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 21, 2015 through August 31, 2016.
- Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements, Footnotes and Supplemental Information).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	report	report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	9.0		1/day	Grab
Free Available Chlorine	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.2	XXX	0.5	1/day	Grab
Total Chromium	XXX	XXX	XXX	0.2	0.2	XXX	1/year	8-Hr Composite
Total Zinc	XXX	XXX	XXX	1.0	1.0	XXX	1/year	8-Hr Composite

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 071

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. C. For Outfall 072, Latitude 41° 5' 30.00", Longitude 76° 8' 45.00", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Discharging to Lake Took-a-While

which receives wastewater from Service and Administration Building Low Volume Waste Sump

- The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 21, 2015 through August 31, 2016.
- Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements, Footnotes and Supplemental Information).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	report	report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Daily when Discharging	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	Daily when Discharging	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	30	100	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	15.0	20.0	30.0	1/quarter	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 072

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. D. For Outfall 073, Latitude 41° 5' 30.00", Longitude 76° 8' 45.00", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Discharging to Lake Took-a-While

which receives wastewater from Unit #1 Turbine Building Low Volume Waste Sump

- The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 21, 2015 through August 31, 2016.
- Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements, Footnotes and Supplemental Information).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	report	report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Daily when Discharging	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	Daily when Discharging	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	30	100	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	15.0	20.0	30.0	1/quarter	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 073

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. E. For Outfall 074, Latitude 41° 5' 30.00", Longitude 76° 8' 45.00", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Discharging to Lake Took-a-While

which receives wastewater from Unit #2 Turbine Building Low Volume Waste Sump

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 21, 2015 through August 31, 2016.
2. Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements, Footnotes and Supplemental Information).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	report	report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Daily when Discharging	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	Daily when Discharging	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	30.0	100.0	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	15.0	20.0	30.0	1/quarter	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 074

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. F. For Outfall 075, Latitude 41° 5' 41.16", Longitude 76° 8' 4.44", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Discharging to Lake Took-a-While

which receives wastewater from _____ Stormwater from Peach Stand Pond

- The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 21, 2015 through August 31, 2016.
- Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements, Footnotes and Supplemental Information).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	XXX	report	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	report	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	report	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 075

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. G. For Outfall 079, Latitude 41° 5' 15.78", Longitude 76° 7' 53.54", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Discharging to Susquehanna River

which receives wastewater from Sewage Treatment Plant

- The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 21, 2015 through August 31, 2016.
- Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements, Footnotes and Supplemental Information).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/day	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	XXX	XXX	XXX	1.0	XXX	2.0	1/day	Grab
CBOD5	XXX	XXX	XXX	25	XXX	50	1/month	8-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	30	XXX	60	1/month	8-Hr Composite
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	1,000	1/month	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2000 Geo Mean	XXX	10,000	1/month	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 079

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I. H. For Outfall 080, Latitude 41° 5' 48.55", Longitude 76° 8' 5.12", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Discharging to Lake Took-a-While

which receives wastewater from Stormwater from the C-1 Pond

- The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 21, 2015 through August 31, 2016.
- Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements, Footnotes and Supplemental Information).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	XXX	report	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	report	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	report	XXX	XXX	1/year	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 080

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. I. For Outfall 371, Latitude 41° 5' 30.00", Longitude 76° 8' 30.00", River Mile Index _____, Stream Code _____

Discharging to Outfall 071

which receives wastewater from Neutralization Basin

- The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from September 21, 2015 through August 31, 2016.
- Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements, Footnotes and Supplemental Information).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) ⁽¹⁾		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum ⁽²⁾ Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	report	report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Daily when Discharging	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	XXX	XXX	XXX	30	100	XXX	Monthly When Discharging	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	15.0	20.0	XXX	1/year	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s):

at Outfall 371

**PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
(Continued)**

Additional Requirements

The discharger may not discharge floating materials, scum, sheen, or substances that result in deposits in the receiving water. Except as provided for in the permit, the discharger may not discharge foam, oil, grease, or substances that produce an observable change in the color, taste, odor, or turbidity of the receiving water. 25 Pa. Code 92a.41(c)

Footnotes

(1) When sampling to determine compliance with mass effluent limitations, the discharge flow at the time of sampling must be measured and recorded.

(2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged, and it may be advantageous in dem

II. DEFINITIONS

At Outfall (XXX) means a sampling location in outfall line XXX below the last point at which wastes are added to outfall line (XXX), or where otherwise specified.

Average refers to the use of an arithmetic mean, unless otherwise specified in this permit. 40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(iii)

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution to surface waters of the Commonwealth. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. 25 Pa. Code 92a.2

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i)

Calendar Week is defined as the seven consecutive days from Sunday through Saturday, unless the permittee has been given permission by DEP to provide weekly data as Monday through Friday based on showing excellent performance of the facility and a history of compliance. In cases when the week falls in two separate months, the month with the most days in that week shall be the month for reporting.

Clean Water Act means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. (33 U.S.C.A. §§1251 to 1387).

Chemical Additive means the chemicals that are used to control corrosion, algae, slime, fouling, oxygen or other blow down discharges in systems within a facility that might be present in its wastewater discharge. Other chemicals that would be included in this category include by are not limited to polymers, water softeners, flocculants, coagulants, emulsion breakers, dispersants, other oxygen scavenger or possible known carcinogens.

Composite Sample (for all except GC/MS volatile organic analysis) means a combination of individual samples (at least eight for a 24-hour period or four for an 8-hour period) of at least 100 milliliters (mL) each obtained at spaced time intervals during the compositing period. The composite must be flow-proportional; either the volume of each individual sample is proportional to discharge flow rates, or the sampling interval is proportional to the flow rates over the time period used to produce the composite. EPA Form 2C

Composite Sample (for GC/MS volatile organic analysis) consists of at least four aliquots or grab samples collected during the sampling event (not necessarily flow proportioned). The samples must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis and then one analysis is performed. EPA Form 2C

Daily Average Temperature means the average of all temperature measurements made, or the mean value plot of the record of a continuous automated temperature recording instrument, either during a calendar day or during the operating day if flows are of a shorter duration.

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. 25 Pa. Code 92a.2 and 40 CFR 122.2

Daily Maximum Discharge Limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge."

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) means the DEP or EPA supplied form(s) for the reporting of self-monitoring results by the permittee. 40 CFR 122.2

Estimated Flow means any method of liquid volume measurement based on a technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge including, but not limited to, pump capabilities, water meters and batch discharge volumes.

Geometric Mean means the average of a set of n sample results given by the nth root of their product.

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Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 mL collected at a randomly selected time over a period not to exceed 15 minutes. EPA Form 2C

Hazardous Substance means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act. 40 CFR 122.2

Immersion Stabilization (i-s) means a calibrated device is immersed in the wastewater until the reading is stabilized.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation means the highest allowable discharge of a concentration or mass of a substance at any one time as measured by a grab sample. 25 Pa. Code 92a.2

Measured Flow means any method of liquid volume measurement, the accuracy of which has been previously demonstrated in engineering practice, or for which a relationship to absolute volume has been obtained.

Monthly Average Discharge Limitation means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.

Non-contact Cooling Water means water used to reduce temperature which does not come in direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product (other than heat), or finished product.

Severe Property Damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that 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. 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(ii)

Stormwater means the runoff from precipitation, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. 25 Pa. Code 92a.2

Stormwater Associated With Industrial Activity means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant, and as defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) (i) - (ix) & (xi) and 25 Pa. Code 92a.2.

Total Dissolved Solids means the total dissolved (filterable) solids as determined by use of the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

Toxic Pollutant means those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains may, on the basis of information available to DEP cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions, including malfunctions in reproduction, or physical deformations in these organisms or their offspring. 25 Pa. Code 92a.2

III. SELF-MONITORING, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

A. Representative Sampling 40 CFR 122.4(j)(1)

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

2. Records Retention 40 CFR 122.41(j)(2)

Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sludge use and disposal activities which shall be retained for a period of at least 5 years, all records of monitoring activities and results (including all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation and calibration and maintenance records), copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit shall be retained by the permittee for 3 years from the date of the sample measurement, report or application. The 3-year period shall be extended as requested by DEP or the EPA Regional Administrator.

3. Recording of Results 40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

- a. The exact place, date and time of sampling or measurements.
- b. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurements.
- c. The date(s) the analyses were performed.
- d. The person(s) who performed the analyses.
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and the associated detection level.
- f. The results of such analyses.

4. Test Procedures 40 CFR 122.41(j)(4)

Facilities that test or analyze environmental samples used to demonstrate compliance with this permit shall be in compliance with laboratory accreditation requirements of Act 90 of 2002 (27 Pa. C.S. §§4101-4113) and 25 Pa. Code Chapter 252, relating to environmental laboratory accreditation. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall be those 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 40 CFR Part 503 or Subpart J of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 271), or alternate test procedures approved pursuant to those parts, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

5. Quality/Assurance/Control

In an effort to assure accurate self-monitoring analyses results:

- a. The permittee, or its designated laboratory, shall participate in the periodic scheduled quality assurance inspections conducted by DEP and EPA. 40 CFR 122.41(e), 122.41(i)(3)
- b. The permittee, or its designated laboratory, shall develop and implement a program to assure the quality and accurateness of the analyses performed to satisfy the requirements of this permit, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136. 40 CFR 122.41(j)(4)

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all wastewater treatment and control facilities, and the quantity and quality of the discharge(s) as specified in this permit. 40 CFR 122.41(e) and 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)

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2. Unless instructed otherwise in Part C of this permit, properly completed DMR(s) must be received by the agency(ies) below within 28 days after the end of each reporting period. The permittee shall complete all Supplemental Reporting forms (Supplemental DMRs) provided by DEP in this permit (or an approved equivalent), and submit the signed, completed forms as an attachment to the DMR(s). If the permittee elects to use DEP's electronic DMR (eDMR) system, one electronic submission may be made for DMRs and Supplemental DMRs. If paper forms are used, the completed forms shall be mailed to:

Department of Environmental Protection
Water Management Program
2 Public Square
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701-1915

NPDES Enforcement Branch (3WP42)
Office of Permits & Enforcement
Water Protection Division
U.S. EPA - Region III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

3. If the permittee elects to begin using DEP's eDMR system to submit DMRs required by the permit, the permittee shall, to assure continuity of business operations, continue using the eDMR system to submit all DMRs and Supplemental Reports required by the permit, unless the following steps are completed to discontinue use of eDMR:
 - a. The permittee shall submit written notification to the regional office that issued the permit that it intends to discontinue use of eDMR. The notification shall be signed by a principal executive officer or authorized agent of the permittee.
 - b. The permittee shall continue using eDMR until the permittee receives written notification from DEP's Central Office that the facility has been removed from the eDMR system, and electronic report submissions are no longer expected.
4. The completed DMR Form shall be signed and certified by either of the following applicable persons, as defined in 25 Pa. Code 92a.22:
 - For a corporation - by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or an authorized representative, if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the NPDES form originates.
 - For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency - by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

If signed by a person other than the above, written notification of delegation of DMR signatory authority must be submitted to DEP in advance of or along with the relevant DMR form. 40 CFR 122.22(b)

5. If the permittee monitors any pollutant at monitoring points as designated by this permit, using analytical methods described in Part A III.A.4. herein, more frequently than the permit requires, the results of this monitoring shall be incorporated, as appropriate, into the calculations used to report self-monitoring data on the DMR. 40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(ii)

C. Reporting Requirements

1. Planned Changes 40 CFR 122.41(l)(1) - The permittee shall give notice to DEP as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:

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- 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 40 CFR §122.29(b).
- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit.
- c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's 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.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to DEP of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. 40 CFR 122.41(l)(2)

3. Unanticipated Noncompliance or Potential Pollution Reporting

- a. Immediate Reporting - The permittee shall immediately report any incident causing or threatening pollution in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Sections 91.33 and 92a.41(b).
 - (i) If, because of an accident, other activity or incident a toxic substance or another substance which would endanger users downstream from the discharge, or would otherwise result in pollution or create a danger of pollution or would damage property, the permittee shall immediately notify DEP by telephone of the location and nature of the danger. Oral notification to the Department is required as soon as possible, but no later than 4 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the incident causing or threatening pollution.
 - (ii) If reasonably possible to do so, the permittee shall immediately notify downstream users of the waters of the Commonwealth to which the substance was discharged. Such notice shall include the location and nature of the danger.
 - (iii) The permittee shall immediately take or cause to be taken steps necessary to prevent injury to property and downstream users of the waters from pollution or a danger of pollution and, in addition, within 15 days from the incident, shall remove the residual substances contained thereon or therein from the ground and from the affected waters of this Commonwealth to the extent required by applicable law.
- b. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6). These requirements include the following obligations:
 - (i) 24 Hour Reporting - The permittee shall orally report any noncompliance with this permit which may endanger health or the environment within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. 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;
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and
 - (3) Violation of the maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as being subject to the 24-hour reporting requirement. Note see 40 CFR 122.44(g)

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- (ii) Written Report - A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. 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.
- (iii) Waiver of Written Report - DEP may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the associated oral report has been received within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances which may endanger health or the environment. Unless such a waiver is expressly granted by DEP, the permittee shall submit a written report in accordance with this paragraph. 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(iii).

4. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraph C.3 of this section or specific requirements of compliance schedules, at the time DMRs are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph C.3.b. (ii) of this section. 40 CFR 122.41(l)(7)

D. Specific Toxic Pollutant Notification Levels (for Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Direct Dischargers) - The permittee shall notify DEP as soon as it knows or has reason to believe the following: 40 CFR 122.42(a)

- 1. That any activity has occurred, or will occur, which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge on a routine or frequent basis will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels." 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1)
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter.
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter for acrolein and acrylonitrile.
 - c. Five hundred micrograms per liter for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol.
 - d. One milligram per liter for antimony.
 - e. Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in this permit application.
 - f. Any other notification level established by DEP.
- 2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels": 40 CFR 122.42(a)(2)
 - a. Five hundred micrograms per liter.
 - b. One milligram per liter for antimony.
 - c. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application.
 - d. Any other notification level established by DEP.

PART B

I. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

- A. Compliance Schedules 25 Pa. Code 92a.51 and 40 CFR 122.47(a)
1. The permittee shall achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit within the time frames specified in this permit.
 2. The permittee shall submit reports of compliance or noncompliance, or progress reports as applicable, for any interim and final requirements contained in this permit. Such reports shall be submitted no later than 14 days following the applicable schedule date or compliance deadline. 40 CFR 122.47(a)(4)
- B. Permit Modification, Termination, or Revocation and Reissuance
1. This permit may be modified, terminated, or revoked and reissued during its term in accordance with Title 25 Pa. Code 92a.72 and 40 CFR 122.41(f).
 2. 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. 40 CFR 122.41(f)
 3. In the absence of DEP action to modify or revoke and reissue this permit, the permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time specified in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions. 40 CFR 122.41(a)(1)
- C. Duty to Provide Information
1. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, within a reasonable time, any information which DEP may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. 40 CFR 122.41(h)
 2. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. 40 CFR 122.41(h)
 3. 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 DEP, it shall promptly submit the correct and complete facts or information. 40 CFR 122.41(l)(8)
 4. Facility expansions, production increases, process modifications, or any change of wastestream, that may result in an increase of pollutants that have the potential to exceed ELGs or violate effluent limitations specified in the permit, or that may result in a new discharge, or a discharge of new or increased pollutants for which no effluent limitation has been issued, must be approved in writing by the Department before the permittee may commence the new or increased discharge, or change of wastestream. The Department will determine if a permittee will be required to submit a new permit application and obtain a new or amended permit before commencing the new or increased discharge, or change of wastestream. 25 Pa. Code 92a.24(a)
- D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain 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

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includes, but is not limited to, adequate laboratory controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision also includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the permittee, only when necessary to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. 40 CFR 122.41(e)

E. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge, sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. 40 CFR 122.41(d)

F. Bypassing

1. Bypassing Not Exceeding Permit Limitations - The permittee may allow a 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 in paragraphs two, three and four of this section. 40 CFR 122.41(m)(2)
2. Other Bypassing - In all other situations, bypassing is prohibited and DEP may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass unless:
 - a. A bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or "severe property damage." 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)
 - b. There are 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 backup 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. 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)
 - c. The permittee submitted the necessary notice required in F.4.a. and b. below. 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C)
3. DEP may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if DEP determines that it will meet the conditions listed in F.2. above. 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(ii)
4. 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 10 days before the bypass. 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i)
 - b. Unanticipated Bypass
 - (i) The permittee shall submit immediate notice of an unanticipated bypass causing or threatening pollution. The notice shall be in accordance with Part A III.C.3.a.
 - (ii) The permittee shall submit oral notice of any other unanticipated bypass within 24 hours, regardless of whether the bypass may endanger health or the environment or whether the bypass exceeds effluent limitations. The notice shall be in accordance with Part A III.C.3.b.

II. PENALTIES AND LIABILITY

A. Violations of Permit Conditions

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Any person violating Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act or any permit condition or limitation implementing such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act is subject to civil, administrative and/or criminal penalties as set forth in 40 CFR §122.41(a)(2).

Any person or municipality, who violates any provision of this permit; any rule, regulation or order of DEP; or any condition or limitation of any permit issued pursuant to the Clean Streams Law, is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties as set forth in Sections 602, 603 and 605 of the Clean Streams Law.

B. Falsifying Information

Any person who does any of the following:

- Falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit, or
- 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 noncompliance)

Shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine and/or imprisonment as set forth in *18 Pa.C.S.A § 4904* and 40 CFR §122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2).

C. Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance pursuant to Section 309 of the Clean Water Act or Sections 602, 603 or 605 of the Clean Streams Law.

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under the Clean Water Act and the Clean Streams Law.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the 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. 40 CFR 122.41(c)

III. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Right of Entry

Pursuant to Sections 5(b) and 305 of Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, and Title 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92a and 40 CFR §122.41(i), the permittee shall allow authorized representatives of DEP and EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law:

1. To 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; 40 CFR 122.41(i)(1)
2. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; 40 CFR 122.41(i)(2)

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3. To inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and 40 CFR 122.41(i)(3)
 4. To sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Clean Streams Law, any substances or parameters at any location. 40 CFR 122.41(i)(4)
- B. Transfer of Permits
1. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph 2 of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued, or a minor modification made to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act. 40 CFR 122.61(a)
 2. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph 1 of this section, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 - a. The current permittee notifies DEP at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in paragraph 2.b. of this section; 40 CFR 122.61(b)(1)
 - b. The notice includes the appropriate DEP transfer form signed by the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between them; 40 CFR 122.61(b)(2)
 - c. DEP does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2.b. of this section; and 40 CFR 122.61(b)(3)
 - d. The new permittee is in compliance with existing DEP issued permits, regulations, orders and schedules of compliance, or has demonstrated that any noncompliance with the existing permits has been resolved by an appropriate compliance action or by the terms and conditions of the permit (including compliance schedules set forth in the permit), consistent with 25 Pa. Code 92a.51 (relating to schedules of compliance) and other appropriate DEP regulations. 25 Pa. Code 92a.71
 3. In the event DEP does not approve transfer of this permit, the new owner or controller must submit a new permit application.
- C. Property Rights
- The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. 40 CFR 122.41(g)
- D. 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 a new permit. 40 CFR 122.21(d)
- E. Other Laws
- The issuance of this permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations.

IV. ANNUAL FEES

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Permittees shall pay an annual fee in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.62. The annual fee must be for the amount indicated in the following schedule and is due on each anniversary of the effective date of the most recent new or reissued permit. All flows listed in this section are annual average design flows. 25 Pa. Code 92a.62

Minor facility not covered by an ELG (Effluent Limitation Guideline)	\$500
Minor facility covered by an ELG	\$1,500
Major facility < 250 MGD (Million gallons per day)	\$5,000
Major facility ≥ 250 MGD	\$25,000
Stormwater Discharge	\$1,000
CAAP (Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facility)	\$0

As of the effective date of this permit, the facility covered by the permit is classified in the following fee category:

Major IW facility < 250 MGD.

Payment shall be remitted to DEP at the address below by the anniversary date. Checks should be made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

PA Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Standards and Facility Regulation
Re: Chapter 92a Annual Fee
P.O. Box 8466
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8466

PART C

I. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- A. Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination. Basis CFR Title 40 Part 423.12 (8)
- B. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid. Basis CFR Title 40 Part 423.12 (2)
- C. The term "Total Residual Chlorine" or (total residual oxidants for intake water with bromides) means the value obtained using the amperometric method for total residual chlorine described in 40 CFR Part 136.
- D. The term *low volume waste sources* means, taken collectively as if from one source, wastewater from all sources except those for which specific limitations are otherwise established in this part. Low volume wastes sources include, but are not limited to: wastewaters from wet scrubber air pollution control systems, ion exchange water treatment system, water treatment evaporator blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, boiler blowdown, floor drains, cooling tower basin cleaning wastes, and recirculating house service water systems. Sanitary and air conditioning wastes are not included.

- E. The term *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.
- F. The term *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.
- G. The term *once through cooling water* means water passed through the main cooling condensers in one or two passes for the purpose of removing waste heat.
- H. The term *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.
- I. The term *free available chlorine* shall mean the value obtained using the amperometric titration method for free available chlorine described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, page 112 (13th edition).
- J. The term *average concentration* as it relates to chlorine discharge means the average of analyses made over a single period of chlorine release which does not exceed two hours.
- K. Collected screenings, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be handled and disposed of in compliance with 25 Pa. Code, Chapters 75, and in a manner equivalent to the requirements indicated in Chapters 271, 273, 275, 283, and 285 (related to permits and requirements for landfilling, land application, incineration, and storage of sewage sludge), Federal Regulation 40 CFR 257, Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act of 1980, and the Federal Clean Water Act and its amendments.

The permittee is responsible to obtain or assure that contracted agents have all necessary permits and approvals for the handling, storage, transport, and disposal of solid waste materials generated as a result of wastewater treatment.

- L. The effluent limitations for Outfalls, 071, 072, 073, 074, and 079 were determined using effluent discharge rates of 13.89 MGD, 0.009 MGD, 0.008 MGD, 0.008MGD, and 0.080 MGD, respectively.
- M. Waterborne releases of radioactive material to unrestricted areas shall conform to criteria set forth in Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 50 Appendix I - "Numerical Guides for Design Objectives and Limiting Conditions for Operation to Meet the Criterion as Low as is Reasonably Achievable for Radioactive Material in Light - Water - Cooled Nuclear Reactor Effluents", as implemented through the Technical Specifications for the facility.

The facility operator shall provide the Department with copies of reports specifying the quantities of radioactive materials released to unrestricted areas in liquid/gaseous effluents.

The facility operator shall provide the Department with copies of reports of the results of environmental surveillance activities and other such reports as necessary for the estimation of the dose consequential to facility operation.

The above reports are to be forwarded to the following address:

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources
Bureau of Radiation Protection and Toxicology
P.O. Box 2063
Harrisburg, PA 17120

N. Treatment and Control of Zebra Mussels

Zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) are non-indigenous mollusks that are capable of extremely rapid reproduction. Since their accidental introduction into Lake St. Claire around 1986 zebra mussels have spread quickly into Pennsylvania and other Great Lakes states. With their potential for explosive reproduction, zebra mussels can cause plugging and serious physical damage to water intake pipes and pumping systems, and hence, represent a serious threat to many of the Commonwealth's water users.

In anticipation of the zebra mussels' inevitable spread throughout Pennsylvania, the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) initiated a monitoring program in 1991. As part of this monitoring program, the Department will be providing water users with an early warning of the zebra mussels advance. If and when zebra mussels are sighted in a particular basin, it is expected that many of the water users within that basin will seek approval from the Department for the use of molluscicides or other chemicals, including chlorine. Use of these chemicals, if not carefully evaluated and controlled, could pose a potential risk to the aquatic life. Given the zebra mussels' rapid reproduction and its potential to disrupt and damage the operations of municipal and industrial facilities, it is incumbent upon the Department to review all such requests in a timely fashion. As the routine 60-day review/approval period normally used for other chemical products and additives is not appropriate for handling requests for the treatment of zebra mussels, the Department will: 1) give those requests that involve the use of molluscicides priority over those requests that do not and 2) endeavor to review all such requests and notify the permittee of the results within 15 days after the requests are received. In cases where the permittee seeks immediate treatment the Department may, if circumstances warrant, grant emergency approval (by a letter) for the use of the requested molluscicide. Any requests for approval of chlorine to control the zebra mussels should be handled following the Department's chlorine policy.

To facilitate the approval process for the use of molluscicides, the DWQ will compile a list of all chemical additives currently being marketed for the control of zebra mussels and will collect toxicity data and other information on each product including: trade names, names and addresses of manufacturers, Material Safety Data Sheets or any other available information on mammalian or aquatic toxicological effects, bioassay data on whole product and active ingredients, recommended dosage rates, maximum allowable effluent concentration as a function of dilution ratio, analytical methods and detection levels, and pollutant fate and transportation rates if any. The DWQ expects to evaluate this information and determine the need for specific dosages or effluent limitations or other control requirements and provide guidance to the field permit writers before any requests for the use of these products are received from permittees.

In an effort to minimize the use of biocides, the Department will approve the short-term use of molluscicides only in those cases where it deems a zebra mussel invasion to be imminent. Moreover, the Department will strictly limit usage rates of all approved molluscicides to the minimum amount necessary to attain effective treatment. The Department does not view the use of molluscicides alone as an acceptable long-term solution to the zebra mussel problem. The Department will encourage permittees to develop and implement long-term comprehensive control strategy that consider physical, mechanical, and other types of controls in addition to molluscicides. The DWQ will keep the field offices informed of any new developments concerning the spread and control of zebra mussels as the information becomes available.

The use of chemicals for the control of mollusks may be permitted based upon the data submitted by the applicant and any information available to the Department. For approval of a new (first time use approval) chemical, the permittee generally be expected to follow the procedure outlined under Alternative 1 and submit the required data. Upon review by the Department, an approval of the chemical use with necessary monitoring and reporting requirements should be sent to the permittee. As a minimum, use of the permitted chemicals should be evaluated once every five years or at the next permit renewal whichever occurs first.

II. REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO STORMWATER OUTFALLS

A. Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

1. Except as provided in A.2, all discharges to stormwater outfalls 070, 075 and 080 shall be composed entirely of non-polluting stormwater.
2. The following non-polluting water discharges may be authorized, provided the discharge is in compliance with D.2.b: discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings, potable water sources including waterline flushings, irrigation drainage, lawn watering, routine external building washdown which does not use detergents or other compounds, pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used, air conditioning condensate, springs, uncontaminated groundwater, and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

B. Spills

This permit does not authorize the discharge of any polluting substances resulting from an on-site spill. Such spills shall be controlled through proper implementation of a PPC Plan as stated in Section C below.

C. Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plans

1. Development of Plan

Operators of facilities shall have developed a Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 91.34 and the "Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Environmental Emergency Response Plans". The PPC Plan shall identify potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the facility. In addition, the PPC Plan shall describe the BMPs that are to be used to reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges at the facility ensuring compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2. Non-Stormwater Discharges

- a. The PPC Plan shall contain a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing methods used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the stormwater discharge does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit that receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the PPC Plan shall indicate why the certification was not feasible. A discharger that is unable to provide the certification must notify the Department within 180 days of the effective date of this permit.

- b. Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in A.2. (authorized non-stormwater discharges) that are combined with stormwater discharges must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-stormwater component(s) of the discharge.
 3. Special Requirements for SARA Title III, Section 313 Facilities
 - a. Facilities subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 shall include in the PPC Plan a description of releases to land or water of Section 313 water priority chemicals that have occurred within the last three years. Each of the following shall be evaluated for the reasonable potential for contributing pollutants to runoff: loading and unloading operations, outdoor storage activities, outdoor manufacturing or processing activities, significant dust or particulate generating process, and on-site waste disposal practices. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants.
 - b. Engineering Certification. No stormwater PPC Plan for facilities subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 requirements for chemicals that are classified as "Section 313 water priority chemicals" shall be effective unless it has been reviewed by a Registered Professional Engineer and certified to by such Professional Engineer. A registered Professional Engineer shall recertify the PPC Plan every year thereafter. This certification may be combined with the required annual certification in C.4. By means of these certifications, the engineer, having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this part, shall attest that the storm water PPC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Such certification shall in no way relieve the owner or operator of a facility covered by the PPC Plan of the duty to prepare and fully implement such Plan.
4. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations and Record Keeping

Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at least once a year. Such evaluations shall include:

- a. Visual inspection and evaluation of areas contributing to a stormwater discharge for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural stormwater management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.
- b. Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the PPC plan, and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan shall be revised as appropriate within 15 days of such inspection and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after the inspection.
- c. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, using the DEP's Annual Inspection Form, shall be completed. When an annual inspection is conducted in lieu of monitoring, the permittee shall submit a completed and signed Annual Inspection Form, postmarked no later than 28 days after completion of the inspection, to the DEP regional office at the address provided in Part A,

Section III.B.2. of this permit. All other permittees shall retain the completed and signed form as part of the PPC Plan.

D. Stormwater Sampling and Reporting

1. If stormwater samples are required by this permit, they shall be collected as grab samples during the first 30 minutes but no later than 1 hour after the discharge resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable storm event.
2. When the discharger is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must submit, in lieu of sampling data, a description of why samples could not be collected, including available documentation of the event. This sampling waiver may not be used more than once during a two-year period.
3. Stormwater monitoring results shall be summarized on a DMR form and the Department's "Additional Information for the Reporting of Storm Water Monitoring" form.
4. When a facility has two or more outfalls that may reasonably be believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on a consideration of features and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee may sample one such outfall and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfalls.

Outfall 080 has been determined to be representative of Outfalls 070 and 075.

E. Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The permittee shall implement at least all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this permit is granted.

1. Ensure that all fuel tanks have secondary containment and leak detection; run-off from tank areas should be inspected and/or treated for oil and grease before discharge.
2. Use dust control and collection systems in all ash handling and transport systems.
3. Reclaim closed ash ponds and piles to minimize erosion and exposure to wind.
4. Develop and implement measures, including run-off controls, oil/water separation, etc., to minimize potential oil and grease contamination in runoff from rail transfer/switchyard areas.

III. CHEMICAL ADDITIVES

- A. Chemical additives to control corrosion, scaling, algae, slime, fouling, oxygen, etc., and blowdown discharge rates shall be managed by the permittee to ensure that toxic effects in the receiving stream are prevented. Usage rates shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to accomplish the intended purposes of chemical addition, and approval is limited to the chemicals and usage rates specified in the application or submitted pursuant to the following requirements.
- B. Whenever a change in chemical additives or increase in usage rates is desired by the permittee, a written notification in the format specified by the Department, shall be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to the proposed use of the chemical. For each proposed chemical or usage rate, the written notification, as a minimum, shall include the following:
 1. Trade names of additive.
 2. Name and address of additive manufacturer.
 3. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or other available information on mammalian or aquatic toxicological effects.

4. Bioassay data including the 96-hour LC50 on the whole product.
 5. Proposed average and maximum additive usage rates in lbs/day.
 6. A flow diagram showing the point of chemical addition and the affected outfalls.
 7. The expected concentration of the product at the final outfall.
 8. The product density for liquids (lb/gal) used to convert usage rate (gpd) to in-system concentrations (mg/l).
 9. The analytical test method that could be used to verify final discharge concentrations when the product is in use and the associated minimum analytical detection level (mg/l).
 10. Conditioned water discharge rate (blowdown rate) and duration (hours).
 11. Available data on the degradation of or decomposition of the additive in the aquatic environment.
 12. Any other data or information the permittee believes would be helpful to the Department in completing its review.
- C. Use of products or chemicals that contain one or more ingredients that are carcinogens is generally prohibited. Before proposing limited use of such products or chemicals, the permittee must first thoroughly investigate use of alternative products or chemicals to avoid the use of the carcinogens. If no suitable alternatives are available, the permittee must submit written documentation as part of the information required above, that demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that no suitable alternatives are available and that any carcinogen in the proposed chemical or product will not be detectable in the final effluent using the most sensitive analytical method available.
- D. Based on the information presented, the Department will determine within 60 days whether the existing NPDES permit must be amended to include specific effluent limitations for active ingredients or other control measures. When so required, the permittee will be advised within 60 days that a formal request for a permit amendment is required including a filing fee and Act 14 notices.
- E. If a permit amendment application is not requested, or approval/information request/denial of the proposal is not received within 60 days, the permittee may proceed with the use of the proposed chemical additive or usage rate.
- F. Accurate records of usage (name of additive, quantity added, date added) of any approved chemical additive and blowdown discharge volumes must be maintained and kept on site by the permittee, and submitted to the Department with Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). All correspondence and notifications related to the chemical additives and usage rates must also be kept on site with the required daily chemical usage records. If the notification is incomplete or the Department notifies the permittee that the proposed usage rate will cause violations of water quality standards, then use of the requested chemical additive or requested change in its usage rate is not authorized.

V. COOLING WATER INTAKE STRUCTURES

The purpose of Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is to establish the best technology available (BTA) for minimizing adverse environmental impacts associated with the use of cooling water intake structures.

As the operator of a facility with an existing cooling water intake structure, the following conditions apply:

- A. The design, location and operation of the facility's cooling water intake structure(s) must conform to requirements pursuant to Section 316(b) of the CWA and any state regulations effective at the time an appropriate BTA is approved by DEP.
- B. The location, design or capacity of the intake structure(s) may not be altered without prior approval of DEP.

- C. Changes to the location, design or capacity of the intake structure(s) may require an impingement and entrainment study.
- D. DEP has determined that the cooling water intake structure at Susquehanna Steam Electric Station reflects the BTA for minimizing adverse environmental impact by reducing the intake flow commensurate with closed-cycle recirculating cooling.