STATE OF INDIANA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., the "Act"), Title 13 of the Indiana Code, and regulations adopted by the Water Pollution Control Board, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) is issuing this permit to

INDIANA GASIFICATION, LLC

The permittee is authorized to discharge from the gasification plant that is located at County Road 200N and Base Road, in Rockport, Indiana, to receiving waters named the Ohio River, Strassell Ditch, an Unnamed Tributary to Huffman Ditch, and two Unnamed Ditches in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III hereof. This permit may be revoked for the nonpayment of applicable fees in accordance with IC 13-18-20.

Effective Date: October 1, 2012

Expiration Date: September 30, 2017

In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the date of expiration, the permittee shall submit such information and forms as are required by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management no later than 180 days prior to the date of expiration.

Signed on August 22, 2012 for the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

Paul Higginbotham, Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Water Quality

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge from the outfall listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001. The discharge is limited to non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, RO reject water, water softener regenerant, and plant and equipment drains. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge but prior to entry into the Ohio River. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1][2][3][4]

Table 1

	Quantity or Loading			Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	Report	MGD	--------	--------	----	Daily	24 Hour Total
Oil and Grease	------	------	----	10	15	mg/l	3 X Week	Grab
TRC[5]	------	------	----	0.02	0.04	mg/l	3 X Week	Grab
TRO[6]	------	------	----	--------	0.06	mg/l	3 X Week	Grab
Temperature	------	------	----	Report	Report	°F	3 X Week	Grab
Mercury[7][8][9]	------	------	----	--------	Report	ng/l	6 X Year	Grab

Table 2

	Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
pH	6.0	9.0	s.u.	3 X Week	Grab

[1] In the event that changes are to be made in the use of water treatment additives including dosage rates contributing to Outfall 001, the permittee shall notify the Indiana Department of Environmental Management as required in Part II.C.1 of this permit. The use of any new or changed water treatment additives or dosage rates shall not cause the discharge from any permitted outfall to exhibit chronic or acute toxicity. Acute and chronic aquatic toxicity information must be provided with any notification regarding any new or changed water treatment additives or dosage rates.

[2] The Storm Water Monitoring and Non Numeric Effluent Limits and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) requirements can be found in Part I.D. and I.E of this permit

[3] See Part I.B. of the permit for the Narrative Water Quality Standards.

[4] The permittee shall post a permanent marker on the stream bank at each outfall discharging directly to the Ohio River.

The marker shall consist at a minimum of the name of the establishment to which the permit was issued, the permit number, and the outfall number. The information shall be printed in letters not less than two inches in height.

The marker shall be a minimum of 2 feet by 2 feet and shall be a minimum of 3 feet above the ground.

[5] The water quality based effluent limit (WQBEL) for TRC is less than the limit of quantitation (LOQ) as specified below. Compliance with this permit will be demonstrated if the effluent concentrations measured are less than the LOQ.

If the measured concentration of TRC is greater than the water quality based effluent limitations and above the respective LOD specified in the table below in any three (3) consecutive analyses, or any five (5) out of nine (9) analyses, then the discharger shall:

(1) Determine the source of the parameter through an evaluation of sampling techniques, analytical/laboratory procedures, and waste streams (including internal waste streams); and re-examine the chlorination /dechlorination procedures.

(2) The sampling and analysis for TRC shall be increased to 5 X weekly and remain at this increased sampling frequency until:

(a) The increased sampling frequency for TRC has been in place for at least two weeks;

(b) At least nine (9) samples have been taken under this increased sampling frequency; and

(c) The measured concentration of TRC is less than the LOD specified in the table below in at least seven (7) out of the nine (9) most recent analyses.

Parameter	Test Method	LOD	LOQ
Chlorine	4500-Cl-D,E or 4500-Cl-G	0.02 mg/l	0.06 mg/l

Case-Specific LOD/LOQ

The permittee may determine a case-specific LOD or LOQ using the analytical method specified above, or any other test method which is approved by the Commissioner prior to use. The LOD shall be derived by the procedure specified

for method detection limits contained in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B, and the LOQ shall be set equal to 3.18 times the LOD. Other methods may be used if first approved by the Commissioner.

[6] The monitoring requirements and effluent limitations for Total Residual Oxidants (TRO) will apply at any time bromine is used and may be in the discharge. Use the test methods for Total Residual Chlorine to determine Total Residual Oxidants.

[7] Mercury monitoring shall be conducted bi-monthly in the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year for the term of the permit using EPA Test Method 1631, Revision E.

[8] After six (6) samples have been completed over the course of the first year of monitoring, the permittee may submit a request for review of all mercury monitoring data for the consideration of a reduction of mercury monitoring. Bi-monthly (6 X Yearly) monitoring shall continue until a permit modification is approved.

[9] The following EPA test methods and/or Standard Methods and associated LODs and LOQs are to be used in the analysis of the effluent samples. Alternative methods may be used if first approved by IDEM. The permittee shall measure and report the parameter as **total recoverable** metal.

Parameter	EPA Method	LOD	LOQ
Mercury	1631, Revision E	0.2 ng/l	0.5 ng/l

2. The permittee is authorized to discharge from the internal outfall listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Internal Outfall 101. The discharge is limited to non-contact cooling water. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge of cooling tower blowdown but prior to comingling with any other wastestreams. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

Table 1

	Quantity or Loading			Quality or Concentration			Monitoring	Requirements
Parameter	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	Report	MGD	--------	--------	----	2 X Year	24 Hour Total
Total Chromium[2]	------	------	------	--------	Report	mg/l	2 X Year	Grab
Total Zinc[2]	------	------	------	--------	Report	mg/l	2 X Year	Grab
126 Priority Pollutants[1]	------	------	------	--------	Non-Detect	mg/l	2 X Year	Grab

[1] 126 Priority Pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance (except chromium and zinc), which are found in Appendix A of 40 CFR § 423. Compliance with the limitations for the 126 priority pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance (except chromium and zinc) may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

[2] The permittee shall measure and report these parameters as **total recoverable** metal.

3. The permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from the outfalls listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfalls 002 and 003. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge but prior to entry into the Unnamed Ditch located on the east side of the facility. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[2]

			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency[1]	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Quarterly	Estimate Total
Total Suspended Solids	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
pH	Report	s.u.	Quarterly	Grab
Oil & Grease	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
COD	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
$CBOD_5$	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab

[1] All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

For each sample taken, the permittee shall record the duration and total rainfall of the storm event, the number of hours between beginning of the storm measured and the end of the previous measurable rain event, and the outside temperature at the time of sampling.

A grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty (30) minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable). Samples shall be taken once during each of the four annual quarters:

(A) January-February-March;
(B) April-May-June;
(C) July-August-September; and
(D) October-November-December.

For quarterly monitoring, in the first quarter for example, the permittee may conduct sampling within the month of January, February or March. The result from this reporting timeframe shall be reported on the March DMR, regardless of which of the months within the quarter the sample was taken.

[2] The Storm Water Monitoring and Non Numeric Effluent Limits and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) requirements can be found in Part I.D. and I.E of this permit

4. The permittee is authorized to discharge facility storm water from the outfall listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 004. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge but prior to entry into the unnamed tributary to Strassell Ditch. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[3]

			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Daily[1]	Estimate Total
Total Suspended Solids	50	mg/l	Daily[1]	Grab
Iron[4]	Report	mg/l	Daily[1]	Grab
Manganese[4]	Report	mg/l	Daily[1]	Grab
Nickel[4]	Report	mg/l	Daily[1]	Grab
Zinc[4]	Report	mg/l	Daily[1]	Grab
pH	Report	s.u.	Daily[1]	Grab
Oil & Grease	Report	mg/l	Quarterly[2]	Grab
COD	Report	mg/l	Quarterly[2]	Grab
$CBOD_5$	Report	mg/l	Quarterly[2]	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly[2]	Grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly[2]	Grab
Total Phosphorus[4]	Report	mg/l	Quarterly[2]	Grab

[1] Flow, TSS, and pH are to be monitored any day there is a discharge, whether due to storm events or manual pumping from retention basin.

[2] All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

For each sample taken, the permittee shall record the duration and total rainfall of the storm event, the number of hours between beginning of the storm measured and the end of the previous measurable rain event, and the outside temperature at the time of sampling.

A grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty (30) minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable). Samples shall be taken once during each of the four annual quarters:

(A) January-February-March;
(B) April-May-June;
(C) July-August-September; and
(D) October-November-December.

For quarterly monitoring, in the first quarter for example, the permittee may conduct sampling within the month of January, February <u>or</u> March. The result from this reporting timeframe shall be reported on the March DMR, regardless of which of the months within the quarter the sample was taken.

[3] The Storm Water Monitoring and Non Numeric Effluent Limits and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) requirements can be found in Part I.D. and I.E of this permit

[4] The permittee shall measure and report the identified metals as <u>total recoverable metals.</u>

5. The permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from the outfall listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 005. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge but prior to entry into Strassell Ditch. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency[1]	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Quarterly	Estimate Total
Total Suspended Solids	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
pH	Report	s.u.	Quarterly	Grab
Oil & Grease	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
COD	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
$CBOD_5$	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab

[1] All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

For each sample taken, the permittee shall record the duration and total rainfall of the storm event, the number of hours between beginning of the storm measured and the end of the previous measurable rain event, and the outside temperature at the time of sampling.

A grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty (30) minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable). Samples shall be taken once during each of the four annual quarters:

(A) January-February-March;
(B) April-May-June;
(C) July-August-September; and
(D) October-November-December.

For quarterly monitoring, in the first quarter for example, the permittee may conduct sampling within the month of January, February <u>or</u> March. The result from this reporting timeframe shall be reported on the March

DMR, regardless of which of the months within the quarter the sample was taken.

[2] The Storm Water Monitoring and Non Numeric Effluent Limits and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) requirements can be found in Part I.D. and I.E of this permit

6. The permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from the outfalls listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfalls 006 and 007. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge but prior to entry into the Unnamed Tributary to Huffman Ditch. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[2]

			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency[1]	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Quarterly	Estimate Total
Total Suspended Solids	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
pH	Report	s.u.	Quarterly	Grab
Oil & Grease	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
COD	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
$CBOD_5$	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab

[1] All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

For each sample taken, the permittee shall record the duration and total rainfall of the storm event, the number of hours between beginning of the storm measured and the end of the previous measurable rain event, and the outside temperature at the time of sampling.

A grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty (30) minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable). Samples shall be taken once during each of the four annual quarters:

(A) January-February-March;
(B) April-May-June;
(C) July-August-September; and

(D) October-November-December.

For quarterly monitoring, in the first quarter for example, the permittee may conduct sampling within the month of January, February or March. The result from this reporting timeframe shall be reported on the March DMR, regardless of which of the months within the quarter the sample was taken.

[2] The Storm Water Monitoring and Non Numeric Effluent Limits and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) requirements can be found in Part I.D. and I.E of this permit

7. The permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from the outfall listed below in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 008. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge but prior to entry into the Unnamed Ditch located on the southwest corner of the facility. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[2]

			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency[1]	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Quarterly	Estimate Total
Total Suspended Solids	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
pH	Report	s.u.	Quarterly	Grab
Oil & Grease	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
COD	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
$CBOD_5$	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab

[1] All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

For each sample taken, the permittee shall record the duration and total rainfall of the storm event, the number of hours between beginning of the storm measured and the end of the previous measurable rain event, and the outside temperature at the time of sampling.

A grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty (30) minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable). Samples shall be taken once during each of the four annual quarters:

(A) January-February-March;
(B) April-May-June;
(C) July-August-September; and
(D) October-November-December.

For quarterly monitoring, in the first quarter for example, the permittee may conduct sampling within the month of January, February or March. The result from this reporting timeframe shall be reported on the March DMR, regardless of which of the months within the quarter the sample was taken.

[2] The Storm Water Monitoring and Non Numeric Effluent Limits and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) requirements can be found in Part I.D. and I.E of this permit

B. NARRATIVE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

At all times the discharge from any and all point sources specified within this permit shall not cause receiving waters:

1. including the mixing zone, to contain substances, materials, floating debris, oil, scum, or other pollutants:

   a. that will settle to form putrescent or otherwise objectionable deposits;

   b. that are in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or deleterious;

   c. that produce color, visible oil sheen, odor, or other conditions in such degree as to create a nuisance;

   d. which are in amounts sufficient to be acutely toxic to , or to otherwise severely injure or kill aquatic life, other animals, plants, or humans;

   e. which are in concentrations or combinations that will cause or contribute to the growth of aquatic plants or algae to such a degree as to create a nuisance, be unsightly, or otherwise impair the designated uses.

2. outside the mixing zone, to contain substances in concentrations which on the basis of available scientific data are believed to be sufficient to injure, be chronically toxic to, or be carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic to humans, animals, aquatic life, or plants.

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge flow and shall be taken at times which reflect the full range and concentration of effluent parameters normally expected to be present. Samples shall not be taken at times to avoid showing elevated levels of any parameters.

2. Monthly Reporting

The permittee shall submit monitoring reports to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management containing results obtained during the previous month and shall be postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following each completed monitoring period. The first report shall be submitted by the 28th day of the month following the month in which the permit becomes effective. These reports shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) and the Monthly Monitoring Report (MMR). All reports shall be mailed to IDEM, Office of Water Quality – Mail Code 65-42, Data & Information Services Section, 100 North Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251. The Regional Administrator may request the permittee to submit monitoring reports to the Environmental Protection Agency if it is deemed necessary to assure compliance with the permit.

a. Calculations that require averaging of measurements of daily values (both concentrations and mass) shall use an arithmetic mean, except the monthly average for E. Coli shall be calculated as a geometric mean.

b. Daily effluent values (both mass and concentration) that are less than the LOQ that are used to determine the monthly average effluent level shall be accommodated in calculation of the average using statistical methods that have been approved by the Commissioner.

c. Effluent concentrations less than the LOD shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms as < (less than) the value of the LOD. For example, if a substance is not detected at a concentration of 0.1 μg/l, report the value as <0.1 μg/l.

d. Effluent concentrations greater than or equal to the LOD and less than the LOQ that are reported on a DMR shall be reported as the actual value and annotated on the DMR to indicate that the value is not quantifiable.

e. Mass discharge values which are calculated from concentrations reported as less than the value of the limit of detection shall be reported as less than the corresponding mass discharge value.

f. Mass discharge values that are calculated from effluent concentrations greater than the limit of detection shall be reported as the calculated value.

3. Definitions

a. "Monthly Average" means the total mass or flow-weighted concentration of all daily discharges during a calendar month on which daily discharges are sampled or measured, divided by the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during such calendar month.

The monthly average discharge limitation is the highest allowable average monthly discharge for any calendar month.

b. "Daily Discharge" means the total mass of a pollutant discharged during the calendar day or, in the case of a pollutant limited in terms other than mass pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-11(e), the average concentration or other measurement of the pollutant specified over the calendar day or any twenty-four hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling.

c. "Daily Maximum" means the maximum allowable daily discharge for any calendar day.

d. A "24-hour composite sample" means a sample consisting of at least 3 individual flow-proportioned samples of wastewater, taken by the grab sample method or by an automatic sampler, which are taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals for the duration of the discharge within a 24-hour period and which are combined prior to analysis. A flow-proportioned composite sample may be obtained by:

(1) recording the discharge flow rate at the time each individual sample is taken,

(2) adding together the discharge flow rates recorded from each individuals sampling time to formulate the "total flow" value,

(3) the discharge flow rate of each individual sampling time is divided by the total flow value to determine its percentage of the total flow value,

(4) then multiply the volume of the total composite sample by each individual sample's percentage to determine the volume of that individual sample which will be included in the total composite sample.

e. "Concentration" means the weight of any given material present in a unit volume of liquid. Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, concentration values shall be expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).

f. The "Regional Administrator" is defined as the Region V Administrator, U.S. EPA, located at 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

g. The "Commissioner" is defined as the Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, which is located at the following address: 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

h. "Limit of Detection" or "LOD" means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with ninety-nine percent (99%) confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero (0) for a particular analytical method and sample matrix.

i. "Limit of Quantitation" or "LOQ" means a measurement of the concentration of a contaminant obtained by using a specified laboratory procedure calibrated at a specified concentration above the method detection level. It is considered the lowest concentration at which a particular contaminant can be quantitatively measured using a specified laboratory procedure for monitoring of the contaminant. This term is also sometimes called limit of quantification or quantification level.

j. "Method Detection Level" or "MDL" means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a ninety-nine percent (99%) confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero (0) as determined by

procedure set forth in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B. The method detection level or MDL is equivalent to the LOD.

k. "Grab Sample" means a sample which is taken from a wastestream on a one-time basis without consideration of the flow rate of the wastestream and without considerations of time.

4. Test Procedures

The analytical and sampling methods used shall conform to the current version of 40 CFR 136. Multiple editions of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater are currently approved for most methods, however, 40 CFR Part 136 should be checked to ascertain if a particular method is approved for a particular analyte. The approved methods may be included in the texts listed below. However, different but equivalent methods are allowable if they receive the prior written approval of the Commissioner and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

a. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th, 19th, or 20th Editions, 1992, 1995, or 1998, American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C. 20005.

b. A.S.T.M. Standards, Parts 23, Water; Atmosphere Analysis 1972 American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

c. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes June 1974, Revised, March 1983, Environmental Protection Agency, Water Quality Office, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, 1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

5. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record and maintain records of all monitoring information and monitoring activities under this permit, including the following information:

a. The exact place, date, and time of sampling;

b. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The dates the analyses were performed;

d The person(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of all required analyses and measurements.

6. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Other monitoring data not specifically required in this permit (such as internal process or internal waste stream data) which is collected by or for the permittee need not be submitted unless requested by the Commissioner.

7. Records Retention

All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recording from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years. In cases where the original records are kept at another location, a copy of all such records shall be kept at the permitted facility. The three years shall be extended:

a. automatically during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the permittee or regarding promulgated effluent guidelines applicable to the permittee; or

b. as requested by the Regional Administrator or the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

D. STORM WATER MONITORING AND NON-NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITS

Within twelve (12) months of facility start-up, Indiana Gasification, LLC shall implement the non-numeric permit conditions in this Section of the permit for the entire site as it relates to storm water associated with industrial activity regardless which outfall the storm water is discharged from.

1. Control Measures and Effluent Limits

In the technology-based limits included in Part D.2-4., the term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are

technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

2. Control Measures

Select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to address the selection and design considerations in Part D.3 to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part D.4. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Any deviation from the manufacturer's specifications shall be documented. If the control measures are not achieving their intended effect in minimizing pollutant discharges, the control measures must be modified as expeditiously as practicable. Regulated stormwater discharges from the facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility.

3. Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations

When selecting and designing control measures consider the following:

a. preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and cost-effective, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;

b. use of control measures in combination is more effective than use of control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharge;

c. assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;

d. minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;

e. flow can be attenuated by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions;

f. conservation and/or restoration of riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and

g. use of treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

4. Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT): Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

a. Minimize Exposure

Minimize the exposure of raw, final, or waste materials to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff. To the extent technologically available and economically practicable and achievable, either locate industrial materials and activities inside or protect them with storm resistant coverings in order to minimize exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). In minimizing exposure, pay particular attention to the following areas:

Loading and unloading areas: locate in roofed or covered areas where feasible; use grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locate the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.

Material storage areas: locate indoors, or in roofed or covered areas where feasible; install berms/dikes around these areas; use dry cleanup methods.

Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged to receiving waters.

b. Good Housekeeping

Keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and stowing materials in appropriate containers.

As part of the developed good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

c. Maintenance

Maintain all control measures which are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit in effective operating condition. Nonstructural control measures must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained). If control measures need to be replaced or repaired, make the necessary repairs or modifications as expeditiously as practicable.

d. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, you must implement:

(1) Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil", "Spent Solvents", "Fertilizers and Pesticides", etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;

(2) Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;

(3) Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect or respond to a spill or lead must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these

individuals should be a member of your storm water pollution prevention team;

(4) Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available;

(5) Procedures for documenting where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfalls that would be affected by such spills and leaks; and

(6) A procedure for documenting all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance.

e. Erosion and Sediment Controls

Through the use of structural and/or non-structural control measures stabilize, and contain runoff from, exposed areas to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants. Among other actions to meet this limit, place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to check out information from both the State and EPA websites. The following two websites are given as information sources:

http://www.in.gov/idem/4899.htm and
http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm

f. Management of Runoff

Divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to minimize pollutants in the discharge.

g. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

Enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. You must implement appropriate

measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if storm water runoff from the piles is not discharged.

h. Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

Ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

i. Employee Training

Train all employees who work in areas where industrial material or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your Pollution Prevention Team. Training must cover the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits in this part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit.

j. Non-Stormwater Discharges

You must determine if any non-stormwater discharges not authorized by an NPDES permit exist. Any non-stormwater discharges discovered must either be eliminated or modified into this permit.

The following non-stormwater discharges are authorized and should be documented when they occur in accordance with Part I.E.2.c. of the permit:

Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
Fire Hydrant flushings;
Potable water, including water line flushings;
Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
Irrigation drainage;
Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
Pavement wash water where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous material have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);

Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials, such as solvents;
Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (for example, piped cooling tower blowdown or drains);
Vehicle washwaters where uncontaminated water, without detergents or solvents, is utilized;
Run-off from the use of dust suppressants approved for use by other program areas within the department.

k. Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

You must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

l. Fugitive Dust Emission.

Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. To minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite, consider procedures such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

m. Delivery Vehicles

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Consider procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container and procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.

n. Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs in unloading areas, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip

diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

o. Chemical Loading and Unloading

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and loading and unloading in covered areas and storing chemicals indoors.

p. Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas. Consider covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

q. Liquid Storage Tanks

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Consider protective guards around tanks, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

r. Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Consider containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

s. Spill Reduction Measures

Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of your routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be

exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

t. Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Consider using level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

u. Residue-Hauling Vehicles

Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

v. Ash Loading Areas

Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

w. Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

x. Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites

Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

5. Annual Review

At least once every 12 months, you must review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limitations in this permit. You must document the results of your review in a report that shall be retained within the SWPPP. You must also submit the report to the Industrial NPDES Permit Section on an annual basis.

6. Corrective Actions – Conditions Requiring Review

a. If any of the following conditions occur, you must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated:

(1) an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this NPDES permit) occurs at this facility;

(2) it is determined that your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;

(3) it is determined in your routine facility inspection, an inspection by EPA or IDEM, comprehensive site evaluation, or the Annual Review required in Part D.5 that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit or that your control measures are not being properly operated and maintained; or

(4) Upon written notice by the Commissioner that the control measures prove to be ineffective in controlling pollutants in storm water discharges exposed to industrial activity.

b. If any of the following conditions occur, you must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

(1) construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharge.

7. Corrective Action Deadlines

You must document your discovery of any of the conditions listed in Part I.D.6 within thirty (30) days of making such discovery. Subsequently, within one-hundred and twenty (120) days of such discovery, you must document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further

investigate the deficiency or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. Specific documentation required within 30 and 120 days is detailed below. If you determine that changes to your control measures are necessary following your review, any modifications to your control measures must be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. These time intervals are not grace periods, but schedules considered reasonable for the documenting of your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements are not allowed to persist indefinitely.

8. Corrective Action Report

Within 30 days of a discovery of any condition listed in Part I.D.6, you must document the following information:

a. Brief description of the condition triggering corrective action;

b. Date condition identified; and

c. How deficiency identified.

Within 120 days of discovery of any condition listed in Part I.D.6, you must document the following information:

a. Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for triggering events identified in Part I.D.6.a.(3), where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination)

b. Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;

c. Date corrective action initiated; and

d. Date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.

9. Inspections

The inspections in this Part must be conducted at this facility.

a. At a minimum, quarterly inspection of the stormwater management measures and stormwater run-off conveyances. The routine inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of your storm water pollution prevention team. Inspections must be documented and

either contained in, or have the on-site record keeping location referenced in, the SWP3.

As part of the routine inspections, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitator, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Considering monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material loss due to wind or stormwater runoff.

As part of your inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

b. Routine Facility Inspection Documentation – You must document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation with your SWPPP or have the on-site record keeping location referenced in the SWPPP. At a minimum, your documentation must include:

(1) The inspection date and time;

(2) The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspectors;

(3) Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;

(4) Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site;

(5) Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;

(6) Any failed control measures that need replacement;

(7) Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and

(8) Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part I.D.6 of this permit.

c. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Qualified personnel and at least one member of your Pollution Prevention Team shall conduct a comprehensive site compliance evaluation, at least once per year, to confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan, determine the effectiveness of the plan, and assess compliance with the permit. Such evaluations shall provide:

(1) Areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected 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.

(2) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with Part I.E.2.b of this permit and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with Part I.D.4. of this permit shall be revised as appropriate within the timeframes contained in Part I.D.7 of this permit.

(3) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with the above paragraph must be documented and either contained in, or have on-site record keeping location referenced in, the SWP3 at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The

report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of Part II.C.6 of this permit.

(4) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap the inspections required under this section, the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

E. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. Development of Plan

Within 12 months from the start up of the facility, the permittee is required to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) for the permitted facility. The plan shall at a minimum include the following:

a. Identify potential sources of pollution, which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. Storm water associated with industrial activity (defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)) includes, but is not limited to, the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or materials storage areas at an industrial plant;

b. Describe practices and measure to be used in reducing the potential for pollutants to be exposed to storm water; and

c. Assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2. Contents

The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Pollution Prevention Team -The plan shall list, by position title, the member or members of the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team who are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3) and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation,

maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each storm water pollution prevention team member. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and your SWPPP.

b. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources – The plan shall provide a description of areas at the site exposed to industrial activity and have a reasonable potential for storm water to be exposed to pollutants. The plan shall identify all activities and significant materials (defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)), which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. As a minimum, the plan shall contain the following:

(1) A soils map indicating the types of soils found on the facility property and showing the boundaries of the facility property.

(2) A graphical representation, such as an aerial photograph or site layout maps, drawn to an appropriate scale, which contains a legend and compass coordinates, indicating, at a minimum, the following:

(A) All on-site storm water drainage and discharge conveyances, which may include pipes, ditches, swales, and erosion channels, related to a storm water discharge.

(B) Known adjacent property drainage and discharge conveyances, if directly associated with run-off from the facility.

(C) All on-site and known adjacent property water bodies, including wetlands and springs.

(D) An outline of the drainage area for each outfall.

(E) An outline of the facility property, indicating directional flows, via arrows, of surface drainage patterns.

(F) An outline of impervious surfaces, which includes pavement and buildings, and an estimate of the impervious and pervious surface square footage for each drainage area placed in a map legend.

(G) On-site injection wells, as applicable.

(H) On-site wells used as potable water sources, as applicable.

(I) All existing major structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water run-off.

(J) All existing and historical underground or aboveground storage tank locations, as applicable.

(K) All permanently designated plowed or dumped snow storage locations.

(L) All loading and unloading areas for solid and liquid bulk materials.

(M) All existing and historical outdoor storage areas for raw materials, intermediary products, final products, and waste materials. Include materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

(N) All existing or historical outdoor storage areas for fuels, processing equipment, and other containerized materials, for example, in drums and totes.

(O) Outdoor processing areas.

(P) Dust or particulate generating process areas.

(Q) Outdoor assigned waste storage or disposal areas.

(R) Pesticide or herbicide application areas.

(S) Vehicular access roads.

(T) Identify any storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or

metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operation, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants.

(U) The mapping of historical locations is only required if the historical locations have a reasonable potential for stormwater exposure to historical pollutants.

(3) An area site map that indicates:

(A) The topographic relief or similar elevations to determine surface drainage patterns;

(B) The facility boundaries;

(C) All receiving waters; and

(D) All known drinking water wells; and

Includes at a minimum, the features in clauses (A), (C), and (D) within a one-fourth (1/4) mile radius beyond the property boundaries of the facility. This map must be to scale and include a legend and compass coordinates.

(4) A narrative description of areas that generate stormwater discharges exposed to industrial activity including descriptions for any existing or historical areas listed in subdivision 2.b.(2)(J) through (S) of this Part, and any other areas thought to generate storm water discharges exposed to industrial activity. The narrative descriptions for each identified area must include the following:

(A) Type and typical quantity of materials present in the area.

(B) Methods of storage, including presence of any secondary containment measures.

(C) Any remedial actions undertaken in the area to eliminate pollutant sources or exposure of storm water to those sources. If a corrective action plan was developed, the type of remedial action and plan

date shall be referenced.

(D) Any significant release or spill history dating back a period of three (3) years from the effective date of this permit, in the identified area, for materials spilled outside of secondary containment structures and impervious surfaces in excess of their reportable quantity, including the following:

i. The date and type of material released or spilled.

ii. The estimated volume released or spilled.

iii. A description of the remedial actions undertaken, including disposal or treatment.

Depending on the adequacy or completeness of the remedial actions, the spill history shall be used to determine additional pollutant sources that may be exposed to storm water. In subsequent permit terms, the history shall date back for a period of five (5) years from the date of the permit renewal application.

(E) Where the chemicals or materials have the potential to be exposed to storm water discharges, the descriptions for each identified area must include a risk identification analysis of chemicals or materials stored or used within the area. The analysis must include the following:

i. Toxicity data of chemicals or materials used within the area, referencing appropriate material safety data sheet information locations.

ii. The frequency and typical quantity of listed chemicals or materials to be stored within the area.

iii. Potential ways in which storm water discharges may be exposed to listed chemicals and materials.

iv. The likelihood of the listed chemicals and

materials to come into contact with water.

(5) A narrative description of existing and planned management practices and measures to improve the quality of storm water run-off entering a water of the state. Descriptions must be created for existing or historical areas listed in subdivision 2.b.(2)(J) through (S) and any other areas thought to generate storm water discharges exposed to industrial activity. The description must include the following:

(A) Any existing or planned structural and nonstructural control practices and measures.

(B) Any treatment the storm water receives prior to leaving the facility property or entering a water of the state.

(C) The ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes collected in structural control measures other than by discharge.

(6) Describe areas that due to topography, activities, or other factors have a high potential for significant soil erosion.

(7) Document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing.

(8) Information or other documentation required under subsection (d) of this plan.

(9) The results of stormwater monitoring. The monitoring data must include completed field data sheets, chain-of-custody forms, and laboratory results. If the monitoring data are not placed into the facility's SWP3, the on-site location for storage of the information must be reference in the SWP3.

(10) Drainage Area Site Map. Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides);

landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

(11) Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures. You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part I.D.4 of this NPDES permit.

c. Non-Stormwater Discharges – You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges not authorized by an NPDES permit. Any non-stormwater discharges have either been eliminated or incorporated into this permit. Documentation of non-storm water discharges shall include:

(1) A written non-storm water assessment, including the following:

(A) A certification letter stating that storm water discharges entering a water of the state have been evaluated for the presence of illicit discharges and non-stormwater contributions.

(B) Detergent or solvent-based washing of equipment or vehicles that would allow washwater additives to enter any storm water only drainage system shall not be allowed at this facility unless appropriately permitted under this NPDES permit.

(C) All interior maintenance area floor drains with the potential for maintenance fluids or other materials to enter stormwater only storm sewers must be either sealed, connected to a sanitary sewer with prior authorization, or appropriately permitted under this NPDES permit. The sealing, sanitary sewer connecting, or permitting of drains under this item must be documented in the written non-storm water assessment program.

(D) The certification shall include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test.

d. General Requirements – The SWP3 must meet the following general requirements:

(1) The plan shall be certified by a qualified professional. The term qualified professional means an individual who is trained and experienced in water treatment techniques and related fields as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certification, or completion of course work that enable the individual to make sound, professional judgments regarding storm water control/treatment and monitoring, pollutant fate and transport, and drainage planning.

(2) The plan shall be retained at the facility and be available for review by a representative of the Commissioner upon request. IDEM may provide access to portions of your SWP3 to the public.

(3) The plan must be revised and updated as required. Revised and updated versions of the plan must be implemented on or before three hundred sixty-five (365) days from the effective date of this permit. The Commissioner may grant an extension of this time frame based on a request by the person showing reasonable cause.

(4) If the permittee has other written plans, required under applicable federal or state law, such as operation and maintenance, spill prevention control and countermeasures (SPCC), or risk contingency plans, which fulfill certain requirements of an SWP3, these plans may be referenced, at the permittee's discretion, in the appropriate sections of the SWP3 to meet those section requirements.

(5) The permittee may combine the requirements of the SWP3 with another written plan if:

(A) The plan is retained at the facility and available for review;

(B) All the requirements of the SWP3 are contained within the plan; and

(C) A separate, labeled section is utilized in the plan for the SWP3 requirements.

F. REOPENING CLAUSES

This permit may be modified, or alternately, revoked and reissued, after public notice and opportunity for hearing:

1. to comply with any applicable effluent limitation or standard issued or approved under 301(b)(2)(C),(D) and (E), 304 (b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent limitation or standard so issued or approved:

    a. contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

    b. controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.

2. to incorporate any of the reopening clause provisions cited at 327 IAC 5-2-16.

3. to include a case-specific Limit of Detection (LOD) and/or Limit of Quantitation (LOQ). The permittee must demonstrate that such action is warranted in accordance with the procedures specified under Appendix B, 40 CFR Part 136, using the most sensitive analytical methods approved by EPA under 40 CFR Part 136, or approved by the Commissioner.

PART II

STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(1) and all other requirements of 327 IAC 5-2-8. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and IC 13 and is grounds for enforcement action or permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

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

2. Duty to Mitigate

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(3), the permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact to the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit. During periods of noncompliance, the permittee shall conduct such accelerated or additional monitoring for the affected parameters, as appropriate or as requested by IDEM, to determine the nature and impact of the noncompliance.

3. 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 obtain and submit an application for renewal of this permit in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(2). It is the permittee's responsibility to obtain and submit the application. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-3(c), the owner of the facility or operation from which a discharge of pollutants occurs is responsible for applying for and obtaining the NPDES permit, except where the facility or operation is operated by a person other than an employee of the owner in which case it is the operator's responsibility to apply for and obtain the permit. Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-3-2(a)(2), the application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. This deadline may be extended if:

a. permission is requested in writing before such deadline;

b. IDEM grants permission to submit the application after the deadline; and

c. the application is received no later than the permit expiration date.

4. Permit Transfers

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(4)(D), this permit is nontransferable to any person except in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-6(c). This permit may be transferred to another person by the permittee, without modification or revocation and reissuance being required under 327 IAC 5-2-16(c)(1) or 16(e)(4), if the following occurs:

a. the current permittee notified the Commissioner at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date.

b. a written agreement containing a specific date of transfer of permit responsibility and coverage between the current permittee and the transferee (including acknowledgment that the existing permittee is liable for violations up to that date, and the transferee is liable for violations from that date on) is submitted to the Commissioner.

c. the transferee certifies in writing to the Commissioner their intent to operate the facility without making such material and substantial alterations or additions to the facility as would significantly change the nature or quantities of pollutants discharged and thus constitute cause for permit modification under 327 IAC 5-2-16(d). However, the Commissioner may allow a temporary transfer of the permit without permit modification for good cause, e.g., to enable the transferee to purge and empty the facility's treatment system prior to making alterations, despite the transferee's intent to make such material and substantial alterations or additions to the facility.

d. the Commissioner, within thirty (30) days, does not notify the current permittee and the transferee of the intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit and to require that a new application be filed rather than agreeing to the transfer of the permit.

The Commissioner may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act or state law.

5. Permit Actions

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-16(b) and 327 IAC 5-2-8(4), this permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

b. Failure of the permittee to disclose fully all relevant facts or misrepresentation of any relevant facts in the application, or during the permit issuance process; or

c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge controlled by the permit, e.g., plant closure, termination of discharge by connection to a POTW, a change in state law that requires the reduction or elimination of the discharge, or information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a substantial threat to human health or welfare.

Filing of either of the following items does not stay or suspend any permit condition: (1) a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or (2) submittal of information specified in Part II.A.3 of the permit including planned changes or anticipated noncompliance.

The permittee shall submit any information that the permittee knows or has reason to believe would constitute cause for modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit at the earliest time such information becomes available, such as plans for physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that:

1. could significantly change the nature of, or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or
3. the commissioner may request to evaluate whether such cause exists.

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-1-3(a)(5), the permittee must also provide any information reasonably requested by the Commissioner.

6. Property Rights

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(6) and 327 IAC 5-2-5(b), the issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or private property or invasion of other private rights, any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The issuance of the permit also does not preempt any duty to obtain any other state, or local assent required by law for the discharge or for the construction or operation of the facility from which a discharge is made.

7. Severability

In accordance with 327 IAC 1-1-3, the provisions of this permit are severable and, if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect any other provisions or applications of the permit which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

8. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

9. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act or state law.

10. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions

Pursuant to IC 13-30-4, a person who violates any provision of this permit, the water pollution control laws; environmental management laws; or a rule or standard adopted by the Water Pollution Control Board is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per day of any violation.

Pursuant to IC 13-30-5, a person who obstructs, delays, resists, prevents, or interferes with (1) the department; or (2) the department's personnel or designated agent in the performance of an inspection or investigation performed under IC 13-14-2-2 commits a class C infraction.

Pursuant to IC 13-30-10-1.5(k), a person who willfully or recklessly violates any NPDES permit condition or filing requirement, any applicable standards or limitations of IC 13-18-3-2.4, IC 13-18-4-5, IC 13-18-8, IC 13-18-9, IC 13-18-10, IC 13-18-12, IC 13-18-14, IC 13-18-15, or IC 13-18-16, or who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any NPDES form, notice, or report commits a Class C misdemeanor.

Pursuant to IC 13-30-10-1.5(l), an offense under IC 13-30-10-1.5(k) is a Class D felony if the offense results in damage to the environment that renders the environment unfit for human or vertebrate animal life. An offense under IC 13-30-10-1.5(k) is a Class C felony if the offense results in the death of another person.

11. Penalties for Tampering or Falsification

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(9), the permittee shall comply with monitoring, recording, and reporting requirements of this permit. The Clean Water Act, as well as IC 13-30-10-1, provides that any person who knowingly or intentionally (a) destroys, alters, conceals, or falsely certifies a record that is required to be maintained under the terms of a permit issued by the department; and may be used to determine the status of compliance, (b) renders inaccurate or

inoperative a recording device or a monitoring device required to be maintained by a permit issued by the department, or (c) falsifies testing or monitoring data required by a permit issued by the department commits a Class B misdemeanor.

12. Toxic Pollutants

If any applicable effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant injurious to human health, and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(5). Effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants injurious to human health are effective and must be complied with, if applicable to the permittee, within the time provided in the implementing regulations, even absent permit modification.

13. Wastewater treatment plant and certified operators

The permittee shall have the wastewater treatment facilities under the responsible charge of an operator certified by the Commissioner in a classification corresponding to the classification of the wastewater treatment plant as required by IC 13-18-11-11 and 327 IAC 5-22. In order to operate a wastewater treatment plant the operator shall have qualifications as established in 327 IAC 5-22-7.

327 IAC 5-22-10.5(a) provides that a certified operator may be designated as being in responsible charge of more than one (1) wastewater treatment plant, if it can be shown that he will give adequate supervision to all units involved. Adequate supervision means that sufficient time is spent at the plant on a regular basis to assure that the certified operator is knowledgeable of the actual operations and that test reports and results are representative of the actual operations conditions. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-22-3(11), "responsible charge operator" means the person responsible for the overall daily operation, supervision, or management of a wastewater facility.

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-22-10(4), the permittee shall notify IDEM when there is a change of the person serving as the certified operator in responsible charge of the wastewater treatment facility. The notification shall be made no later than thirty (30) days after a change in the operator.

14. Construction Permit

In accordance with IC 13-14-8-11.6, a discharger is not required to obtain a state permit for the modification or construction of a water pollution treatment or control facility if the discharger has an effective NPDES permit.

If the discharger modifies their existing water pollution treatment or control facility or constructs a new water pollution treatment or control facility for the treatment or control of any new influent pollutant or increased levels of any existing pollutant, then, within thirty (30) days after commencement of operation, the discharger shall file with the Department of Environment Management a notice of installation for the additional pollutant control equipment and a design summary of any modifications.

The notice and design summary shall be sent to the Office of Water Quality - Mail Code 65-42, Industrial NPDES Permits Section, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251.

15. Inspection and Entry

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(7), the permittee shall allow the Commissioner, or an authorized representative, (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Commissioner) upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a point source, regulated facility, or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept pursuant to the conditions of this permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment or methods (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required pursuant to this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, any discharge of pollutants or internal wastestreams for the purposes of evaluating compliance with the permit or as otherwise authorized.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and efficiently operate all facilities and systems (and related appurtenances) for the collection and treatment which are installed or used by the permittee and which are necessary for achieving compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(8).

Neither 327 IAC 5-2-8(8), nor this provision, shall be construed to require the operation of installed treatment facilities that are unnecessary for achieving compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

2. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(11):

a. Terms as defined in 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(A):

(1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

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

b. The permittee may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause a violation of the effluent limitations in the permit, but only if it is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Part II.B.2.c., e, and f of this permit.

c. Bypasses, as defined in (a) above, are prohibited, and the Commissioner may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless the following occur:

(1) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage, as defined above;

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

(3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part II.B.2.e; or

(4) The condition under Part II.B.2.b above is met.

d. Bypasses that result in death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans must be reported in accordance with the "Spill Response and Reporting Requirements" in 327 IAC 2-6.1, including calling 888/233-7745 as soon as possible, but within two (2) hours of discovery. However, under 327 IAC 2-6.1-3(1), when the constituents of the bypass are regulated by this permit, and death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans does not occur, the reporting requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 do not apply.

e. The permittee must provide the Commissioner with the following notice:

(1) If the permittee knows or should have known in advance of the need for a bypass (anticipated bypass), it shall submit prior written notice. If possible, such notice shall be provided at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass for approval by the Commissioner.

(2) The permittee shall orally report an unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitations in the permit within 24 hours of becoming aware of the bypass noncompliance. The permittee must also provide a written report within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the bypass event. The written report must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the cause of noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the bypass event.

f. The Commissioner may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Commissioner determines that it will meet the conditions listed above in Part II.B.2.c. The Commissioner may impose any conditions determined to be necessary to minimize any adverse effects.

3. Upset Conditions

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(12):

a. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based

permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Paragraph c of this section, are met.

c. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:

(1) An upset occurred and the permittee has identified the specific cause(s) of the upset, if possible;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being operated in compliance with proper operation and maintenance procedures;

(3) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II.A.2; and

(4) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in the "Twenty-Four Hour Reporting Requirements," Part II.C.3, or 327 IAC 2-6.1, whichever is applicable. However, under 327 IAC 2-6.1-3(1), when the constituents of the upset are regulated by this permit, and death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans does not occur, the reporting requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 do not apply.

4. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the State and to be in compliance with all Indiana statutes and regulations relative to liquid and/or solid waste disposal. The discharge of pollutants in treated wastewater is allowed in compliance with the applicable effluent limitations in Part I. of this permit.

C. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes in Facility or Discharge

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(10)(F), the permittee shall give notice to the Commissioner as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. In this context, permitted facility refers to a point source discharge, not a wastewater treatment facility. Notice is required only when either of the following applies:

a. The alteration or addition may meet one of the criteria for determining whether the facility is a new source as defined in 327 IAC 5-1.5.

b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature of, or increase the quantity of, pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject either to effluent limitations in Part I.A. or to notification requirements in Part II.C.9. of this permit.

Following such notice, the permit may be modified to revise existing pollutant limitations and/or to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

2. Monitoring Reports

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(9) and 327 IAC 5-2-13 through 15, monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in "Monitoring Reports", Part I.C.2.

3. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting Requirements

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(10)(C), the permittee shall orally report to the Commissioner information on the following types of noncompliance within 24 hours from the time permittee becomes aware of such noncompliance. If the noncompliance meets the requirements of item b (Part II.C.3.b) or 327 IAC 2-6.1, then the report shall be made within those prescribed time frames. However, under 327 IAC 2-6.1-3(1), when the constituents of the discharge that is in noncompliance are regulated by this permit, and death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans does not occur, the reporting requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 do not apply.

a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

b. Any noncompliance which may pose a significant danger to human health or the environment. Reports under this item shall be made as soon as the permittee becomes aware of the noncomplying circumstances;

c. Any upset (as defined in Part II.B.3 above) that causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation in the permit;

The permittee can make the oral reports by calling (317)232-8670 during regular business hours or by calling (317) 233-7745 ((888)233-7745 toll free in Indiana) during non-business hours. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. 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 and eliminate the noncompliance and prevent its recurrence. The Commissioner may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. Alternatively the permittee may submit a "Bypass Fax Report" or a "Noncompliance Notification Report", whichever is appropriate, to IDEM at (317) 232-8637. If a complete fax submittal is sent within 24 hours of the time that the permittee became aware of the occurrence, then the fax report will satisfy both the oral and written reporting requirements.

4. Other Compliance/Noncompliance Reporting

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(10)(D), the permittee shall report any instance of noncompliance not reported under the "Twenty-Four Hour Reporting Requirements" in Part II.C.3, or any compliance schedules at the time the pertinent Discharge Monitoring Report is submitted. The report shall contain the information specified in Part II.C.3;

The permittee shall also give advance notice to the Commissioner of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements; and

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

5. Other Information

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(10)(E), where the permittee becomes aware of a failure to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in

a permit application or in any report, the permittee shall promptly submit such facts or corrected information to the Commissioner.

6. Signatory Requirements

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-22 and 327 IAC 5-2-8(14):

a. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Commissioner shall be signed and certified by a person described below or by a duly authorized representative of that person:

(1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer defined as a president, secretary, treasurer, any vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policymaking or decision making functions for the corporation or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities employing more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or having the gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a Federal, State, or local government body or any agency or political subdivision thereof: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

b. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above.

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

(3) The authorization is submitted to the Commissioner.

c. Certification. Any person signing a document identified under Part II.C.6. shall make the following certification:

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

7. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 327 IAC 12.1, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and the Regional Administrator. As required by the Clean Water Act, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

8. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

IC 13-30 and 327 IAC 5-2-8(14) provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 180 days per violation, or by both.

9. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-9, the permittee shall notify the Commissioner as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any pollutant identified as toxic, pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels."

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

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

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

(4) A notification level established by the Commissioner on a case-by-case basis, either at his own initiative or upon a petition by the permittee. This notification level may exceed the level specified in subdivisions (1), (2), or (3) but may not exceed the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements applicable to the permittee under the CWA (see 327 IAC 5-5-2).

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

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

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

(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with Sec. 122.21(g)(7).

(4) A notification level established by the Commissioner on a case-by-case basis, either at his own initiative or upon a petition by the permittee. This notification level may exceed the level specified in subdivisions (1), (2), or (3) but may not exceed the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements applicable to the permittee under the CWA (see 327 IAC 5-5-2).

c. That it has begun or expects to begin to use or manufacture, as an intermediate or final product or byproduct, any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(9).

PART III
Other Requirements

1. INTAKE STRUCTURES

Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that facilities minimize adverse environmental impact resulting from the operation of cooling water intake structures (CWIS) by using the "best technology available" (BTA). U.S. EPA has promulgated rules to implement these requirements for new facilities (Phase I rules), large, existing power plants (Phase II rules) which are currently remanded, and offshore oil and gas extraction facilities (Phase III rules), and that implementation must take place through the issuance of NPDES permits. A discussion of the evaluation and a summary of the documentation submitted by Indiana Gasification can be found in the Briefing Memo.

At this time IDEM has determined that the new cooling water intake structure and managing practices represent best technology available to minimize adverse environmental impact in accordance with Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. section 1326). This determination will be reassessed at the next permit reissuance to ensure that the CWIS continues to meet the requirements of Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act.

Indiana Gasification shall at all times properly operate and maintain the cooling water intake structure and associated equipment to minimize adverse environmental impact.

2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of the monitoring studies under this section shall be to fulfill 40 CFR 125.87 and further characterize the nature and extent of the environmental impacts, if any, from the CWIS in a scientifically valid manner. Impingement and entrainment have been determined to be appropriate measures for determining whether adverse environmental impacts have been minimized.

a. Entrainment

(i) Within one year prior to commencement of the CWIS, Indiana Gasification will submit to IDEM a proposal for conducting a two-year entrainment study consistent with this Paragraph a.(i) during the first and second years following start-up of the CWIS. The proposal should be provided to IDEM at least 90 (ninety) days prior to the start of the proposed study.

The proposal should include appropriate sampling periods (a 24-hour period and no less than bi-weekly during the primary period of reproduction, larval recruitment, and

peak abundance identified in the Source Water Baseline Biological Characterization in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(r)(3)). Sampling techniques should be appropriate for the water body and ensure that sufficient data are developed to allow for a scientifically valid estimate of potential entrainment impacts. Appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures should be utilized.

(ii) Beginning in first year of the CWIS operation, Indiana Gasification will conduct the two-year entrainment study (described above) in accordance with the proposal submitted to IDEM under (a)(i) above.

(iii) Results of the entrainment study will be submitted to IDEM as soon after the completion of the study as possible but no later than one year after its completion.

(iv) Following the initial two-year study described in (a)(i)-(iii) above, Indiana Gasification may request a reduction in entrainment studies to a one-year supplemental entrainment study that takes into account information developed during the prior studies and any material changes at the CWISs. Supplemental studies may be limited to the extent no material changes have occurred at the CWISs. Until such a reduction is approved, the requirements for the initial two-year study must be repeated every two years.

(v) The supplemental study proposals, if applicable, shall be submitted to IDEM at least 90 (ninety) days prior to the start of the proposed study. Indiana Gasification shall conduct the supplemental entrainment study described in (a)(iv)in accordance with its proposal.

(vi) Results of the supplemental entrainment study shall be submitted to IDEM as soon after the completion of the study as possible but no later than one year after its completion.

b. Impingement

(i) Within one year prior to commencement of the CWIS, Indiana Gasification will submit to IDEM a proposal for conducting a two-year impingement study consistent with this Paragraph b.(i) during the first and second years following start-up of the CWIS. The proposal should be provided to IDEM at least 90 (ninety) days prior to the start of the proposed study.

The proposal should include appropriate sampling periods for the study (a 24-hour period and no less than once per month when the cooling water intake structure is in use). Sampling techniques should be appropriate for the water body and ensure that sufficient data are developed to allow for a scientifically valid estimate of potential impingement impacts. Appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures should be utilized.

(ii) Beginning in first year of the CWIS operation, Indiana Gasification will conduct the two-year impingement study (described above) in accordance with the proposal submitted to IDEM under (b)(i) above.

(iii) Results of the impingement study will be submitted to IDEM as soon after the completion of the study as possible but not later than one year after its completion.

(iv) Following the initial two-year study described in (b)(i)-(iii) above, Indiana Gasification may request a reduction in impingement studies to a one year supplemental impingement study that takes into account information developed during the prior years' studies and any material changes at the CWISs. Supplemental studies may be limited to the extent no material changes have occurred at the CWISs. Until such a reduction is approved, the requirements for the initial two-year study must be repeated every two years.

(v) The supplemental study proposals, if applicable, shall be submitted to IDEM at least 90 (ninety) days prior to the start of the proposed study. Indiana Gasification shall conduct the supplemental impingement study described in (b)(iv) above in accordance with its proposal.

(vi) Results of each supplemental study shall be submitted to IDEM as soon after the completion of each study as possible but no later than one year after its completion.

c. Velocity Monitoring

Indiana Gasification must measure through-screen intake velocity at the point of entry through the device during facility start-up and monthly thereafter to ensure compliance with Track I, Phase I requirements. Velocity monitoring results shall be compiled in a status report and submitted to IDEM on a quarterly basis.

d. Visual or Remote Inspections

Indiana Gasification must conduct visual inspections or remote monitoring during the period the intake structure is in operation on a weekly basis to ensure that any design and construction technologies are maintained and operated to ensure that they will continue to function as designed. Alternatively, inspection via remote monitoring must ensure that the impingement and entrainment technologies are functioning as designed. Records of visual or remote inspections shall be compiled in a status report and submitted to IDEM on a quarterly basis.

3. CHANGES DURING TERM OF PERMIT

Indiana Gasification shall provide advance notice to IDEM of any proposed changes to the CWISs or proposed changes to operations at the facility that affect the information taken into account in the current BTA evaluation.

4. INTAKE SCREEN WASH

The discharge of Intake Screen Backwash shall meet the Narrative Water Quality Standards contained in Part I.B. of the permit.

5. POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL

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

6. REOPENER

This permit may be modified, or, alternately, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable standards, regulations and requirements issued or approved under section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act, if the standards, regulations and requirements so issued or approved contains different conditions than those in the permit.