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"), and IDEM's authority under IC 13-15,

ARCELORMITTAL USA LLC, INDIANA HARBOR EAST

is authorized to discharge from an integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility that is located at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana to receiving waters identified as the Indiana Harbor, the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal, and an unnamed tributary to the Grand Calumet River in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, III, IV, and V hereof. This permit may be revoked for the nonpayment of applicable fees in accordance with IC 13-18-20.

Effective Date:_____

Expiration Date:_____

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.

Issued on _____ for the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

_____
Paul Novak
Permits Branch
Office of Water Quality

ARCELORMITTAL USA LLC, INDIANA HARBOR EAST
3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana
NPDES PERMIT IN0000094

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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 011. The discharge is limited to the non-contact cooling water(NCCW) from the No. 2 AC Power Station, boiler blowdown from the No. 2 AC Power Station; ground water and miscellaneous non-process discharges and storm water runoff through outfall 011 to the Indiana Harbor Turning Basin. 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 Indiana Harbor Turning Basin. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS [1][3][4][7]
Outfall 011

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	----	----	----	1 x Daily	24 Hr Total
Oil and Grease	----	Report	lbs/day	----	Report	mg/l	1 x Weekly	Grab
Lead[8]	----	Report	lbs/day	----	Report	ug/l	1 x Monthly	24 Hr Comp
Zinc[8]	----	Report	lbs/day	----	Report	ug/l	1 x Monthly	24 Hr Comp
Phenols(4,AAP)	----	Report	lbs/day	----	Report	mg/l	1 x Monthly	24 Hr Comp
Mercury [8][9][10]	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	ng/l	6 x Yearly[10]	Grab
Temperature[5]								
Effluent	----	----	----	Report	Report	°F	2 x Weekly	Grab
Influent	----	----	----	Report	Report	°F	2 x Weekly	Grab
TRC[2][6][9][11]	3.5	8.3	lbs/day	14	33	ug/l	5 x Weekly	Grab
Ammonia (as N)	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	1 X Quarter[12]	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.	1 X Weekly	Grab

[1] There shall be no discharge of process wastewater. The discharge is limited to the non-contact cooling water(NCCW) from the No. 2 AC Power Station, boiler blowdown from the No. 2 AC Power Station and storm water runoff.

[2] The monthly average water quality based effluent limit (WQBEL) for Total Residual Chlorine is less than the limit of quantitation (LOQ) as specified below. Compliance

with the monthly average limit will be demonstrated if the monthly average effluent level is less than or equal to the monthly average WQBEL. Daily effluent values that are less than the LOQ, used to determine the monthly average effluent levels less than the LOQ, may be assigned a value of zero (0), unless, after considering the number of monitoring results that are greater than the limit of detection (LOD), and applying appropriate statistical techniques, a value other than zero (0) is warranted

The daily maximum WQBEL for Total Residual Chlorine is greater than or equal to the LOD but less than the LOQ as specified below. Compliance with the daily maximum limit will be demonstrated if the observed effluent concentrations are less than the LOQ.

Compliance with the daily maximum mass value will be demonstrated if the calculated mass value is less than 15.7 lbs/day. See Part I.J. of the permit for Pollutant Minimization Requirements. The compliance value was calculated using a flow of 30.3 MGD.

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.

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

[4] See Part I.E of the permit for Storm Water Monitoring Requirements and Non Numeric Condition. See Part I.F of the permit for Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan requirements.

[5] See Part III.A of the permit for the Thermal Effluent Requirements.

[6] See Part I.M of the permit for the Zebra and Quagga Mussel Control Requirements.

[7] In the event that changes are to be made in the use of water treatment additives including dosage rates beyond the approved estimated maximum dosage rates or changes that could significantly change the nature of, or increase the discharge concentration of the additive contributing to this Outfall, 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.

[8] The permittee shall measure and report identified metals as total recoverable metals.

[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.

Parameter	Test Method	LOD	LOQ
Mercury	1631, Revision E	0.2 ng/l	0.5 ng/l
Chlorine	4500-Cl-D,E or 4500-Cl-G	0.02 mg/l	0.06 mg/l

[10] 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.

[11] Limits for Total Residual Chlorine were recalculated using a flow of 30.3 MGD.

[12] Samples shall be taken once at any time 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 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 014. The discharge from Outfall 014 is limited to blowdown from the Main Plant Recycle System ground water and miscellaneous non-process discharges and storm water. 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 Indiana Harbor Turning Basin. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS [1][3][4][7][8]
Outfall 014

Table 1

	Quantity or Loading			Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly	Daily		Monthly	Daily		Measurement	Sample
Parameter	Average	Maximum	Units	Average	Maximum	Units	Frequency	Type
Flow	Report	Report	MGD	----	----	----	Daily	24 Hour Total
TSS	6620	17092	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	3 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Oil and Grease	1553	4568	lbs/day	10	15	mg/l	3 x Weekly	2 Grab/ 24 Hr[2]
Ammonia(as N)	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	3 x Weekly[19]	24 Hr Comp
T. Cyanide[10][12]	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	3 x Weekly[19]	Grab
Free Cyanide[10][12]	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	3 x Weekly[19]	Grab
Phenols (4AAP)	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	3 x Weekly[19]	24 Hr Comp
T. Lead[9][22]	3.1	6.2	lbs/day	48	96	ug/l	3 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Zinc[9][22]	11	22	lbs/day	170	340	ug/l	3 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Naphthalene	-----	1.80	lbs/day	----	Report	mg/l	[17]	
Tetrachlorothylene	--	2.69	lbs/day	----	Report	mg/l	[17]	
Mercury[9][10][11][22]								
WQBEL	0.000084	0.00021	lbs/day	1.3	3.2	ng/l	6 X Yearly	Grab
Interim Discharge Limit[21]	----	----	lbs/day	2.4[20]	Report	ng/l	6 x Yearly	Grab
Temperature[5]								
Effluent	----	----	----	Report	Report	°F	2 x Weekly	Grab
Influent	----	----	----	Report	Report	°F	2 x Weekly	Grab
TRC [6][10][13][14][16][22]	0.84	2.0	lbs/day	13	31	ug/l	5 x Weekly	Grab
Hexavalent Chromium[18]	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Yearly	Grab
Biomonitoring[15]								

Table 2

	Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily	Daily		Measurement	Sample
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Units	Frequency	Type
pH	6.0	9.0	s.u.	2 x Weekly	Grab

[1] Except as described in Part I.A.1 of the permit, the discharge of process wastewater from these operations through any other outfall or non-point source is prohibited.

[2] The 24 Hour Oil and Grease values shall be based on an average of not less than two grab samples obtained not less than 6 hours apart.

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

[4] See Part I.E of the permit for Storm Water Monitoring Requirements and Non Numeric Condition. See Part I.F of the permit for Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan requirements.

[5] See Part III.A of the permit for the Thermal Effluent Requirements.

[6] See Part I.M of the permit for the Zebra and Quagga Mussel Control Requirements.

[7] In the event that changes are to be made in the use of water treatment additives including dosage rates beyond the approved estimated maximum dosage rates or changes that could significantly change the nature of, or increase the discharge concentration of the additive contributing to this Outfall, 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.

[8] The plant shall not use cyanide plating solutions in any metal finishing operations, unless expressly authorized by a modification of the permit.

[9] The permittee shall measure and report identified metals as total recoverable metals.

[10] 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.

Parameter	Test Method	LOD	LOQ
Mercury	1631, Revision E	0.2 ng/l	0.5 ng/l
Chlorine	4500-Cl-D,E or 4500-Cl-G	0.02 mg/l	0.06 mg/l
Cyanide, Total	335.4 or 4500 CN-E	5 ug/l	16 ug/l
Cyanide, Free	4500-CN-G	5 ug/l	16 ug/l
Cyanide, Free	1677	0.5 ug/l	1.6 ug/l

[11] 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.

[12] Sample preservation procedures and maximum allowable holding times for total cyanide, or available (free) cyanide are prescribed in Table II of 40 CFR Part 136. Note the footnotes specific to cyanide. Preservation and holding time information in Table II takes precedence over information in specific methods or elsewhere.

[13] The monthly average water quality based effluent limit (WQBEL) for TRC is less than the limit of quantitation (LOQ) as specified below. Compliance with the monthly average limit will be demonstrated if the monthly average effluent level is less than or equal to the monthly average WQBEL. Daily effluent values that are less than the LOQ, used to determine the monthly average effluent levels less than the LOQ, may be assigned a value of zero (0), unless, after considering the number of monitoring results that are greater than the limit of detection (LOD), and applying appropriate statistical techniques, a value other than zero (0) is warranted.

[14] The daily maximum WQBEL for TRC is less than the LOD as specified below. Compliance with the daily maximum limit will be demonstrated if the observed effluent concentrations are less than the LOD. Effluent levels greater than or equal to the LOD but less than the LOQ are in compliance with the daily maximum WQBEL, except when confirmed by a sufficient number of analyses of multiple samples and use of appropriate statistical techniques.

Compliance with the daily maximum mass value will be demonstrated if the calculated mass value is less than 3.86 lbs/day.

[15] See Part I.D of the permit for Biomonitoring requirements.

[16] See Part I.J of the permit for the Pollutant Minimization Program requirements.

[17] A monitoring waiver per 40 CFR 122.44 has been granted for this parameter for the term of this permit. IDEM shall be notified if any changes occur at this facility that would require the condition upon which this waiver was granted to be reviewed. Based upon process changes, sampling or other information, if the Permittee has any reason to believe that Naphthalene and Tetrachlorothylene is present, then the Permittee shall notify IDEM and sample for that pollutant at the frequency of one time monthly and will notify the IDEM Compliance Data Section so that these changes can be added to the DMR form.

[18] Hexavalent Chromium solutions from the Hot Dip Galvanizing Line shall not be discharged in the wastewater collection and treatment systems. Such solutions shall be discharged off site.

Hexavalent Chromium shall be measured and reported as dissolved metal. The Hexavalent Chromium sample type shall be grab method. The maximum holding time for a Hexavalent Chromium sample is 24 hours (40 CFR 136.3 Table IB). Therefore, the grab sample must be analyzed within 24 hours.

[19] Monitoring for ammonia-N, total and free cyanide, and phenols (4AAP) is required only when wastewater from No. 7 blast furnace treatment and recycle system may be present. Analysis of samples for free cyanide is not required when the corresponding sample analytical result for total cyanide is not detected at <0.005 mg/l.

[20] The permittee applied for, and received, a variance from the water quality criterion used to establish the referenced mercury WQBEL under 327 IAC 5-3.5. For the term of this permit, the permittee is subject to the interim discharge limit developed in accordance with 327 IAC 5-3.5-8.

The permittee shall report both a daily maximum concentration and an annual average concentration for total mercury. The annual average value shall be calculated as the average of the measured effluent daily values from the most recent twelve-month period.

Calculating and reporting of the annual average value for mercury is only required for the months when samples are taken for mercury.

The interim discharge limit is an Annual Average. Compliance with the interim discharge limit will be achieved when the annual average measured over the most recent (rolling) twelve-month period is less than the interim discharge limit.

Compliance with the interim discharge limit will demonstrate compliance with mercury discharge limitations of this permit for this outfall.

[21] See Part V Streamlined Mercury Variance (SMV) of the permit for the Pollutant Minimization Plan.

[22] Limits were determined using a flow of 7.7 MGD.

3. 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 018. The discharge is limited to noncontact cooling water, Outfall 518, Outfall 618, cooling tower blowdown, low volume wastewater from the No. 5 Boiler House, North Lake Energy/No. 17 Turbine and Coke Energy co-generating facility ground water and miscellaneous non-process discharges and stormwater. 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 Indiana Harbor Turning Basin. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS [2][3][6][14][17]

Outfall 018

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[1]	Report	Report	MGD	-	-	-	Daily	24 Hour Total
Oil and Grease[15]	---	---	lbs/day	----	Report	mg/l	1 x Weekly	Grab
Free Cyanide[8][10][15]	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Monthly	Grab
Ammonia(as N)[15]	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Phenols(4,AAP)[15]	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	Grab
Lead[7][15][18]	3.1	6.3	lbs/day	23	46	ug/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Zinc[7][15][18]	23	45	lbs/day	170	330	ug/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Mercury[7][8][9][18]								
WQBEL	0.00017	0.00042	lbs/day	1.3	3.2	ng/l	6 X Yearly	Grab
Interim Discharge Limit[20]	----	----	lbs/day	2.5[19]	Report	ng/l	6 x Yearly	Grab
TRC[5][8][11][13][15][18]	1.8	4.2	lbs/day	13	31	ug/l	5 x Weekly	Grab
Temperature[4]								
Effluent	----	----	----	Report	Report	°F	2 x Weekly	Grab
Influent	----	----	----	Report	Report	°F	2 x Weekly	Grab
Selenium[7][15]	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Monthly	24 Hr Comp
Biomonitoring[12]								

Table 2

	Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily	Daily		Measurement	Sample
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Units	Frequency	Type
pH	6.0	9.0	s.u.	1 x Daily	Continuous[16]

[1] The flow must be measured and recorded using valid flow measurement devices, not estimated.

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

[3] See Part I.E of the permit for Storm Water Monitoring Requirements and Non Numeric Condition. See Part I.F of the permit for Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan requirements.

[4] See Part III.A of the permit for the Thermal Effluent Requirements.

[5] See Part I.M of the permit for the Zebra and Quagga Mussel Control Requirements.

[6] In the event that changes are to be made in the use of water treatment additives including dosage rates beyond the approved estimated maximum dosage rates or changes that could significantly change the nature of, or increase the discharge concentration of the additive contributing to this Outfall, 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.

[7] The permittee shall measure and report identified metals as total recoverable metals.

[8] 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.

Parameter	Test Method	LOD	LOQ
Mercury	1631, Revision E	0.2 ng/l	0.5 ng/l
Chlorine	4500-Cl-D,E or 4500-Cl-G	0.02 mg/l	0.06 mg/l
Cyanide, Free	4500-CN-G	5 ug/l	16 ug/l
Cyanide, Free	1677	0.5 ug/l	1.6 ug/l

[9] 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.

[10] Sample preservation procedures and maximum allowable holding times for total cyanide, or available (free) cyanide are prescribed in Table II of 40 CFR Part 136. Note the footnotes specific to cyanide. Preservation and holding time information in Table II takes precedence over information in specific methods or elsewhere.

[11] The monthly average water quality based effluent limit (WQBEL) for TRC is less than the limit of quantitation (LOQ) as specified below. Compliance with the monthly average limit will be demonstrated if the monthly average effluent level is less than or equal to the monthly average WQBEL. Daily effluent values that are less than the LOQ, used to determine the monthly average effluent levels less than

the LOQ, may be assigned a value of zero (0), unless, after considering the number of monitoring results that are greater than the limit of detection (LOD), and applying appropriate statistical techniques, a value other than zero (0) is warranted.

The daily maximum WQBEL for TRC is less than the LOD as specified below. Compliance with the daily maximum limit will be demonstrated if the observed effluent concentrations are less than the LOD. Effluent levels greater than or equal to the LOD but less than the LOQ are in compliance with the daily maximum WQBEL, except when confirmed by a sufficient number of analyses of multiple samples and use of appropriate statistical techniques.

Compliance with the daily maximum mass value will be demonstrated if the calculated mass value is less than 8.21 lbs/day.

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.

[12] See Part I.D of the permit for Biomonitoring requirements.

[13] See Part I.J of the permit for the Pollutant Minimization Program requirements.

[14] There shall be no discharge of cooling tower basin cleaning wastes.

[15] Internal outfall 518, 618 and Outfall 018 shall be sampled on the same day.

[16] In accordance with 40 CFR 401.17, where a permittee continuously measures pH of wastewater, the permittee shall maintain the pH of such wastewater within the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines, except when an excursion from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:

1) the total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH the total time during which the pH values are outside the range required of pH values shall not exceed the 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and 2) no individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes in duration or 0.5 su in magnitude. An excursion is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewaters exceed the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations.

[17] See Part I.I for No 7 Blast Furnace requirements.

[18] Limits were developed using a flow of 16.4 MGD.

[19] The permittee applied for, and received, a variance from the water quality criterion used to establish the referenced mercury WQBEL under 327 IAC 5-3.5. For the term of this permit, the permittee is subject to the interim discharge limit developed in accordance with 327 IAC 5-3.5-8.

The permittee shall report both a daily maximum concentration and an annual average concentration for total mercury. The annual average value shall be calculated as the average of the measured effluent daily values from the most recent twelve-month period.

Calculating and reporting of the annual average value for mercury is only required for the months when samples are taken for mercury.

The interim discharge limit is an Annual Average. Compliance with the interim discharge limit will be achieved when the annual average measured over the most recent (rolling) twelve-month period is less than the interim discharge limit.

Compliance with the interim discharge limit will demonstrate compliance with mercury discharge limitations of this permit for this outfall.

[20] See Part V Streamlined Mercury Variance (SMV) of the permit for the Pollutant Minimization Plan.

4. 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 Internal Outfall 518. The discharge is limited to treated effluent from the No. 7 Blast Furnace Scrubber System, Blowdown Treatment Plant and ground water and miscellaneous non-process discharges. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below prior to commingling with another wastestream. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS [2][4]
Outfall 518

Table 1

	Quantity or Loading			Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly	Daily		Monthly	Daily		Measurement	Sample
Parameter	Average	Maximum	Units	Average	Maximum	Units	Frequency	Type
Flow	Report	Report	MGD	----	----	----	Daily	Continuous
TSS	105	281	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Oil and Grease	-----	70.1	lbs/day	----	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	Grab
Ammonia(as N)	70.1	210	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Total Cyanide[1]	7.01	14.0	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	Grab
Phenols(4AAP)	0.70	1.40	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	Grab
Lead[3]	2.10	6.31	lbs/day	Report	Report	ug/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Zinc[3]	3.14	9.46	lbs/day	Report	Report	ug/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
TRC	----	3.50	lbs/day	----	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	Grab
Selenium[3]	Report	Report	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Monthly	24 Hr Comp

[1] Sample preservation procedures and maximum allowable holding times for total cyanide, or available (free) cyanide are prescribed in Table II of 40 CFR Part 136. Note the footnotes specific to cyanide. Preservation and holding time information in Table II takes precedence over information in specific methods or elsewhere.

[2] Internal outfall 518, 618 and Outfall 018 shall be sampled on the same day.

[3] The permittee shall measure and report identified metals as total recoverable metals.

[4] See Part I.I for No 7 Blast Furnace requirements.

5. 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 Internal Outfall 618. The discharge is limited to No. 4 Steel Plant Treatment (BOF), vacuum degasser (RHOB), the No. 1 Continuous Caster process water systems and ground water and miscellaneous non-process discharges. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements below shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge and prior to commingling with another wastestream. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS [1][3]
Outfall 618

Table 1

	Quantity or Loading			Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly	Daily		Monthly	Daily		Measurement	Sample
Parameter	Average	Maximum	Units	Average	Maximum	Units	Frequency	Type
Flow	Report	Report	MGD	----	----	----	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Total
TSS	360	720	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Oil and Grease	102	216	lbs/day	Report	Report	mg/l	2 x Weekly	Grab[2]
Lead[4]	2.16	6.48	lbs/day	Report	Report	ug/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp
Zinc[4]	3.5	10.5	lbs/day	Report	Report	ug/l	2 x Weekly	24 Hr Comp

[1] Internal outfall 518, 618 and Outfall 018 shall be sampled on the same day.

[2] The 24 Hr Oil and Grease values shall be based on an average of two or more grab samples and obtained less than 6 hours apart.

[3] The discharge of process wastewater from No. 4 BOF, the vacuum degasser, and No. 1 continuous caster through any other outfall or non-point source is prohibited.

[4] The permittee shall measure and report identified metals as total recoverable metals.

8. 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 Outfall SW 01, SW 02, SW 03, SW 04, SW 05, SW 06, SW 07, SW 08*, SW 09, SW 10*, SW 11, SW 12, SW 13, SW 14 [5]. 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 respective water body (Indiana Harbor Ship Canal* or the Indiana Harbor Turning Basin) . Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS [1][2][4]

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Requirements Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	MGD	Annually	Estimate Total
Total Suspended Solids	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
pH	Report	s.u.	Annually	Grab
Oil & Grease	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
COD	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
$CBOD_5$	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
Copper[3]	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
Iron[3]	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
Lead[3]	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab
Zinc[3]	Report	mg/l	Annually	Grab

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

[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).

[3] The permittee shall measure and report the identified metal in total recoverable form.

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

[5] In the event storm water runoff is not discharged from the same location monitored for in the storm water application, the permittee shall monitor storm water runoff from a point or points representative of the discrete storm water drainage areas illustrated in the application and fact sheet.

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 discharge.

2. Discharge Monitoring Reports

   a. For parameters with monthly average water quality based effluent limitations (WQBELs) below the LOQ, daily effluent values that are less than the limit of quantitation (LOQ) may be assigned a value of zero (0).

   b. For all other parameters for which the monthly average WQBEL is equal to or greater than the LOQ, calculations that require averaging of measurements of daily values (both concentration and mass) shall

use an arithmetic mean. When a daily discharge value is below the LOQ, a value of zero (0) shall be used for that value in the calculation to determine the monthly average unless otherwise specified or 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.

The permittee shall submit federal and state discharge monitoring reports to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management containing results obtained during the previous month which shall be submitted 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 submitted electronically by using the NetDMR application, upon registration, receipt of the NetDMR Subscriber Agreement, and IDEM approval of the proposed NetDMR Signatory. The NetDMR website (for initial registration and monthly DMR/MMR submittal) is: https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm. 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.

3. Definitions

a. Monthly Average

(1) Mass Basis - The “monthly average” discharge means the total mass discharge during a calendar month divided by the number of days in the month that the production or commercial facility

was discharging. Where less than daily samples is required by this permit, the monthly average discharge shall be determined by the summation of the measured daily mass discharges divided by the number of days during the calendar month when the measurements were made.

(2) Concentration Basis - The "monthly average" concentration means the arithmetic average of all daily determinations of concentration made during a calendar month. When grab samples are used, the daily determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all the samples collected during the calendar day.

b. "Daily Discharge"

(1) Mass Basis – The "daily discharge" means the total mass discharge by weight during any calendar day.

(2) Concentration Basis – The "daily discharge" means the average concentration over the calendar day or any twenty-four (24) hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling.

c. "Daily Maximum"

(1) Mass Basis – The "daily maximum" means the maximum daily discharge mass value for any calendar day.

(2) Concentration Basis – The "daily maximum" means the maximum daily discharge value for any calendar day.

(3) Temperature Basis – The "daily maximum" means the highest temperature value measured for any calendar day.

d. A 24-hour composite sample consists 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 -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 5 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 a measurement of the 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. The LOD is equivalent to the method detection level or MDL.

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 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.

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 maintain records of all monitoring information and monitoring activities, including:

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

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

c. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;

d. The person(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such measurements and analyses.

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) and Monthly Monitoring Report (MMR). 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. CHRONIC BIOMONITORING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The 1977 Clean Water Act explicitly states, in Section 101(3) that it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited. In support of this policy the U.S. EPA in 1995 amended 40 CFR 136.3 (Tables IA and II) by adding testing method for measuring acute and short-term chronic toxicity of whole effluents and receiving waters. To adequately assess the character of the effluent, and the effects of the effluent on aquatic life, the permittee shall conduct Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing. Part 1 of this section describes the testing procedures, Part 2 describes the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) which is only required if the effluent demonstrated toxicity, as described in section 1.f.

1. Whole Effluent Toxicity Tests

Within 90 days of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall initiate the series of bioassay tests described below to monitor the toxicity of the discharge from Outfall(s). The permittee shall conduct the bioassay tests described below to monitor the toxicity of the discharge from Outfalls 014 and 018. If toxicity is demonstrated as defined under section f. below, the permittee is required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE).

a. Bioassay Test Procedures and Data Analysis

(1) All test organisms, test procedures and quality assurance criteria used shall be in accordance with the Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms; Fourth Edition Section 13, Cladoceran (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0 EPA 821-R-02-013, October 2002, or most recent update.

(2) Any circumstances not covered by the above methods, or that required deviation from the specified methods shall first be approved by the IDEM's Permit Branch.

(3) The determination of effluent toxicity shall be made in accordance with the Data Analysis general procedures for chronic toxicity endpoints as outlined in Section 9, and in Sections 11 and 13 of the respective Test Method (1000.0 and 1002.0) of Short-term Methods of Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms (EPA-821-R-02-013), Fourth Edition, October 2002, or most recent update.

b. Types of Bioassay Tests

(1) The permittee shall conduct 7-day Daphnid (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) Survival and Reproduction Test on samples of final effluent. All tests will be conducted on 24-hour composite samples of final effluent. All test solutions shall be renewed daily. On days three and five fresh 24-hour composite samples of the effluent collected on alternate days shall be used to renew the test solutions.

(2) If, in any control, more than 10% of the test organisms die in 96 hours, or more than 20% of the test organisms die in 7 days, that test shall be repeated. In addition, if in the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* test control the number of newborns produced per surviving female is less than 15, or if 60% of surviving control females have less than three broods, that test shall also be repeated. Such testing will determine whether the effluent affects the survival, reproduction, and/or growth of the test organisms. Results of all tests regardless of completion must be reported to IDEM.

c. Effluent Sample Collection and Chemical Analysis

(1) Samples taken for the purposes of Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing will be taken at a point that is representative of the discharge, but prior to discharge. The maximum holding time for whole effluent is 36 hours for a 24 hour composite sample. Bioassay tests must be started within 36 hours after termination of the 24 hour composite sample collection. Bioassay of effluent sampling may be coordinated with other permit sampling requirements as appropriate to avoid duplication.

(2) Chemical analysis must accompany each effluent sample taken for bioassay test, especially the sample taken for the repeat or confirmation test as outlined in section f.3. below. The analysis detailed under Part I.A. should be conducted for the effluent sample. Chemical analysis must comply with approved EPA test methods.

d. Testing Frequency and Duration

The chronic toxicity test specified in section b. above shall be conducted annually for the duration of the permit. The annual (once per year) monitoring requirement shall be continued through the duration of the permit term until such time as the permittee is notified by IDEM to increase the monitoring frequency to quarterly based on IDEM's evaluation of the facility changes propose by the permittee. IDEMS' evaluation of any proposed changed to the facility may include, but not limited to, new or increased use of water treatment additives and process changes.

If toxicity is demonstrated as defined under section f., the permittee is required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) as specified in Section 2.

e. Reporting

(1) Results shall be reported according to EPA 821-R-02-013, October 2002, Section 10 (Report Preparation). The completed report for each test shall be submitted to the Compliance Data Section of IDEM no later than 60 days after completion of the test.

In lieu of mailing reports, reports may be submitted to IDEM electronically as an e-mail attachment. E-mails should be sent to wwreports@idem.in.gov.

(2) For quality control, the report shall include the results of appropriate standard reference toxic pollutant tests for chronic endpoints and historical reference toxic pollutant data with mean values and appropriate ranges for the respective test species *Ceriodaphnia dubia*. Biomonitoring reports must also include copies of Chain-of-Custody Records and Laboratory raw data sheets.

(3) Statistical procedures used to analyze and interpret toxicity data including critical values of significance to evaluate each point of toxicity should be described and included as part of the biomonitoring report.

f. Demonstration of Toxicity

(1) Acute toxicity will be demonstrated if the effluent is observed to have exceeded 1.0 TU_a (acute toxic units) based on 100% effluent for the test organism in 48 hours for *Ceriodaphnia dubia*.

(2) Chronic toxicity will be demonstrated if the effluent is observed to have exceeded the levels specific below for *Ceriodaphnia dubia:*

OUTFALL	Chronic Toxicity Level (TUc)
014	12
018	6.4

(3) If toxicity is found in any of the tests as specified above, a confirmation toxicity test using the specified methodology and same test species shall be conducted within two weeks of the completion of the failed test to confirm results. During the sampling for any confirmation test the permittee shall also collect and preserve sufficient effluent samples for use in any Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) and/or Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), if necessary. If any two (2) consecutive tests, including any and all confirmation tests, indicate the presence of toxicity, the permittee must begin the implementation of a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) as described below. The whole effluent toxicity tests required above may be suspended (upon approval from IDEM) while the TRE/TIE are being conducted.

g. Definitions

(1) TU_c is defined as 100/NOEC or 100/IC_{25}, where the NOEC or IC_{25} are expressed as a percent effluent in the test medium.

(2) TU_a is defined as 100/LC_{50} where the LC_{50} is expressed as a percent effluent in the test medium of an acute whole effluent toxicity (WET) test that is statistically or graphically estimated to be lethal to fifty percent (50%) of the test organisms.

(3) "Inhibition concentration 25" or "IC_{25}" means the toxicant (effluent) concentration that would cause a twenty-five percent (25%) reduction in a nonquantal biological measurement for the test population. For example, the IC_{25} is the concentration of toxicant (effluent) that would cause a twenty-five percent (25%) reduction in mean young per female or in growth for the test population.

(4) "No observed effect concentration" or "NOEC" is the highest concentration of toxicant (effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a full life cycle or partial life cycle (short term) test, that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms, that is, the highest concentration of toxicant (effluent) in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls.

2. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Schedule of Compliance

The development and implementation of a TRE (including any post-TRE biomonitoring requirements) is only required if toxicity is demonstrated as defined in Part 1, section f. above.

a. Development of TRE Plan

Within 90 days of determination of toxicity, the permittee shall submit plans for an effluent toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) to the Compliance Data Section, Office of Water Quality of the IDEM. The TRE plan shall include appropriate measures to characterize the causative toxicants and the variability associated with these compounds. Guidance on conducting effluent toxicity reduction evaluations is available from EPA and from the EPA publications list below:

(1) Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations:

Phase I Toxicity Characteristics Procedures, Second Edition (EPA/600/6-91/003, February 1991.

Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures (EPA 600/R-92/080), September 1993.

Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures (EPA 600/R-92/081), September 1993.

(2) Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I. EPA/600/6-91/005F, May 1992.

(3) Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TREs), (EPA/600/2-88/070), April 1989.

(4) Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Protocol for Municipal Wastewater Treatments Plants (EPA/833-B-99-022) August 1999.

b. Conduct the Plan

Within 30 days after the submission of the TRE plan to IDEM, the permittee must initiate an effluent TRE consistent with the TRE plan. Progress reports shall be submitted every 90 days to the Compliance Data Section, Office of Water Quality of the IDEM beginning 90 days after initiation of the TRE study.

c. Reporting

Within 90 days of the TRE study completion, the permittee shall submit to the Compliance Data Section, Office of Water Quality of the IDEM, the final study results and a schedule for reducing the toxicity to acceptable levels through control of the toxicant source or treatment of whole effluent.

d. Compliance Date

The permittee shall complete items a, b, and c from Section 2 above and reduce the toxicity to acceptable levels as soon as possible, but no later than three years after the date of determination of toxicity.

e. Post-TRE Biomonitoring Requirements (Only Required After Completion of a TRE)

After the TRE, the permittee shall conduct monthly toxicity tests with 2 or more species for a period of three months. Should three consecutive monthly tests demonstrate no toxicity, the permittee may reduce the number of species tested to only include the species demonstrated to be most sensitive to the toxicity in the effluent, (see section 1.d. above for more specifics on this topic), and conduct chronic tests quarterly for the duration of the permit.

If toxicity is demonstrated, as defined in paragraph 1.f. above, after the initial three month period, testing must revert to a TRE as described in Part 2 (TRE) above.

f. In lieu of mailing reports, reports may be submitted to IDEM electronically via e-mail. E-mails should be sent to wwreports@idem.in.gov.

E. STORM WATER MONITORING AND NON-NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITS

1. Control Measures and Effluent Limits

In the technology-based limits included in Part E.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 minimize pollutant discharges that address the selection and design considerations in Part E.3 to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part E.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 in accordance with the corrective action requirements in Part I.E.6. Regulated storm water discharges from the facility include storm water run-on that commingles with storm water 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 storm water from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and cost-effective, than trying to remove pollutants from storm water;

b. use of control measures in combination may be more effective than use of control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in storm water 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 the 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 to reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flow;

f. conservation and/or restoration of riparian buffers will help protect streams from storm water 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 manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) 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).

Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if storm water 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, store materials in appropriate containers, identify and control all on-site sources of dust to minimize stormwater contamination from the deposition of dust on areas exposed to precipitation, keep all dumpsters under cover or fit with a lid that must remain closed when not in use, and 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.

Implement a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. The cleaning and maintenance program must encompass, as appropriate, areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occur.

Stabilize unpaved areas using vegetation or paving where there is vehicle traffic or where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occurs, unless feasible.

For paved areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping or vacuuming at regular intervals; and washing down the area and collecting and/or treating and properly disposing of the washdown water. For unstabilized areas or for stabilized areas where sweeping, vacuuming, or washing down is not possible, to minimize the discharge of particulate matter, dust, or debris or other pollutants in stormwater, implement stormwater management devices such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, and 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

Minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to storm water and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, implement:

i. 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;
ii. Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
iii. Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the storm water pollution prevention team;
iv. 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; and
v. 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 storm water 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 for erosion and sediment control, check out information from both the State and EPA websites. The following two websites are given as information sources:

http://www.in.gov/idem/stormwater/2363.htm
and
https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities

f. Management of Runoff

Divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain or otherwise reduce storm water 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. 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. Employee Training

Train all employees who work in areas where industrial material or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team.

The following personnel must understand the requirements of Part I.D. and Part I.E. of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements: Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures); personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges; personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections related to storm water; and personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part I.D.6.

Personnel must be trained in at least the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections): an overview of what is in the SWPPP; spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices; the location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained; the proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and when and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

i. Non-Storm water Discharges

Determine if any non-storm water discharges not authorized by an NPDES permit exist. Any non-storm water discharges discovered must either be eliminated or modified into this permit.

The following non-storm water 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;
Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from cooling towers (e.g., “piped cooling tower blowdown or drains); and
Vehicle wash- waters where uncontaminated water without detergents or solvents is utilized.

j. Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

Minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

5. Annual Review

At least once every 12 months, submit an Annual Report to the Industrial NPDES Permit Section which includes the following: the results or a summary of the past year’s routine facility inspection documentation and

quarterly visual assessment documentation; information copied or summarized from the corrective action documentation required (if applicable). If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this Annual Report, describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s); and any incidents of noncompliance observed or, if there is no noncompliance, a certification signed by a responsible corporate officer, general partner or the proprietor, executive officer or ranking elected official, stating the facility is in compliance with this permit.

6. Corrective Actions – Conditions Requiring Review

a. If any of the following conditions occur, review the SWPPP to determine if and where revisions may need to be made to eliminate the condition and prevent its reoccurrence:

i. An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this NPDES permit) occurs at the facility;
ii. Control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
iii. A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or is not being properly operated or maintained;
iv. Visual assessments indicate obvious signs of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam); or

b. If construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in storm water from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharge the permittee must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit.

7. Corrective Action Deadlines

If additional changes are necessary, a new or modified control must be installed and made operational, or a repair completed, before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 14 calendar days, the reason(s) must be documented. A schedule for completing the work must also be identified, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery.

Where corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP, the SWPPP must be modified accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting the 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

The existence of any of the conditions listed in Part I.D.6 must be documented within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. The following information must be included in the documentation:

a. Identification and description of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of U.S., through stormwater or otherwise;

b. Date the condition was identified; and

c. A discussion of whether the triggering condition requires corrective action. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases.

Document the corrective actions taken that occurred as a result of the conditions listed in Part I.D.6. within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of those conditions. Provide the dates when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed). If applicable, document why it is infeasible to complete necessary installations or repairs within the 14-day timeframe and document the schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe.

9. Inspections

a. Routine Facility Inspections

During normal facility operating hours conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including the following:

i. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
ii. Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources;
iii. Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.
iv. Discharge points; and
v. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

Inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter), or in some instances more frequently (e.g., monthly), as appropriate. Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. At least one of the routine inspections must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of the stormwater pollution prevention team participating. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

During the inspection examine or look out for the following:
vi. Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
vii. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers;
viii. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
ix. Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
x. Control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair.

During an inspection occurring during a stormwater discharge, control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Discharge outfalls

must also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

As part of conducting the routine facility inspections at least quarterly, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, 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. Consider 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 losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

b. Routine Facility Inspection Documentation

The findings of facility inspections must be documented and the report maintained with the SWPPP. Findings must be summarized in the annual report. Document all findings, including but not limited to, the following information:

i. The inspection date and time;
ii. The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
iii. Weather information;
iv. All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
    (1) A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
    (2) Any previously unidentified discharges and/or pollutants from the site;
    (3) Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
    (4) Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water;
    (5) Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;
v. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements; and
vi. Any incidents of noncompliance observed.

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

If the discharge was visual assessed, as required in Part I.D.9.c., during the facility inspection, include the results of the assessment with the report required in Part I.D.9.a., as long as all components of both types of inspections are included in the report.

c. Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures

Once each quarter for the entire permit term, collect a stormwater sample from each outfall and conduct a visual assessment of each of these samples. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but should be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. Guidance on monitoring is available at:

http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/EPA-Multi-Sector-General-Permit-MSGP.cfm

The visual assessment must be made:

i. Of a sample in a clean, clear glass, or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
ii. On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from the site; and
iii. For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Visually inspect or observe the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

iv. Color;
v. Odor;
vi. Clarity (diminished);
vii. Floating solids;
viii. Settled solids;

ix. Suspended solids;
x. Foam;
xi. Oil sheen; and
xii. Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

Whenever the visual assessment shows obvious signs of stormwater pollution, initiate the corrective action procedures in Part I.D.6.

d. Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation

Results of visual assessments must be documented and the documentation maintained onsite with the SWPPP. Documentation of the visual assessment must include, but is not be limited to:

i. Sample location(s);
ii. Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
iii. Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;
iv. Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);
v. Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;
vi. Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination; and
vii. If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.

Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part I.D.6. of this permit.

e. Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments

i. Adverse Weather Conditions: When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with the SWPPP records. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions.
ii. Snow: In areas subject to snow, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, taking into account the exception described above for climates with irregular stormwater runoff.

F. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. Development of Plan

Within 12 months from the effective date of this permit, the permittee is required to revise and update the current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the permitted facility. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements are intended to document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements.

2. Contents

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

a. Pollution Prevention Team – The SWPPP must identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the SWPPP, any later modifications to it, and for compliance with permit Parts I.D. and I.E. of this permit. 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, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

b. Site Description – As a minimum, the plan shall contain the following:

i. *Activities at the Facility.* Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility.
ii. *General location map*. Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and all receiving waters for the stormwater discharges.
iii. *Site map.* Provide a map showing:

(A) Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;
(B) Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
(C) Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
(D) Locations of all stormwater control measures;
(E) Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of the facility. Indicate which

waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by the State of Indiana or EPA as Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 waters;

(F) Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;

(G) Locations of potential pollutant sources identified;

(H) Locations where significant spills or leaks identified have occurred;

(I) Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;

(J) Locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical", and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;

(K) If applicable, municipal separate storm sewer systems and where the stormwater discharges to them;

(L) Areas of federally-listed critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable.

(M) Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
  (a) fueling stations;
  (b) vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
  (c) loading/unloading areas;
  (d) locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
  (e) liquid storage tanks;
  (f) processing and storage areas;
  (g) immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
  (h) transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
  (i) machinery
  (j) locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

(N) Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: 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 operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff areas where there is the potential for deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

c. Potential Pollutant Sources:

The SWPPP must document areas at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or from which allowable non-stormwater discharges may be released. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. *Material handling activities* include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For structures located in areas of industrial activity, be aware that the structures themselves are potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

For each area identified, the description must include:

i. *Activities in the Area.* A list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).
ii. *Pollutants.* A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity, which could be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt and could be discharged from the facility. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date the SWPPP is prepared or amended.
iii. *Spills and Leaks.* The SWPPP must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. The SWPPP must document 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, in the three years prior to the date the SWPPP is prepared or amended.

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

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

(1) The date of the evaluation;
(2) A description of the evaluation criteria used;
(3) A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation; and
(4) The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

v. Salt Storage - The location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes must be documented in the SWPPP.

vi. Sampling Data - All stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term must be summarized in the SWPPP.

vii. Description of Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based Effluent Limits - The location and type of control measures you have specifically chosen and/or designed to comply with Permit Part I.D. must be documented in the SWPPP. Regarding the control measures, the following must be documented as appropriate:

(a) How the selection and design considerations of control measures were addressed.
(b) How the control measures address the pollutant sources identified.

d. <u>Schedules and Procedures</u>

The following must be documented in the SWPPP:

i. Good Housekeeping – A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;

ii. Maintenance – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the storm water requirements.

iii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in the SWPPP the control measures for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review;

iv. Erosion and Sediment Control – If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of the controls, identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and

v. Employee Training – The elements of the employee training plan shall include all, but not be limited to, the requirements set forth in Permit Part.I.D., and also the following:

(1) The content of the training;
(2) The frequency/schedule of training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activities subject to this permit;
(3) A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

e. <u>Pertaining to Inspections</u>

Document in the SWPPP the procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

i. Routine facility inspections and;
ii. Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges.

For each type of inspection performed, the SWPPP must identify:

iii. Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection;
iv. Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for irregular stormwater runoff discharges; and
v. Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.

f. Pertaining to Monitoring

Document in the SWPPP the procedures for conducting the five types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, where applicable to the facility, including Benchmark monitoring;

For each type of monitoring, the SWPPP must document:

i. Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical;
ii. Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
iii. Schedules for monitoring at the facility, including schedule for alternate monitoring periods for climates with irregular stormwater runoff;
iv. Any numeric control values (effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and
v. Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering storm event data.

g. General Requirements – The SWPPP must meet the following general requirements:

i. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on the staff or a third party, and it shall be certified in accordance with the signature requirements, under Part II.C.6.
ii. Retain a complete copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting parts I.D. and I.E. of this permit, as well as the signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWPPP must be immediately available to facility employees, EPA, a state or tribe, the operator of an MS4 receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an onsite inspection. The current SWPPP or certain information from the current SWPPP must also be made available to the public (except any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information, but clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access.

iii. Where the SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan or an Environmental Management System (EMS), copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with the SWPPP.

G. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOLVENTS, DEGREASING AGENTS, ROLLING OILS, WATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS, AND BIOCIDES

The permittee will maintain the following information on site, and report to IDEM if requested; the total quantity (lbs/year) of each solvent, degreasing agent, rolling oil, water treatment chemical, and biocide that was purchased for that year and which can be present in any outfall regulated by this permit. This requirement includes all surfactants, anionic, cationic, and non-ionic, which may be used in part or wholly as a constituent in these compounds.

The permittee will maintain these files for a period of ten years. Files will include the Material Safety Data Sheet, FIFRA label for each biocide, and chemical name and CAS number for each compound used. If these compounds contain proprietary or confidential business information, the permittee may maintain this information in a separate file that can be accessed by the U.S. EPA or IDEM personnel with appropriate authority.

H. GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION PROJECTS

"Compatible Treated Wastewater from Groundwater Remediation Project" for purposes of this permit means ground waters that are contaminated with pollutants that are limited at the respective wastewater treatment facilities. Other ground waters shall be pretreated prior to introduction to the respective wastewater treatment facilities to remove or treat those pollutants that are not limited or that cannot be effectively removed or treated at the respective wastewater treatment facilities.

The permittee shall notify IDEM prior to the date it desires to introduce compatible or pretreated ground waters from any groundwater remediation project to wastewater treatment facilities at ArcelorMittal Steel USA, LLC.- Indiana Harbor East. Such notification shall include the volume of groundwater to be treated and discharged; a description of any groundwater pretreatment facilities; the identity of the receiving wastewater treatment facility and permitted outfall; identification,

concentrations and mass loadings of containments in the untreated groundwater; identification, and expected concentrations and mass loadings of containments in the pretreated groundwater prior to introduction of groundwater to the wastewater treatment facilities; and, identification and expected concentrations and mass loadings of groundwater contaminants to be discharged from the wastewater treatment facilities. IDEM shall evaluate the information submitted to determine if a permit modification is required under 327 IAC 5-2-16. Discharge of this waste stream shall not commence until ArcelorMittal Steel USA, LLC. has received written approval from IDEM.

I. No. 7 BLAST FURNACE

The permittee is prohibited from discharging process wastewater from No. 7 Blast Furnace from any point source except as follows: treated No. 7 Blast Furnace Recycle Blowdown may be discharged from Internal Outfall 518 through Final Outfall 018; and, No. 7 Blast Furnace Recycle Blowdown may be discharged on an intermittent basis to the Master Recycle System that discharges through Outfall 014 and, intermittently, through Outfall 013.

J. POLLUTION MINIMIZATION PROGRAM

This permit contains water quality-based effluent limits for Total Residual Chlorine at Outfalls 011, 014, and 018. The permittee is required to develop and conduct a pollutant minimization program (PMP) for each pollutant with a WQBEL below the LOQ.

a. The goal of the pollutant minimization program shall be to maintain the effluent at or below the WQBEL. The pollutant minimization program shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Submit a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal the goal within 180 days of the effective date of this permit.
(2) Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures, consistent with the control strategy within 365 days of the effective date of this permit.
(3) Monitor as necessary to record the progress toward the goal.
(4) Submit an annual status to the Commissioner at the address listed in Part I.C.3.g. to the attention of the Office of Water Quality, Compliance Data Section, by January 31 of each year that includes the following information:
(i) All minimization program monitoring results for the prev10us year.
(ii) A list of potential sources of the pollutant.
(iii) A summary of all actions taken to reduce

or eliminate the identified sources of the pollutant.

(iv) Monitoring results, lists of potential sources and action summaries listed above that are required by this permit or other facility permits may be referenced for purposes of completing the annual status report required by permit Part I.J.(a)(4).

(5) A Pollutant Minimization program may include the submittal of pollution prevention strategies that use changes in production process technology, materials, processes, operations, or procedures to reduce or eliminate the source of the pollutant.

b. No Pollutant Minimization program is required if the permittee demonstrates that the discharge of a pollutant with a WQBEL below the LOQ is reasonably expected to be in compliance with the WQBEL at the point of discharge into the receiving water. This demonstration may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Treatment information, including information derived from modeling the destruction of removal of the pollutant in the treatment process.
(2) Mass balance information.
(3) Fish tissue studies or other biological studies.

c. In determining appropriate cost-effective control measures to be implemented in a Pollutant Minimization program, the following factors may be considered:

(1) Significance of sources.
(2) Economic and technical feasibility.
(3) Treatability.

K. 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 whole effluent toxicity limitations or to include limitations for specific toxicants if the results of a long-term instream biomonitoring program, and/or the whole effluent toxicity testing program, and or the TRE study indicate that such limitations are necessary to meet Indiana Water Quality Standards.

4. to require initiation of a long term in-stream biomonitoring program in the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal and the Indiana Harbor upon completion of the Indiana Harbor and Indiana Harbor Ship Canal sediment remediation program described in the March 1993 consent decree H90-0328 between Inland Steel Corporation and the U.S. EPA, and completion of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineering dredging.

5. to require the permittee to undertake a sediment monitoring program upon completion of the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal and the Indiana Harbor sediment remediation program described in the March 1993 Consent Decree H90-0328 between Inland Steel Corporation and the U.S. EPA, and completion of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineering dredging.

6. to require investigation and documentation of the source of contamination and establish discharge limits or monitoring requirements, if necessary, after reviewing sediment monitoring data.

7. to revise or remove the requirements of the pollutant minimization program, if supported by information generated as a result of the program.

8. 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.

L. ZEBRA AND QUAGGA MUSSEL CONTROL

As a means of controlling Zebra and Quagga Mussel colonization within the ArcelorMittal Steel Indiana Harbor East, the permittee chlorinates intake water on a continuous basis during a portion of each year. Wastewater shall be dechlorinated prior to discharge from all external Outfalls 011, 014, and 018. The discharge from each Outfall listed above shall have limitations and monitoring requirements for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) to meet compliance with the TRC requirements. Monitoring is required only during the period when intake water is being chlorinated for all Outfalls except 014. The wastewater discharge through Outfall 014 is chlorinated year round and shall be dechlorinated prior to discharge.
The monthly average water quality based effluent limit (WQBEL) for TRC is less than the limit of quantitation (LOQ) as defined below. Compliance with the monthly average limit will be demonstrated if the monthly average effluent level is less than or equal to the monthly average WQBEL. Daily effluent values that are less than the LOQ, used to determine the monthly average effluent levels less than the LOQ, may be assigned a value of zero (0), unless, after considering the number of monitoring results that are greater than the limit of detection (LOD), and applying appropriate statistical techniques, a value other than zero (0) is warranted.

The daily maximum WQBEL for TRC is greater than or equal to the LOD but less than the LOQ specified in the permit. Compliance with the daily maximum limit will be demonstrated if the observed effluent concentrations are less than the LOQ.

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.

M. DREDGING PROJECT EFFLUENT

For the purposes of this permit, the term "Dredging Project Effluent" means wastewater generated during the dewatering of sediments or other material dredged from the Indiana Harbor or the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal. Beginning on the effective date and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to treat and discharge dredging water effluent through its existing wastewater treatment facilities providing that the pollutant limits in the permit for the affected outfall are met and that treatment is adequate to reduce the concentration and loading of any additional pollutants so that they are below WQS levels and the

loadings found in the most recent Wasteload Allocation prepared by IDEM. Dredging water effluents that are contaminated with pollutants that are not limited, or cannot be removed or treated at the respective wastewater treatment facility, must be pretreated for the removal of those pollutants prior to introduction into the wastewater treatment facility.

The permittee shall notify IDEM at least 120 days prior to the introduction of untreated or pretreated dredging project effluents to wastewater treatment facilities at ArcelorMittal Steel USA LLC- Indiana Harbor East. Such notification shall include an estimate of the volume of dredging project effluent to be treated and discharged; a description of any pretreatment facilities; the identity of the receiving wastewater treatment facility and permitted outfall; identification and concentration of contaminants in the untreated dredging project effluent; identification and expected concentrations and mass loadings of contaminants in the pretreated dredging project effluent prior to introduction into the wastewater treatment facility; and, identification and expected concentrations and mass loadings of dredging project contaminants to be discharged from the wastewater treatment facility. The introduction of untreated or pretreated dredging project effluent to a wastewater treatment facility shall commence only upon written authorization from IDEM.

N. NO. 6 DOCK

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until a groundwater remediation program is implemented at the No. 6 Dock in accordance with U.S. EPA Consent Decree (H90-0328, March 1993), during the period March through November of each year the permittee shall continue conducting monthly inspections and repair programs at the No. 6 Dock for the purpose of sealing leaks of groundwater to the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal above the water line. The permittee shall report a summary of the leak detection and repair program not later than December 31st of each year of the program for that year. The report shall include the dates of inspection, the findings from each inspection, a description of the repairs undertaken, the approximate location of each repair with respect to a permanent reference location, and the dates the repairs were completed. The permittee shall also maintain a log of inspections and repairs at the facility, and shall make such log available to representatives of IDEM and the U.S. EPA upon request.

The provisions of this paragraph shall terminate automatically upon termination or conclusion of U.S. EPA Consent Decree H90-032, March 1993).

O. DISCHARGES TO THE LAKE MICHIGAN IMPOUNDMENT

The permittee shall not discharge process wastewater or fly ash lagoon leachate to the Lake Michigan Impoundment. Discharges to the Lake Michigan Impoundment shall be limited to storm water from the north portion of the facility, precipitation, groundwater from the facility, and inflows from Lake Michigan. The permittee shall

use only service water (Lake Michigan intake water) for blast furnace slag quench near the Lake Michigan Impoundment. For purposes of this permit, the water contained in the Lake Michigan Impoundment constructed by Inland Steel, now ArcelorMittal shall be considered to be part of Lake Michigan.

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.

Under the terms of the proposed Federal E-Reporting Rule, the permittee may be required to submit its application for renewal electronically in the future.

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; and

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
2. 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 Environmental Rules 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(10), 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, Industrial NPDES Permits Section, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251.

15. Inspection and Entry

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-8(8), 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.

16. New or Increased Discharge of Pollutants

This permit prohibits the permittee from undertaking any action that would result in a new or increased discharge of a bioaccumulative chemical of concern (BCC) or a new or increased permit limit for a regulated pollutant that is not a BCC unless one of the following is completed prior to the commencement of the action:

a. Information is submitted to the Commissioner demonstrating that the proposed new or increased discharges will not cause a significant lowering of water quality as defined under 327 IAC 2-1.3-2(50). Upon review of this information, the Commissioner may request additional information or may determine that the proposed increase is a

significant lowering of water quality and require the submittal of an antidegradation demonstration.

b. An antidegradation demonstration is submitted to and approved by the Commissioner in accordance with 327 IAC 2-1.3-5 and 327 IAC 2-1.3-6.

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(9).

Neither 327 IAC 5-2-8(9), 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(12):

a. Terms as defined in 327 IAC 5-2-8(12)(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. If a complete fax or e-mail

submittal is provided within 24 hours of the time that the permittee became aware of the unanticipated bypass event, then that report will satisfy both the oral and written reporting requirement. E-mails should be sent to wwreports@idem.in.gov.

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(13):

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;
(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(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 discharge 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.

d. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof pursuant to 40 CFR 122.41(n)(4).

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(11)(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 neither to effluent limitations in Part I.A. nor 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(10) and 327 IAC 5-2-13 through 15, monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in “Monthly Reporting”, Part I.C.2.

3. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting Requirements

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

d. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the following toxic pollutants: Mercury, Lead, Zinc, Total Cyanide and Phenols.

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/Overflow Report” (State Form 48373) or a “Noncompliance 24-Hour Notification Report” (State Form 54215), whichever is appropriate, to IDEM at (317) 232-8637 or wwreports@idem.in.gov. If a complete fax or e-mail 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.

Upon its effectiveness, the proposed Federal E-Reporting Rule will require these reports to be submitted electronically.

4. Other Compliance/Noncompliance Reporting

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

Upon its effectiveness, the proposed Federal E-Reporting Rule will require these reports to be submitted electronically.

5. Other Information

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(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(15):

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) The manager of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty to make major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or

delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

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

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

(4) Under the proposed Federal E-Reporting Rule, a method will be developed for submittal of all affected reports and documents using electronic signatures that is compliant with the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR). Enrollment and use of NetDMR currently provides for CROMERR-compliant report submittal.

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. Electronic Signatures. If documents described in this section are submitted electronically by or on behalf of the NPDES-regulated facility, any person providing the electronic signature for such documents shall meet all relevant requirements of this section, and shall ensure that all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3) (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission.

d. 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(15) 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 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1), 40 CFR 122.42(a)(2), and 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, on a routine or frequent basis, 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

A. Thermal Effluent Requirements

Temperature shall be monitored as flows at Outfalls 008, 011, 014, and 018:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS
(OUTFALLS 008, 011, 014, AND 018)

	Quantity or Loading			Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
	Monthly	Daily		Monthly	Daily		Measurement	Sample
Parameter	Average	Maximum	Units	Average	Maximum	Units	Frequency	Type
Temperature								
Effluent[1]	----	----	---	Report	Report	ºF	2 x Weekly	Grab
Intake[2]	----	----	---	Report	Report	ºF	2 x Weekly	Grab

[1] Temperature at Outfall 008 shall be sampled daily whenever discharge occurs. Temperature at Outfalls 011, 014, and 018 shall be sampled between the hours of 12 pm and 4 pm. As an alternative to direct grab measurements during this time period the facility may install a more permanent temperature measure device that will retain the highest temperature value during any given 24 hours period.

[2] On days when temperature is sampled at an outfall, temperature shall also be sampled at the corresponding intake.

B. Biocides Concentration

The permittee must receive written permission from the IDEM if they desire to use any biocide or molluscicide other than chlorine in once through cooling water. The use of biocides containing tributyl tin oxide in any closed or open cooling system is prohibited.

C. Polychlorinated Biphenyl

There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid. Therefore, in order to determine compliance with the PCB prohibition, the permittee shall provide the following PCB* data with the next permit renewal application from at least one sample taken from each final outfall. The corresponding facility water intakes shall be monitored at the same time as the final outfalls.

Parameter	Test Method	LOD	LOQ
PCBs*	608	0.1 ug/l	0.3 ug/l

*PCB-1242, PCB-1254, PCB-1221, PCB-1232, PCB-1248, PCB-1260, and PCB- 1016

PART IV
Cooling Water Intake Structures

A. Best Technology Available (BTA) Determination

In accordance with 40 CFR 401.14, the location, design, construction and capacity of cooling water intake structures of any point source for which a standard is established pursuant to section 301 or 306 of the Act shall reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact.

The EPA promulgated a Clean Water Act (CWA) section 316(b) regulation on August 15, 2014, that establishes standards for cooling water intake structures. 79 Fed. Reg. 48300-439 (August 15, 2014). The regulation establishes best technology available standards to reduce impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms at existing power generation and manufacturing facilities and it became effective on October 14, 2014.

Based on available information, IDEM has made a Best Technology Available (BTA) determination that the existing cooling water intake structures represent best technology available to minimize adverse environmental impact in accordance with Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (22 U.S.C section1326) at this time. This determination will be reassessed at the next permit reissuance to ensure that the CWISs continue to meet the requirements of Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. section 1326).

B. Permit Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 125.95(a)(1), the permittee must submit to the IDEM the information required in the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 122.21(r) when applying for a subsequent permit (consistent with the permittee's duty to reapply pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(d)). Per 40 CFR 125.95(c) after the initial submission of the 40 CFR 122.21(r) permit application studies after October 14, 2014 the permittee may, in subsequent permit applications, request to reduce the information required, if conditions at the facility and in the waterbody remain substantially unchanged since the previous application so long as the relevant previously submitted information remains representative of current source water, intake structure, cooling water system, and operating conditions. The permittee must submit its request for reduced cooling water intake structure and waterbody application information to the IDEM at least two years and six months prior to the expiration of its NPDES permit. The permittee's request must identify each element of the application requirements that it determines has not substantially changed since the previous permit application and the basis for the determination. IDEM has the discretion to accept or reject any part of the request. The permittee shall comply with requirements below:

1. In accordance with 40 CFR 125.98(b)(1), nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

2. At all times properly operate and maintain the intake equipment and incorporate management practices and operational measures necessary to ensure proper operation of the CWIS.

3. Provide advance notice to IDEM of any proposed changes to the CWIS or proposed changes to operations at the facility that affect the information taken into account in the current BTA evaluation.

4. There shall be no discharge of debris from intake screen washing which will settle to form objectionable deposits which are in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or deleterious, or which will produce colors or odors constituting a nuisance.

5. All required reports shall be submitted to the IDEM, Office of Water Quality, NPDES Permits Branch.

6. Submit the information required to be considered by the Director per 40 C.F.R. 122.21(r)(2) through (13) to assist IDEM with the fact sheet or statement of basis for entrainment BTA, as soon as practicable, but no later than with the application for the next permit renewal.

PART V
Streamlined Mercury Variance (SMV)

Introduction

The permittee submitted an application for a streamlined mercury variance (SMV) April 21, 2016 in accordance with the provisions of 327 IAC 5-3.5. The SMV establishes a streamlined process for obtaining a variance from a water quality criterion used to establish a WQBEL for mercury in an NPDES permit. Based on a review of the SMV application, IDEM has determined the application to be complete as outlined in 327 IAC 5-3.5-4(e). Therefore, the SMV has been incorporated into the NPDES permit in accordance with 327 IAC 5-3.5-6.

Term of SMV

The SMV and the interim discharge limit included in Part I.A.1., Discharge limitations Table, will remain in effect until the NPDES permit expires under IC 13-14-8-9 (amended under SEA 620, May 2005). Pursuant to IC 13-14-8-9(d), when the NPDES permit is extended under IC 13-15-3-6 (administratively extended), the SMV will remain in effect as long as the NPDES permit requirements affected by the SMV are in effect.

Annual Reports

The annual report is a condition of the Pollutant Minimization Program Plan (PMPP) requirements of 327 IAC 5-3.5-9(a)(8). The annual report must describe the permittee's progress toward fulfilling each PMPP requirement, the results of all mercury monitoring within the previous year, and the steps taken to implement the planned activities outlined under the PMPP. The annual report may also include documentation of chemical and equipment replacements, staff education programs, and other initiatives regarding mercury awareness or reductions. The complete inventory and complete evaluation required by the PMPP may be submitted as part of the annual report.

The permittee will submit the annual reports to IDEM on the anniversary of the effective date of this NPDES permit renewal, as indicated on Page 1 of this permit. Annual Reports should be submitted to the Office of Water Quality, Industrial NPDES Permits Section, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 2251.

SMV Renewal

As authorized under 327 IAC 5-3.5-7(a)(1), the permittee may apply for the renewal of an SMV at any time within 180 days prior to the expiration of the NPDES permit. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-3.5-7(c), an application for renewal of the SMV must contain the following:

- All information required for an initial SMV application under 327 IAC 5-3.5-4, including revisions to the PMPP, if applicable.
- A report on implementation of each provision of the PMPP.
- An analysis of the mercury concentrations determined through sampling at the facility's locations that have mercury monitoring requirements in the NPDES permit for the two (2) year period prior to the SMV renewal application.
- A proposed alternative mercury discharge limit, if appropriate, to be evaluated by the department according to 327 IAC 5-3.5-8(b) based on the most recent two (2) years of representative sampling information from the facility.

Renewal of the SMV is subject to a demonstration showing that PMPP implementation has achieved progress toward the goal of reducing mercury from the discharge.

Pollutant Minimization Program Plan (PMPP)

The PMPP is a requirement of the SMV application and is defined in 327 IAC 5-3.5-3(4) as the plan for development and implementation of Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP). The PMPP is defined in 327 IAC 5-3.5-3(3) as the program developed by an SMV applicant to identify and minimize the discharge of mercury into the environment. PMPP requirements (including the enforceable parts of the PMPP) are outlined in 327 IAC 5-3.5-9. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-3.5-6, the permittee's PMPP is hereby incorporated within this permit below:

Planned Activity	Goal	Measure of Performance	Schedule for Action (from the date SMV is incorporated into NPDES Permit)
Complete Inventory/Identification	Update complete inventory/identification of chemicals, materials, equipment and storage areas containing mercury	Submittal of complete inventory/identification to IDEM	6 months: Review of MSDS and other documentation for existing chemicals, materials, equipment and storage areas. Update of inventory for all primary Operations.
			7 months: Update of inventory for all Finishing operations 8 months: Update of inventory for all Utilities operations 9 months: Update of inventory for all remaining operations.
Review Policies and Procedures for chemical, material, and equipment purchasing	Review MSDS and other documentation from vendors or manufacturers	Ensure current policies and procedures are adequate to identify and minimize purchase of chemicals, materials and equipment containing mercury	Currently implemented
	Minimize the purchase of chemicals, materials and equipment containing mercury		
Employee Training	Education and increased awareness	Evaluation of current employee Environmental and Health and Safety program	Complete evaluation within 6 months
		If necessary, revise current training program to include relevant mercury identification, handling, recycling and disposal information	Implement revised program within 7 months
Facility-wide Mercury Disposal and Recycling Program	Ensure materials, chemicals and equipment containing mercury are properly stored and recycled or disposed offsite	Track and document estimated amount of mercury disposed per applicable mercury disposal and recycling regulations	Currently implemented
Spill Containment Procedures	Minimize possibility of accidental spills and releases	Adequate training of employees on good housekeeping practices that reduce the possibility of accidental spills and releases (see "Staff Training" Activity)	Currently implemented
Maintenance and Cleaning Practices	Ensure proper and safe handling of mercury-containing materials, chemicals and equipment during maintenance and cleaning activities	Ensure procedures to minimize the release of mercury from chemicals, materials and equipment containing mercury are implemented during maintenance and cleaning activities	Currently implemented

Planned Activity	Goal	Measure of Performance	Schedule for Action (from the date SMV is incorporated into NPDES Permit)
Characterization of Sources to Outfalls	Evaluate levels of mercury preset in intake water to plant	Data collected as part of the mercury QAPP activities required by the NPDES permit demonstrate the source of mercury in discharges is mercury present in intake water from the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal.	Complete. Data collected in 2012 and 2014 and reported in the Final Plan for Compliance Implementation Report submitted to IDEM in March 2015.
	Evaluate levels of mercury preset in internal Outfalls	Conduct periodic monitoring of internal Outfalls for comparison to final Outfall data	Collect and analyze samples 2/year at Outfalls 518 and 618 and 613. Collect samples concurrent to (same day as) collection of samples at Outfall 014 and 018. Data will be included in annual reports submitted at the end of each calendar year.
Alternatives for Mercury Reduction	Evaluation of alternatives for mercury-bearing chemicals, materials and equipment	Investigate replacement and/or reduction options for in-service chemicals, materials and equipment containing mercury	Schedule to be developed based on the results of the various source characterization activities