COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF POINT AND NON-POINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

NPDES PERMIT NO: PA0090948

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.*,

Veolia ES Chestnut Valley Landfill, Inc.
1184 McClellandtown Road
McClellandtown, PA 15458

is authorized to discharge from a facility known as **Veolia ES Chestnut Valley Landfill**, located in **German Township, Fayette County**, to **Unnamed Tributary of Dunlap Creek** in Watershed(s) **19-C** 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 **NOVEMBER 1, 2012**

THIS PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT ON **OCTOBER 31, 2017**

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)(2))

   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 OCTOBER 22, 2012 **ISSUED BY** /S/

Samuel C. Harper
Clean Water Program Manager
Southwest Regional Office

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

I. A. For Outfall 001 **, Latitude** 39° 54’ 8.00” **, Longitude** 79° 50’ 6.00” **, River Mile Index** 0.54 **, Stream Code** 40225

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary of Dunlap Creek

Type of Effluent: Treated landfill leachate, methane recovery well condensate, truck wash water, and drainage from the recycling process pad

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date.

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 and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) (2)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (3) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	0.05	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Continuous	Measured
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/week	Grab
BOD5	11	42	XXX	37	140	175	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids	8.1	26	XXX	27	88	110	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Dissolved Solids	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen May 1 - Oct 31	1.1	2.1	XXX	3.5	7.0	8.8	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Ammonia-Nitrogen Nov 1 - Apr 30	1.5	3.0	XXX	4.9	10	12.3	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) May 1 - Sep 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	200 Geo Mean	XXX	400	1/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100 ml) Oct 1 - Apr 30	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,000 Geo Mean	XXX	10,000	1/week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	0.15	0.23	XXX	0.49	0.76	1.14	1/week	Grab
Total Aluminum	0.33	0.66	XXX	1.1	2.2	2.8	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Antimony	0.005	0.008	XXX	0.018	0.028	0.045	1/week	24-Hr Composite

Outfall 001, Continued (from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date)

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) (2)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (3) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Total Arsenic	0.010	0.015	XXX	0.033	0.051	0.083	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Barium	1.2	2.4	XXX	4.0	8.0	10.0	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Boron	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Cobalt	0.013	0.025	XXX	0.042	0.084	0.105	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Copper	0.006	0.012	XXX	0.020	0.040	0.05	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Dissolved Iron	0.09	0.18	XXX	0.3	0.6	0.8	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Iron	0.45	0.90	XXX	1.5	3.0	3.8	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Lead	0.002	0.004	XXX	0.007	0.014	0.018	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Manganese	0.3	0.6	XXX	1.0	2.0	2.5	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Mercury	0.000033	0.000051	XXX	0.00011	0.00017	0.00028	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Nickel	0.034	0.068	XXX	0.114	0.228	0.285	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Selenium	0.003	0.006	XXX	0.011	0.022	0.028	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Total Zinc	0.033	0.060	XXX	0.11	0.20	0.28	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Phenol	0.005	0.008	XXX	0.015	0.026	0.038	1/week	24-Hr Composite
Benzoic Acid	0.021	0.036	XXX	0.071	0.120	0.178	1/week	24-Hr Composite
p-Cresol	0.004	0.007	XXX	0.014	0.025	0.035	1/week	24-Hr Composite
α-Terpineol	0.005	0.010	XXX	0.016	0.033	0.040	1/week	24-Hr Composite

Outfall 001, Continued (from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date)

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) (2)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (3) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Acetone	0.03	0.06	XXX	0.11	0.22	0.28	2/month	Grab
2-Hexanone	0.004	0.009	XXX	0.015	0.030	0.038	2/month	Grab
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	0.06	0.12	XXX	0.21	0.42	0.53	2/month	Grab
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.004	0.009	XXX	0.015	0.030	0.038	2/month	Grab
Total Xylenes	0.003	0.006	XXX	0.01	0.02	0.025	2/month	Grab

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

at Outfall 001

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

I. B. For Outfall 002 **, Latitude** 39° 53’ 46.00” **, Longitude** 79° 50’ 10.00” **, River Mile Index** 0.76 **, Stream Code** 40225

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary of Dunlap Creek

Type of Effluent: Storm water

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date.

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 and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) (2)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (3) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Total Iron (4)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab

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

at Outfall 002

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

I. C. For Outfall 003 **, Latitude** 39° 53’ 45.00” **, Longitude** 79° 50’ 9.00” **, River Mile Index** 0.76 **, Stream Code** 40225

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary of Dunlap Creek

Type of Effluent: Storm water

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date.

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 and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day) (2)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (3) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Total Iron (4)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab

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

at Outfall 003

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

Additional Requirements

The permittee may not discharge:

1. Floating solids, scum, sheen or substances that result in observed deposits in the receiving water. (25 Pa Code 92a.41(c))

2. Oil and grease in amounts that cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the waters of this Commonwealth or adjoining shoreline, or that exceed 15 mg/l as a daily average or 30 mg/l at any time (or lesser amounts if specified in this permit). (25 Pa. Code 92a.47(a)(7) and 95.2(2))

3. Substances in concentration or amounts sufficient to be inimical or harmful to the water uses to be protected or to human, animal, plant or aquatic life. (25 Pa Code 93.6(a))

4. Foam or substances that produce an observed change in the color, taste, odor or turbidity of the receiving water, unless those conditions are otherwise controlled through effluent limitations or other requirements in this permit. (25 Pa Code 92a.41(c))

Footnotes

(1) Treated wastewaters previously discharged from Outfall 001 were tied into the Greater Uniontown Joint Sewage Plant Authority in early 2012. Veolia is maintaining the Outfall 001 discharge authorization for the wastewaters identified on Page 2 of this NPDES permit as an alternative discharge pathway.

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

(3) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged, and it may be advantageous in demonstrating compliance, to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

(4) Refer to Part C, Condition VI for additional requirements.

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. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2 and 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.

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)

Hauled-In Wastes means any waste that is introduced into a treatment facility through any method other than a direct connection to the wastewater collection system. The term includes wastes transported to and disposed of within the treatment facility or other entry points within the collection system.

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. (25 Pa. Code 92a.2)

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

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity (40 CFR 122.41(j)(1)). Representative sampling includes the collection of samples during periods of adverse weather, changes in treatment plant performance and changes in treatment plant loading. If possible, effluent samples must be collected where the effluent is well mixed near the center of the discharge conveyance and at the approximate mid-depth point, where the turbulence is at a maximum and the settlement of solids is minimized.

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, unless a longer retention period is required by the permit. 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),122.44(i)(1))

2. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) must be completed in accordance with DEP's published DMR Instructions (3800-BPNPSM-0463). DMRs are based on calendar reporting periods. DMR(s) must be received by the agency(ies) specified in paragraph 3 below in accordance with the following schedule:

   - Monthly DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar month.

   - Quarterly DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar quarter, i.e., January 28, April 28, July 28, and October 28.

   - Semiannual DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar semiannual period, i.e., January 28 and July 28.

   - Annual DMRs must be received by January 28, unless Part C of this permit requires otherwise.

3. 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
   Clean Water Program
   400 Waterfront Drive
   Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745

4. 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.

5. 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))

6. 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 to Physical Facilities – The permittee shall give notice to DEP as soon as possible but no later than 30 days prior to planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. A permit under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 91 may be required for these situations prior to implementing the planned changes. A permit application, or other written submission to DEP, can be used to satisfy the notification requirements of this section.

   Notice is required 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 40 CFR §122.29(b). (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(i))

   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. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(ii))

   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. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(iii))

   d. The planned change may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(2))

   e. The facility is proposing an expansion or modifications to its treatment processes.

2. Planned Changes to Waste Stream – Under the authority of 25 Pa. Code 92a.24(a), the permittee shall provide notice to DEP as soon as possible but no later than 45 days prior to any changes in the volume or pollutant concentration of its influent waste stream as a result of indirect discharges or hauled-in wastes, as specified in paragraphs 2.a. and 2.b., below. Notice shall be provided on the "Planned Changes to Waste Stream" Supplemental Report (3800-FM-BPNPSM0482), available on DEP's web site. The permittee shall provide information on the quality and quantity of waste introduced into the facility, and any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the facility. The Report shall be sent via Certified Mail or other means to confirm DEP's receipt of the notification. DEP will determine if the submission of a new application and receipt of a new or amended permit is required.

   a. Introduction of New Pollutants (25 Pa. Code 92a.24(a))

      New pollutants are defined as parameters that meet one or more of the following criteria:

      (i) Were not detected in the facilities' influent waste stream as reported in the permit application, or were otherwise not analyzed in the influent and reported to DEP prior to permit issuance;

      (ii) Have not been previously approved to be included in the permittee's influent waste stream by DEP in writing.

      The permittee shall provide notification of the introduction of new pollutants in accordance with paragraph 2 above. The permittee may not authorize the introduction of new pollutants until the permittee receives DEP's written approval.

   b. Increased Loading of Approved Pollutants (25 Pa. Code 92a.24(a))

Approved pollutants are defined as parameters that meet one or more of the following criteria:

(i) Were detected in the facilities' influent waste stream as reported in the permittee's permit application or were otherwise analyzed and reported to DEP prior to permit issuance;

(ii) Have an effluent limitation or monitoring requirement in this permit;

(iii) Have been previously approved for the permittee's influent waste stream by DEP in writing.

The permittee shall provide notification of the introduction of increased influent loading (lbs/day) of approved pollutants in accordance with paragraph 2 above when (1) the cumulative increase in influent loading (lbs/day) exceeds 10% of the maximum loading reported in the permit application, or a loading previously approved by DEP, or (2) may cause an exceedance in the effluent of Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) or limitations in Part A of this permit, or (3) may cause interference or pass through at the facility, or (4) may cause exceedances of the applicable water quality standards in the receiving stream. Unless specified otherwise in this permit, if DEP does not respond to the notification within 30 days of its receipt, the permittee may proceed with the increase in loading. The acceptance of increased loading of approved pollutants may not result in an exceedance of ELGs or effluent limitations and may not cause exceedances of the applicable water quality standards in the receiving stream.

3. Reporting Requirements for Hauled-In Wastes

a. Receipt of Residual Waste

(i) The permittee shall document the receipt of all hauled-in residual wastes (including but not limited to wastewater from oil and gas wells, food processing waste, and landfill leachate) received for processing at the treatment facility. The permittee shall report hauled-in residual wastes on a monthly basis to DEP on the "Hauled In Residual Wastes" Supplemental Report (3800-FM-BPNPSM0450) as an attachment to the DMR. If no residual wastes were received during a month, submission of the Supplemental Report is not required.

The following information is required by the Supplemental Report. The information used to develop the Report shall be retained by the permittee for five years from the date of receipt and must be made available to DEP or EPA upon request.

(1) The dates that residual wastes were received.

(2) The volume (gallons) of wastes received.

(3) The license plate number of the vehicle transporting the waste to the treatment facility.

(4) The permit number(s) of the well(s) where residual wastes were generated, if applicable.

(5) The name and address of the generator of the residual wastes.

(6) The type of wastewater.

(7) Documentation of whether or not a chemical analysis of the residual wastes were reported on a Residual Waste Form 26R, or a separate waste characterization using the parameters from Form 26R.

The transporter of residual waste must maintain these and other records as part of the daily operational record (25 Pa. Code 299.219). If the transporter is unable to provide this information, the residual wastes shall not be accepted by the permittee until such time as the transporter is able to provide the required information.

(ii) The following conditions apply to the characterization of residual wastes received by the permitted treatment facility:

(1) The permitted facility must receive and maintain on file a characterization of the residual wastes it receives from the generator, as required by 25 Pa. Code 287.54. The characterization shall conform to the Bureau of Waste Management's Form 26R except as noted in paragraph (2), below. Each load of residual waste received must be characterized accordingly.

(2) For wastewater generated from hydraulic fracturing operations ("frac wastewater") within the first 30 production days of a well site, the characterization may be a general frac wastewater characterization approved by DEP. Thereafter, the characterization must be waste-specific and reported on the Form 26R.

b. Receipt of Municipal Waste

(i) The permittee shall document the receipt of all hauled-in municipal wastes (including but not limited to septage and liquid sewage sludge) received for processing at the treatment facility. The permittee shall report hauled-in municipal wastes on a monthly basis to DEP on the "Hauled In Municipal Wastes" Supplemental Report (3800-FM-BPNPSM0437) as an attachment to the DMR. If no municipal wastes were received during a month, submission of the Supplemental Report is not required.

The following information is required by the Supplemental Report:

(1) The dates that municipal wastes were received.

(2) The volume (gallons) of wastes received.

(3) The BOD_5 concentration (mg/l) and load (lbs) for the wastes received.

(4) The location(s) where wastes were disposed of within the treatment facility.

(ii) Sampling and analysis of hauled-in municipal wastes must be completed to characterize the organic strength of the wastes, unless composite sampling of influent wastewater is performed at a location downstream of the point of entry for the wastes.

4. 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. (40 CFR 122.44(g))

(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))

5. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraph C.4 of this section or specific requirements of compliance schedules, at the time DMRs are submitted, on the Non-Compliance Reporting Form (3800-FM-BPNPSM0440). The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph C.4.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 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))

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 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

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 §122.4l(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 92 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))

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 122.41(b))

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

Permittees shall pay an annual fee in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.62. Annual fee amounts are specified in the following schedule and are due on each anniversary of the effective date of the most recent new or reissued permit. All flows identified in the schedule are annual average design flows. (25 Pa. Code 92a. 62)

Minor IW Facility without ELG (Effluent Limitation Guideline)	$500
Minor IW Facility with ELG	$1,500
Major IW Facility < 250 MGD (million gallons per day)	$5,000
Major IW Facility ≥ 250 MGD	$25,000
IW Stormwater Individual Permit	$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: **Minor IW Facility with ELG**.

Invoices for annual fees will be mailed to permittees approximately three months prior to the due date. In the event that an invoice is not received, the permittee is nonetheless responsible for payment. Throughout a five year permit term, permittees will pay four annual fees followed by a permit renewal application fee in the last year of permit coverage. Permittees may contact the DEP at 717-787-6744 with questions related to annual fees.

Payment for annual fees 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 Point and Non-Point Source Management
Re: Chapter 92a Annual Fee
P.O. Box 8466
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8466

PART C

I. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. In accordance with Part A of this permit, the permittee shall submit a copy of the Discharge Monitoring Reports to each of the following:

Department of Environmental Protection
Clean Water Program
400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745

Department of Environmental Protection
Greensburg District Office
Armbrust Professional Center
8205 Route 819
Greensburg, PA 15601
Attn: Water Quality Specialist

B. When collecting samples that are to be analyzed for any of the priority pollutants, the permittee shall collect the sample type required by Part A of this permit, and the permittee shall use the methods and techniques in the attached instructions "Department of Environmental Protection, Water Management Program - Sampling and Analytical Testing Instructions". For each priority pollutant, the permittee shall use a method that will quantifiably measure the priority pollutant at or below the effluent limitation in Part A of this permit.

C. Sludges and other solids shall be handled and disposed of in compliance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1980 (Act 97) and with 25 Pa. Code, Chapters 287, 291, and 299 (relating to residual waste generators) and 288 and 289 (relating to residual waste landfills and impoundments) and the Federal Clean Water Act and its amendments.

D. Instantaneous maximum limitations are imposed to allow for a grab sample to be collected by the appropriate regulatory agency to determine compliance. The permittee is not required to monitor for the instantaneous maximum limitation. However if grab samples are collected by the permittee, the results must be reported.

E. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Minimization

The permittee will ensure that applied chlorine dosages, used for disinfection or other purposes, are optimized to the degree necessary such that the total residual chlorine in the discharge does not cause an adverse stream impact. In doing so, the permittee shall consider relevant factors affecting chlorine dosage, such as wastewater characteristics, mixing and contact times, desired result of chlorination, and expected impact on the receiving water body.

To reduce or eliminate the amount of chlorine discharged into water bodies, the permittee must: (1) improve/adjust process controls and (2) improve operation/maintenance practices.

If the Department determines or receives documented evidence levels of TRC in the permittee's effluent are causing adverse impacts in the receiving water, the permittee shall institute necessary additional steps to reduce or eliminate such impact.

F. Control of Storm Water Runoff

In addition to the requirements contained in Part A of this permit, the storm water runoff from the permittee's landfill operation shall be controlled in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Permit issued to the permittee.

G. Discharge for Groundwater Underdrain Systems

The permittee shall monitor underdrain system discharges in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Permit issued to the permittee. Remedial measures necessary as a result of such monitoring will be taken as required by the Department.

H. Management of Leachate Discharge Rates

If, for any reason, the wet weather discharge flows exceed the levels shown in Part A of this permit (as monthly averages), the Department must be notified and corrective action taken immediately. Corrective action may include, but not limited to:

- Improving stormwater diversion facilities;
- Applying more stringent requirements regarding "wet waste," such as sludges, that are placed in the landfill;
- Eliminating any groundwater intrusion that may have developed; and
- Increasing equalization and/or storage capacity.

I. Control of Leachate Discharge During Low Stream Flow Conditions

The permittee shall monitor stream flow (in cfs) in the receiving stream above the point of discharge from the landfill on a weekly basis, starting on or before the permit effective date and continuing until at least the permit expiration date. The results of this stream flow monitoring shall be submitted along with the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

If flow in the receiving stream falls to less than 0.129 cfs, leachate storage and/or recycling shall be used to eliminate the discharge until the stream flow increases to 0.129 cfs on a continuing basis.

II. REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO STORM WATER OUTFALLS

A. Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

1. Except as provided in A.2, all discharges to storm water outfalls listed in Part A of this permit shall be composed entirely of uncontaminated storm water.

2. The following non-storm water discharges may be authorized, provided the discharge is in compliance with D.2.b: discharges from firefighting 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 D below.

C. This permit does not authorize any discharge (storm water or non-storm water) containing any pollutant that may cause or contribute to an impact on aquatic life or pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment due to its quantity or concentration.

D. 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 Document 400-2200-001, "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 storm water discharges from the facility. In addition, the PPC Plan shall describe the BMPs that are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges at the facility ensuring compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2. Non-Storm Water Discharges

a. The PPC Plan shall contain a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water 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-storm water 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 storm water 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-storm water discharges) that are combined with storm water discharges must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water 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 storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants.

b. Engineering Certification. No storm water 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 evaluation in D.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

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

- Visual inspection and evaluation of areas contributing to a storm water 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 storm water 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 shall be completed and made available upon request and retained as part of the PPC Plan for at least one year after coverage under this permit terminates.

E. Storm Water Sampling and Reporting

1. If storm water samples are required by Part A of this permit, they shall be collected as grab samples during the first 30 minutes of the discharge or as soon thereafter as practicable.

2. When the discharger is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions or other circumstances beyond the permittee's control, the discharger must submit, in lieu of sampling data, an explanation with the Discharge Monitoring Report(s) (DMR) of exactly why samples could not be collected, including available documentation of the event.

3. Storm water monitoring results shall be summarized on the attached DMR and submitted to the Department.

III. CHEMICAL ADDITIVES

A. Usage rates of any chemical additives used at this facility that may be discharged and blow-down rates shall be controlled by the permittee to prevent any impairments to receiving water uses and/or effluent limit violations. Chemical additives include, but are not limited to, any chemicals added to water for control of corrosion, scaling, algae, slime or fouling in cooling, boiler, or process water systems. Chemical additives also include, but are not limited to agents used to aid in treatment such as water softeners, flocculants, coagulants, emulsion breakers, anti-foaming agents, dispersants, oxygen scavengers, pH stabilizers, and regenerants. Usage rates shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the chemical addition.

B. Accurate and complete records of chemical usage and discharge volumes must be maintained and summarized on a monthly basis using the attached form and kept on-site by the permittee. These records must be produced upon request by the Department.

C. Use of additives that contain one or more ingredients that are carcinogens are generally prohibited, and should be substituted with alternative products. If no alternatives are available, the permittee must document that no alternatives are available and that the carcinogen involved will be "not detectable" in the final effluent.

D. If the additive is currently in use at the facility, it may continue to be used at the maximum rate unless the permittee is notified otherwise.

E. The permittee is responsible for preventing impairments to receiving water uses.

F. For any chemical additive that is a biocide or any chemical additive that may cause or contribute to a toxic or lethal effect to aquatic life that is used or is currently in use at this facility, requires Department approval. The information described below must be submitted within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit (with 2 copies) for all biocides.

1. Trade name of the additive.

2. Name, address and phone number of the chemical additive manufacturer.

3. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or other information that includes a list of all ingredients in the product.

4. The additive usage rate (in lb/day or gal/day).

5. The conditioned water discharge rate (MGD).

6. The "in-system" concentration of whole product which the usage rate in item d. above will produce (mg/l). Include the product density (lb/gal) for liquids used to convert usage rate (gal/day) to concentration (mg/l).

7. Any available data regarding in-system degradation or decomposition of the additive and any other data or information that would be helpful to the Department in completing its review.

8. The expected concentration of the product at the final outfall.

9. The analytical test method that could be used to verify final outfall concentrations and the associated minimum analytical detection level.

10. A flow diagram showing the point of chemical addition and the affected outfalls.

11. Bioassay data on the whole product, including a 48-hour EC50 or LC50 value for a species in the genera Ceriodaphnia or Daphnia.

G. Whenever a change in chemical additives that is a biocide or an increase in usage rates of these additives is desired by the permittee, a complete written notification shall be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to the proposed use of the chemical. This notification, at a minimum shall include the information outlined above. If the information is complete, and its use is not specifically denied, use of the proposed chemical additive is allowed 60 days after notification. The usage rate shall not exceed the maximum rate reported pursuant to item d. above.

IV. MONITORING OF UNTREATED LEACHATE QUANTITY AND QUALITY

Upon commencement of leachate flow from the facility, the operator shall sample and analyze the following:

A. On a daily basis, the average flow rate and volume of leachate flowing from the landfill into the leachate storage and treatment system.

B. On a quarterly basis, the chemical composition of leachate flowing into the leachate treatment system, including total alkalinity, specific conductance, chlorides, sulfates, total dissolved solids, chemical oxygen demand, metals and organic analysis. The specific parameters to be analyzed, and reported, are shown on the attached Untreated Leachate Monitoring Report Form.

For the purpose of this quarterly analysis, the leachate sample shall be collected from the influent storage tank or impoundment and shall be representative of the average mixed influent leachate quality.

Copies of the quarterly report shall be submitted to the Water Management and Waste Management Programs. The reports shall be submitted no later than 28 days after the end of each calendar quarter.

Refer to the instructions for the completion of the Quarterly Untreated Leachate Monitoring Reports form for the requirements to submit a yearly report.

V. RESTRICTIONS UPON COMMENCEMENT OF NEW OR EXPANDED DISCHARGE

Discharge of leachate to the receiving stream from the new or expanded landfill operation is prohibited until the following conditions are met:

A. All quarterly untreated leachate sampling data required to date has been submitted to DEP for review.

B. An operating treatment system has been installed capable of meeting at least the effluent limitations in Part A of this permit, and a Part II Water Quality Permit has been issued for the treatment system.

VI. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Within one year form the permit effective date, the permittee shall submit an updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention plan (SWPPP) to the Department for Outfalls 002 and 003 for the Pollutants listed in Part A of this permit. The discharge goals are listed below for each pollutant. The SWPPP shall identify Best Management Practices (BMPs), housekeeping procedures, and control structures installed or implemented to reduce the amounts of pollutants in the storm water discharge.

The plan shall also describe all measures that were implemented to meet the discharge goals (below) and/or to eliminate or to reduce the pollutants in these discharges.

Pollutants	Goal (mg/L)	Outfall(s)
Iron, Total	1.0	002, 003

If, after one year of sampling following implementation of these measures, (a minimum of four sample results) the permittee can demonstrate that implementation of the SWPPP results in an uncontaminated storm water runoff discharge, the permittee may submit an NPDES permit amendment application. The permittee shall, as part of the application submission, (a) demonstrate that the characteristics of the storm water runoff have changed significantly, and (b) request that the permit be amended to authorize the discharge of uncontaminated storm water runoff.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL TESTING INSTRUCTIONS

DEP recommends that clean techniques be employed as appropriate in collecting, handling, storing, preparing and analyzing samples. Clean techniques refer to methods that reduce contamination and enable the accurate and precise measurement of substances, and to related issues concerning detection limits, quality control and quality assurance. Clean techniques are those requirements or practices for sample collection and handling necessary to produce reliable analytical data in the microgram per liter (µg/L) or part per billion range. The use of clean techniques reduces the incidence of overstatement of environmental concentrations of trace substances.

Sampling:

1. Sample collection should be conducted or supervised by a person trained and experienced in performing wastewater sampling.
2. EPA's regulations 40 CFR Part 136 "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act" specify the appropriate sample type and quantity requirements. Specific requirements for sample containers, sample preservation, holding times, sizes, etc. relevant to the applicable test methods must also be followed. These are also summarized in a table attached to 40 CFR Part 136.
3. Each sampling event shall occur at the time representative of normal operation. Normal operation means having all processes which contribute wastewater in normal operation, and with a properly operating treatment facility (where treatment is being provided) which is not experiencing "upset" conditions.
4. Dischargers with two or more substantially identical outfalls may request permission to sample and analyze only one of those outfalls. Where such permission is granted, the discharger may submit the results of the analysis as representative of the other substantially identical outfalls (this may be particularly applicable where more than one outfall discharges stormwater runoff from the same drainage area).
5. Samples should be collected from the center of the flow channel where turbulence is at a maximum, at a location specified in the present permit, or at any discharge pipe or location adequate for the collection of a representative sample.
6. Sample Type

    a. **Grab Samples** - Grab samples must be taken for pH, temperature, cyanide (total and free), total phenols, residual and free chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform. A **sampling event** for these pollutants consists of one grab sample and one analysis.

    b. **Composite Samples** - Automatic compositing is not acceptable for **volatile organic** sampling because of volatilization losses. Compositing must be done manually by collecting at least 4 grab samples during the actual hours of discharge over a 24-hour period (not necessarily flow proportioned). These 4 samples must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis and 1 analysis performed. A **sampling event** for volatile organics consists of 4 grab samples and 1 analysis.

    For all other pollutants, an automatic **24-hour composite sample** must be taken for each **sampling event**. **Exceptions** - a minimum of 1 grab sample may be taken for effluents from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period of greater than 24 hours. DEP may also waive composite sampling for any outfall for which it is demonstrated that use of an automatic sampler is infeasible and that a composite sample derived from a minimum of 8 grab samples per sample event will be representative of the discharge.

7. Special Definitions

    A **grab sample** is an individual sample of at least 100 mL collected at a randomly-selected representative time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

    A **composite sample** for all pollutants except volatile organics is a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 mL, collected manually or automatically at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period. The composite must be flow proportional which can be achieved by one of three ways:

    a. Constant sample volume taken at time intervals, between samples, that are proportional to the discharge flow.

    b. Constant time intervals between samples, with varying sample volume proportional to total discharge flow at the time of sampling.

    c. Constant time intervals between samples with varying sample volume proportional to total discharge flow since the last sample was taken. If the discharge rate is constant, a constant sample volume can be taken at constant time intervals between samples.

Analysis:

1. Analytical methods promulgated in 40 CFR Part 136 must be used where applicable. If no method has been promulgated by EPA for a particular pollutant, use any suitable method for measuring the level of the pollutant provided that a description of the method or a reference to a published method is attached to the results. The description shall include the sample holding time, preservation technique, and quality control measures.

   In the determination of **Free Cyanide** (14M), since there is no EPA approved method, DEP's Bureau of Laboratories has developed a method to be used. Contact the Bureau of Laboratories, P.O. Box 1467, Harrisburg, PA 17120 (717-787-4669) for a copy of this procedure.

2. Where so indicated on the application form, specify the Method Detection Limit (MDL) for the pollutant and associated wastewater matrix. It is in the applicant's interest to achieve the lowest level of detection possible. This should minimize false positive results and the potential for establishing a large number of effluent limits and/or monitoring requirements in the final NPDES permit.

3. **Compositing Volatile Organic Samples for Analysis**

   As indicated above, the 4 grab samples for Group 3 volatiles are to be composited in the laboratory prior to analysis. No method for doing this is specified in 40 CFR Part 136; however, an acceptable method is discussed in EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations; Synthetic Organic Chemicals; Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants, 40 CFR §141.24 (July 8, 1987; 52 FR 25690). This method is summarized below:

   Compositing samples prior to GC analysis

   a. Add 5 mL or equal larger amounts of each sample (up to 5 samples are allowed) to a 25 mL glass syringe. Special precautions must be made to maintain zero headspace in the syringe.

   b. The samples must be cooled at 4°C during this step to minimize volatilization losses.

   c. Mix well and draw out a 5 mL aliquot for analysis.

   d. Follow sample introduction, purging, and desorption steps described in the method.

   e. If less than 5 samples are used for composition, a proportionately smaller syringe may be used.

   Compositing samples prior to GC/MS analysis

   a. Inject 5 mL or equal larger amounts of each aqueous sample (up to 5 samples are allowed) into a 25 mL purging device using the sample introduction technique described in the method.

   b. The total volume of the sample in the purging device must be 25 mL.

   c. Purge and desorb as described in the method.

Reporting Results of Analysis:

1. When sampling process, noncontact cooling, miscellaneous, or sanitary wastewater, all results must be reported as **concentration and mass**, **except** where other units of measurement apply (temperature, pH, color, radioactivity, fecal coliform). When sampling stormwater, only **concentration** values must be reported.

   Use the following abbreviations in the columns headed "Units."

Concentration	
ppm	parts per million
mg/L	milligrams per liter
ppb	parts per billion
µg/L	micrograms per liter

Mass	
lbs	pounds
ton	Tons (English tons)
mg	milligrams
g	grams
T	Tonnes (metric tons)
Kg	Kilograms

2. All reporting of values for **metals** must be in terms of "total" metal unless the approved analytical methods for the metal inherently measure only its dissolved form (e.g., hexavalent chromium). All reporting of values for metals must be in terms of "total recoverable metal," unless:

   a. An applicable, promulgated effluent limitation or standard specifies the limitation for the metal in dissolved, valent or total form; or

   b. All approved analytical methods for the metal inherently measure only its dissolved form (e.g., hexavalent chromium); or

c. The permitting authority has determined that, in establishing case-by-case limitations, it is necessary to express the limitations on the metal in dissolved, valent or total form to carry out the provisions of the CWA.

3. Where only one sampling event is required, and no further sampling was done, report the results on the application form under the "Maximum Daily Value" column. Where more than one sampling event is required, or where the results of two or more sampling events conducted during the past year are available, then the results are to be reported in both the "maximum daily" and the appropriate "average" columns.

4. As indicated under the Analysis instructions above, the applicant is expected to provide information on the level of detectability used (achieved). This applies to both effluent and intake water analysis.

   Where the results of more than one sampling event are being reported and where the detection level has varied for different sampling events, follow the averaging procedure discussed in 8. below.

5. **To Calculate Mass of Pollutants For a Sampling Event**

   Use the sampling event reported concentration and perform the appropriate calculation as follows:

   ___ concentration (µg/L) x 0.00834 x ___ flow (million gallons/day) = ____ lb/day

   or

   ___ concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 x ___ flow (million gallons/day) = ____ lb/day

   The value assigned to "flow (million gallons/day)" should be the 24-hour average flow for the outfall on the day the sample was taken. Where an outfall discharges for only part of a day (x hours), the daily mass value should be determined by using the x-hour average flow.

6. **To Calculate an Arithmetic Average or Mean**

   Use the following equation:

$$\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + \ldots . X_n}{n}$$

   where *n* = number of results

   x = value of each analytical result

   For example, 5 samples were analyzed; their results were 75, 82, 90, 70, 85.

$$\frac{75 + 82 + 90 + 70 + 85}{5} = 80.4$$

7. **To Calculate a Geometric Mean or Geometric Average (For Fecal Coliform Only)**

   Use the following equation:

$$\sqrt[n]{X_1 \times X_2 \times X_3 \times X_4 \times \cdots X_n}$$

   where *n* = number of results

   x = value of each analytical result

   Note: If any value of X is zero, substitute 1.0 for the calculation.

   For example, 5 samples were analyzed; their results were 75, 82, 90, 70, 85.

$$\sqrt[5]{75x82x90x70x85} = \sqrt[5]{3,293,325,000} = 80.1$$

8. **To calculate average of values expressed as "less than" or not detectable**

   All data values reported as "less than" the MDL should be treated as zeroes for calculating averages in the permit application. If all the individual samples are reported as less than the MDL, report "ND" as the average. If any of the individual samples are detected above the MDL, report the average on the application even if the average is below the detection limit. Report the lowest detection limit achieved and the number of times "ND" results were reported as "0" in a footnote on the analysis results table.

   For data submission with permit renewal application, the applicant should use the same method as used for data averaging and reporting in DMRs.