

Application Type
Facility Type
Major / Minor

Amendment,
Major
Industrial
Minor

**NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE (IW)
AND IW STORMWATER**

Application No. **PA0204030 A-1**
APS ID **1113714**
Authorization ID **1485091**

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	Calgon Carbon Corp	Facility Name	Neville West Facility
Applicant Address	PO Box 717	Facility Address	4301 Grand Avenue
	Pittsburgh, PA 15230-0717		Pittsburgh, PA 15225-1519
Applicant Contact	David McAdams	Facility Contact	Richard Bigenho
Applicant Phone	(412) 787-4793	Facility Phone	(412) 269-4000
Client ID	66264	Site ID	482007
SIC Code	4226	Municipality	Neville Township
SIC Description	Trans. & Utilities - Special Warehousing And Storage, NEC	County	Allegheny
Date Application Received	May 14, 2024	EPA Waived?	Yes
Date Application Accepted	May 17, 2024	If No, Reason	
Purpose of Application	Adding new Hydrostatic Testing Station and Internal Monitoring Point Outfall 102.		

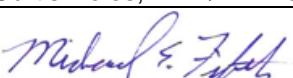
Summary of Review

On May 14, 2024, the Department received a Major Modification Application to NPDES Permit PA0204030 from Calgon Carbon Corporation (Calgon) for the Neville Island West Facility located in Neville Township, Allegheny County. Calgon is installing a second tank hydrostatic testing station with internal monitoring point Outfall 201.

The Neville Island West Facility's NPDES was renewed in 2023. Since the renewal permit was issued, the Department's PFAS Policy has been finalized. The PFAS Policy is a new monitoring program targeting per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which is a multipronged strategy to better characterize and control PFAS in permitted discharges to surface waters by implementing monitoring and other requirements in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

If the facility's process wastewater discharges are in one of the EPA's target industrial categories, 1/quarter monitoring frequency is imposed. All other Industrial Wastewater facilities have 1/year monitoring frequency. Although Calgon's industrial process wastewater discharge is not listed as one of EPA's target categories, low levels of PFAS have been identified in historic sampling conducted at the facility, so 1/quarter monitoring will be imposed at Outfall 001.

The PFAS Policy incorporates monitoring for four PFAS parameters, PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA and PFBS, as a part of the screening analysis for all NPDES Individual Permit Facilities. Calgon's renewed NPDES permit will include the following footnote: "The permittee may discontinue monitoring for PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS if the results of 4 consecutive monitoring periods indicate non-detect results at or below Quantitation Limits of 4.0 ng/L for PFOA, 3.7 ng/L for PFOS, 3.5 ng/L for PFBS and 6.4 ng/L for HFPO-DA. When monitoring is discontinued, permittees must enter a No Discharge Indicator (NODI) Code of "GG" on DMRs."

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		 Curtis Holes, P.E. / Environmental Engineer	June 10, 2024
X		 Michael E. Fifth, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager	June 10, 2024

Summary of Review

The new hydrostatic testing station is the only change proposed. No changes are proposed for the construction materials or fabrication techniques used for the vessels to be tested. The only difference is that the sub-set of carbon vessels currently tested at the existing testing station (generally smaller diameter vessels) are proposed to be tested at the new testing station. Therefore, the new discharge will be fundamentally the same as permitted Outfall 101. The only difference between the existing testing station and the proposed station is that the discharge volume at the proposed station is expected to increase, since the testing vessels are larger.

Development of Effluent Limitations

Outfall No.	201	Design Flow (MGD)	0.0068
Latitude	40° 30' 24"	Longitude	-80° 07' 17"
Wastewater Description:		Hydrostatic Test Water	

Technology-Based Limitations

Hydrostatic test water discharge from carbon filter vessels is also addressed in PAG-10 General Permit, new tank and pipelines. The concentration limits for hydrostatic test water from the general permit are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Technology based effluent limits for hydrostatic test water

Parameter	Minimum	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum
Flow (GPM)	-	Report	-
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5.0	-	-
pH (standard units)	6.0	-	9.0
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) (mg/L)	-	Report	0.05
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	-	30.0	60.0
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	-	15.0	30.0
Dissolved Iron (mg/L)	-	-	7.0

The source water of the hydrostatic test water is public supply water, therefore a TRC Instantaneous Maximum limitation of 0.05 mg/L is proposed.

Water Quality-Based Limitations

A water quality analysis was not performed at Outfall 201. The water quality analysis will be evaluated at Outfall 001.

Anti-Backsliding

Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), enacted in the Water Quality Act of 1987, establishes anti-backsliding rules governing two situations. The first situation occurs when a permittee seeks to revise a Technology-Based effluent limitation based on BPJ to reflect a subsequently promulgated effluent guideline which is less stringent. The second situation addressed by Section 402(o) arises when a permittee seeks relaxation of an effluent limitation which is based upon a State treatment standard of water quality standard.

Previous limits can be used pursuant to EPA's anti-backsliding regulation 40 CFR 122.44 (1) *Reissued permits.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(2) of this section when a permit is renewed or reissued. Interim effluent limitations, standards or conditions must be at least as stringent as the final effluent limitations, standards, or conditions in the previous permit (unless the circumstances on which the previous permit was based have materially and substantially changed since the time the permit was issued and would constitute cause for permit modification or revocation and reissuance under §122.62). (2) In the case of effluent limitations established on the basis of Section 402(a)(1)(B) of the CWA, a permit may not be renewed, reissued, or modified on the basis of effluent guidelines promulgated under section 304(b) subsequent to the original issuance of such permit, to contain effluent limitations which are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit.

The facility is not seeking to revise the previously permitted effluent limits.

Summary of Review

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

The proposed interim effluent monitoring requirements for IMP 201 are displayed in Table 2 below, they are the most stringent values from the above effluent limitation development.

Table 2: Proposed Final Effluent Limitations at IMP 201

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
	Instant. Minimum	Average Monthly	Instantaneous Maximum	Minimum Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (GPM)	XXX	Report	XXX	2/month	Measured
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5.0	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab
pH (S.U.)	6.0	XXX	9.0	2/month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) (mg/L)	XXX	Report	0.05	2/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	XXX	30	60	2/month	Grab
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	XXX	15	30	2/month	Grab
Dissolved Iron (mg/L)	XXX	XXX	7.0	2/month	Grab

Summary of Review

Development of Effluent Limitations

Outfall No. 001
Latitude 40° 30' 24"

Design Flow (MGD) 0.0118
Longitude -80° 07' 17"

Wastewater Description: Hydrostatic Testing Water and stormwater associated with industrial activity

Technology-Based Limitations

Stormwater Technology Limits

Outfall 001 consists of Hydrostatic Testing Water and stormwater associated with industrial activity. Outfalls 101 and 201 are the monitoring locations for the Hydrostatic Testing Water, which is prior to comingling with the stormwater.

Outfall 001 will be subject to PAG-03 General Stormwater Permit conditions as a minimum requirement because the outfall receives stormwater. The industrial activities conducted at the facility corresponding appendix of the PAG-03 that would apply to the facility is Appendix J (Additional Facilities). The reporting requirements applicable to stormwater discharges are shown in Table 1 below. Along with the monitoring requirements, sector specific BMPs included in Appendix J of the PAG-03 will also be included in Part C of the Draft Permit. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitation, and exceedances so not constitutes permit violations. However, if the permittee's sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a Corrective Action Plan. This requirement will be included in Part C of the permit.

Table 1: PAG-03 Appendix (J) Monitoring Requirements

Parameters	Max Daily Concentration	Benchmark Values
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	Monitor and Report	100.0
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	Monitor and Report	30.0

Water Quality-Based Limitations

The average monthly flowrate for Outfall 001 is 0.0118 MGD, which discharges to the Ohio River with a Q7-10 of 2,365 cubic feet per second (1,528 MGD). The 2023 permit was evaluated with the average monthly flowrate for Outfall 001 was 0.05 MGD (50,000 gallons per day). The average monthly flowrate for Outfall 001 was 0.005 MGD (5,000 gallons per day). The 2023 evaluation did not require Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) at the incorrect higher average monthly flowrate. The additional hydrostatic testing station increases the average monthly flowrate of Outfall 001 from 0.005 MGD (5,000 gallons per day) to 0.0118 MGD (11,800 gallons per day), which is lower than the flowrate that was evaluated in the development of the 2023 permit. No WQBELs recommended for- Outfall 001.

Anti-Backsliding

Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), enacted in the Water Quality Act of 1987, establishes anti-backsliding rules governing two situations. The first situation occurs when a permittee seeks to revise a Technology-Based effluent limitation based on BPJ to reflect a subsequently promulgated effluent guideline which is less stringent. The second situation addressed by Section 402(o) arises when a permittee seeks relaxation of an effluent limitation which is based upon a State treatment standard of water quality standard.

Previous limits can be used pursuant to EPA's anti-backsliding regulation 40 CFR 122.44 (1) *Reissued permits.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(2) of this section when a permit is renewed or reissued. Interim effluent limitations, standards or conditions must be at least as stringent as the final effluent limitations, standards, or conditions in the previous permit (unless the circumstances on which the previous permit was based have materially and substantially changed since the time the permit was issued and would constitute cause for permit modification or revocation and reissuance under §122.62). (2) In the case of effluent limitations established on the basis of Section 402(a)(1)(B) of the CWA, a permit may not be renewed, reissued, or modified on the basis of effluent guidelines promulgated under section 304(b) subsequent to the original issuance of such permit, to contain effluent limitations which are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit.

The facility is not seeking to revise the previously permitted effluent limits. The hydrostatic testing water industrial wastewater monitoring requirements are imposed at Outfalls 101 and 201.

Summary of Review

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

The proposed effluent monitoring requirements for Outfall 001 are displayed in Table 2 below, are the previously imposed effluent limitations from the 2023 Permit and will be maintained with this amendment.

Table 2: Proposed Limitations for Outfall 001

Parameter	Daily Max.	Benchmark Values	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (GPM)	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Measured
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	Report	30.0	1/6 months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	Report	100.0	1/6 months	Grab

The permittee has no open violations.

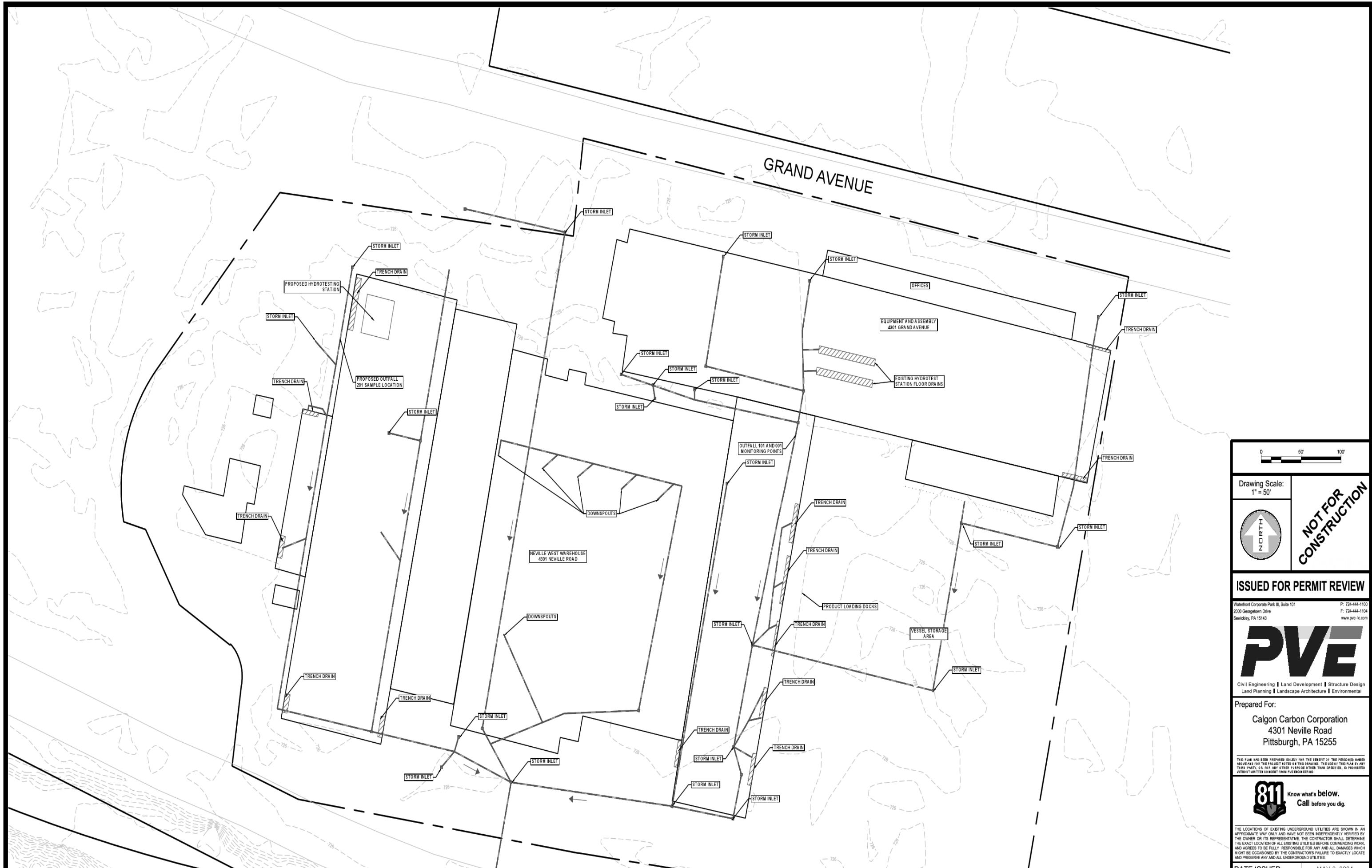
Residual waste disposal must meet solid waste regulations.

Part C language in the draft permit provides controls on floating solids, residual solids, Stormwater Discharges and Total Residual Chlorine.

It is recommended that a draft permit amendment – 1 be published for public comment in response to this application.

Public Participation

DEP will publish notice of the receipt of the NPDES permit application and a tentative decision to issue the individual NPDES permit in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.82. Upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, DEP will accept written comments from interested persons for a 30-day period (which may be extended for one additional 15-day period at DEP's discretion), which will be considered in making a final decision on the application. Any person may request or petition for a public hearing with respect to the application. A public hearing may be held if DEP determines that there is significant public interest in holding a hearing. If a hearing is held, notice of the hearing will be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* at least 30 days prior to the hearing and in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the geographical area of the discharge.



NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION

ISSUED FOR PERMIT REVIEW

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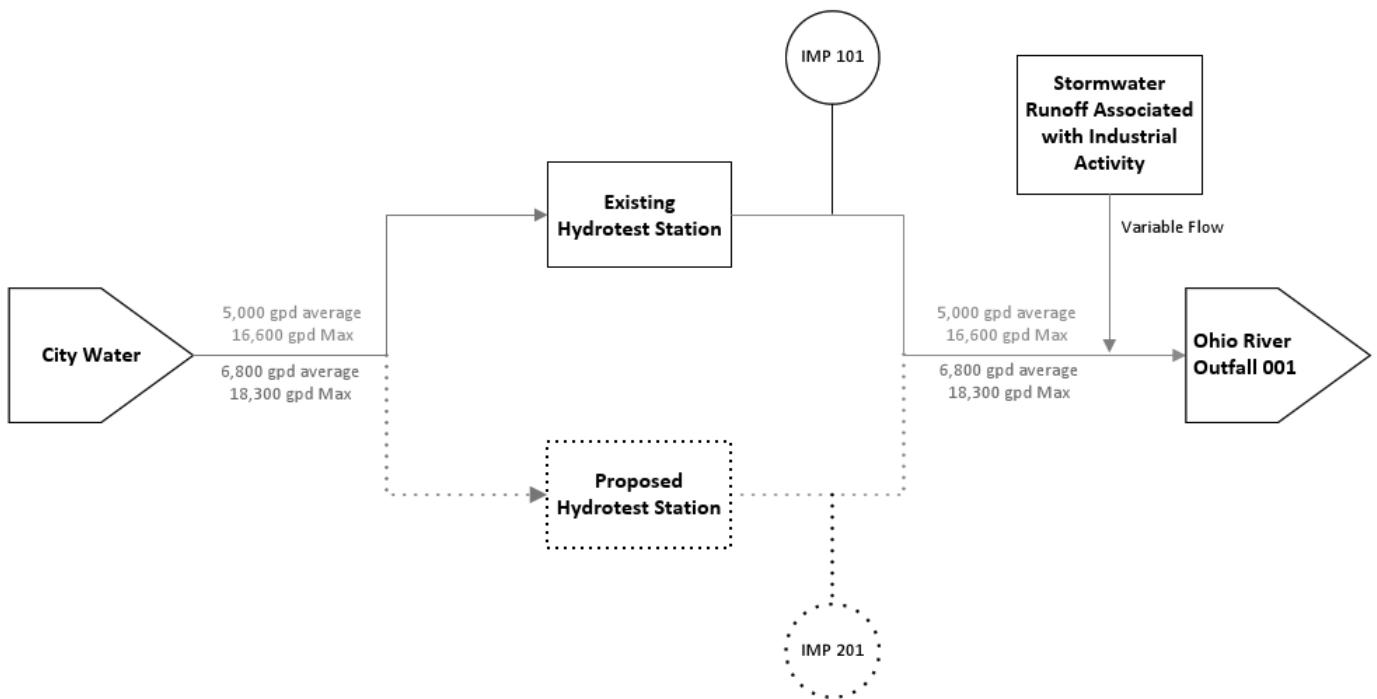
THE PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FEDERAL NPDES PERMIT AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE USE OF THIS PLAN BY ANY OTHER PARTY, OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE OTHER THAN SPECIFIED, IS PROHIBITED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT FROM PVE ENGINEERING.



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DATE ISSUED: MAY 9, 2004



Line Key

- City Water
- Test Effluent
- Stormwater Runoff
- Proposed (Dashed)

Flow Data Key

- Current Flows
- Projected Future Flows

Calgon Carbon – Neville West Facility
Line Drawing / Water Balance
Outfalls 001, 101 and 201
Revision Date: April 17, 2024

