National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

General Permit Fact Sheet For
Petroleum Products Terminals
NPDES Permit No. ING340000
Draft: September 2025
Final: October 2025

Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Office of Water Quality
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Indianapolis, IN 46204
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Existing Permit Information:	Permit Number: ING340000 (Master General Permit). Existing general permit coverage numbering under ING340000 will be retained using the format ING340XXX. Expiration Date: All permitted facilities will have the same expiration date of October 31, 2030, which shall be no more than five (5) years from the effective date of the 2025 general permit renewal.
Source Location:	State-wide
Receiving Streams:	All waters of the state of Indiana except for Outstanding State Resource Waters (OSRWs) and Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRWs) (See also Exclusions to Eligibility in Part D for other exclusions)
Proposed Action:	Renewal of administrative General NPDES Permit ING340000 to replace the 2020 General NPDES Permit ING340000
Source Category:	NPDES Minor – Industrial
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The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also referred to as The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), which was enacted in 1972, provides that the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

The primary condition determining eligibility for coverage under general permit ING340000 is that its discharge consists only of wastewater from a petroleum products terminal. Dischargers who meet the eligibility requirements may apply for coverage under this General NPDES permit instead of seeking coverage under an individual NPDES permit.

This general permit is proposed to be in effect for a five-year term. Dischargers seeking coverage must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part 4.0 of this permit, using an NOI application form provided by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

After the NOI form is submitted to and reviewed by IDEM, they will determine whether coverage under this master general permit is granted or denied. If coverage is granted, IDEM shall notify the applicant of authorization and its effective date. Notification by IDEM will also include requirements for monitoring and the limits for applicable parameters based upon the characteristics of the discharge(s). If a facility/discharge is not authorized for permit coverage, IDEM will specify the reason why and inform the applicant in writing. Until IDEM issues a Notice of Coverage (NOC) for a facility, none of its discharge(s) are authorized under this permit and may not be initiated.

Development of a Fact Sheet for NPDES permits is required by Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 124.8 and 124.56. This document fulfills the requirements established in those regulations by providing the information necessary to inform the public of actions proposed by IDEM as outlined in 40 CFR 122.28 and 327 IAC 5-3-8.

A. Description of General Permit Category:

NPDES general permits are developed and issued to cover multiple facilities engaged in the same process category in lieu of providing individual permits to these facilities. The purpose of this general permit is to regulate the discharge of wastewater from petroleum products terminals so that public health, existing uses, and aquatic biota are protected within the state of Indiana.

A “petroleum products terminal” is defined as an area where petroleum products are supplied by pipeline, barge or train, stored in above-ground tanks, and/or transferred to trucks and/or trains for transport to other locations. These facilities typically have a primary SIC code of 5171, but other SIC codes may also be included. SIC Code 5171 pertains to establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of crude petroleum and petroleum products, including liquefied petroleum gas, from bulk liquid storage facilities.

“Petroleum products terminal wastewater” is defined as the discharge from any structure or system used for collection and conveyance wastewater which is directly related to the storage area of the petroleum products terminal. These waters include stormwater runoff, tank bottom water, and water used for hydrostatically testing storage tanks or onsite pipelines. Stormwater runoff may include waters resulting from firefighting activities, hydrant flushing, water line flushing, uncontaminated ground/spring water, uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate, uncontaminated vehicle wash waters, and uncontaminated discharges from foundations/footing drains if notated properly on the NOI.

IDEM first developed a general NPDES permit-by-rule (327 IAC 15-9) for discharges of petroleum products terminals wastewater in 1994, which was repealed in 2015 and replaced with administrative general NPDES permit ING340000. IDEM is now administering general NPDES permits via a "master" general permit which are renewed and reevaluated on a five-year interval. Persons who seek coverage under the master general permit will continue to be assigned permit tracking numbers beginning with "ING34" but coverage under the general permit will be limited to the permit term established in each 5-year cycle/iteration of the master general permit.

As the general NPDES permit is meant to provide coverage for facilities discharging similar wastewater, all of the permittees covered under ING340000 are generally required to meet the same effluent limitations and monitoring requirements. As of June 2025, there are approximately thirty-seven (37) facilities covered by general permit ING340000. Since the permit requirements for all these discharges are similar and due to the fairly high number of such dischargers, it is the opinion of IDEM that this category of dischargers is regulated more appropriately under a general NPDES permit than under individual permits.

Discharges from petroleum products terminals are similar in the following ways:

1. They are comprised solely of petroleum products terminals wastewater discharges;

2. They may contain wastewater from previously used storage tanks, as addressed in this general permit, that contain or have contained petroleum or petroleum-derived liquids or gases;

3. They may contain new/clean/unused storage tanks, as addressed in this general permit, that do not or have not contained petroleum or petroleum-derived liquids or gases; and/or

4. They may utilize chlorinated source water for the fire suppression activities and hydrostatic testing activities at the site.

B. Geographic Area Covered:

This general permit regulates any discharge of petroleum products terminals wastewater (subject to the eligibility provisions denoted in Part D of this fact sheet) to surface waters of the state within the boundaries of the state of Indiana.

C. Receiving Waters:

This general permit authorizes discharges to all surface waters of the state of Indiana, except for direct discharges to OSRWs and ONRWs. Facilities that discharge directly to ONRWs and OSRWs may not be covered under general permits and are required to obtain an individual NPDES permit.

D. Exclusions to Eligibility

This general permit contains specific exclusions from coverage which are listed below and denoted in Section 1.3 of the permit. Applicants proposing discharges not authorized by this permit will be required to apply for an individual NPDES permit.

The following discharges are **not** authorized by this permit:

1) discharges directly to or to tributaries of waters that are designated as an ONRW as defined at IC 13-11-2-149.5 or discharges directly to an OSRW defined at IC 13-11-2-149.6 and listed at 327 IAC 2-1-11(b), 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(d), or 327 IAC 2-1.5-19(b);
2) discharges to a receiving stream when the discharge results in an increase in the ambient concentration of a pollutant which contributes to the impairment of the receiving stream for that pollutant as identified on the current 303(d) list of impaired waters;
3) discharges containing water treatment additives (WTAs) which have not received prior written approval from IDEM for the specific additive, use, and dosage at the particular facility for which the NOI is submitted;
4) discharges resulting from the cleaning of tanks and/or pipelines;
5) discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity regulated under 327 IAC 15-6 or General NPDES Permit INRM00000;
6) discharges of stormwater runoff from construction activities greater than one (1) acre regulated under IDEM's Construction Stormwater General NPDES Permit INRA00000;
7) discharges to combined or sanitary sewer systems;
8) discharges that are commingled with hazardous wastes or hazardous materials;
9) discharges of domestic or sanitary wastewater;
10) discharges that contain pollutants classified as bioaccumulative chemicals of concern (BCCs) other than mercury;
11) discharges for which the Commissioner requests an individual permit application; and
12) discharges within Indian country as described in Section 1.1 of the permit.

E. Application for Coverage

This general permit provides coverage for any facility with discharges composed entirely of wastewater from petroleum products terminals which meet the criteria listed in Section A above and agree to be regulated under the terms of the general permit.

Each facility seeking coverage under this general permit must submit a fully completed NOI form (State Form 55919). Federal regulations found in 40 CFR 122.21(a) exclude persons covered by general permits from requirements to submit an application for an individual permit.

F. When to Apply

All dischargers desiring coverage under this general permit must submit an NOI a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to any discharge occurring. Under the terms and conditions of this general permit, the following time frames are proposed:

a) For a new facility, an NOI shall be submitted at least thirty (30) days before any discharges of petroleum products terminals wastewater.

b) For a facility that has existing, effective coverage under the currently effective general permit, the existing coverage shall automatically be extended provided that the permittee has filed a renewal NOI no fewer than ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date of that permit. The permittee must then also submit a supplemental NOI in accordance with Section 4.0 of this general permit within ninety (90) days of the effective date of the renewed permit. This action is to affirm that they, as a Responsible Official of their company, intend to comply with the requirements of the renewed general permit.

   Alternatively, the permittee may submit an individual NPDES application or modification request to IDEM for the existing discharge permitted by the former general permit. In such cases, the general permit coverage will remain in effect until the effective date of coverage under an individual NPDES permit.

c) For subsequent renewals of general permit coverage under this general permit, an NOI shall be submitted no later than ninety (90) days before the permit expires. If, upon review of the conditions and requirements of the reissued permit, the applicant determines that coverage under said permit is not appropriate for the site, they may, within 90 days, either withdraw the NOI or submit either an application for an individual NPDES permit or a Notice of Termination (NOT) requesting termination of existing permit coverage. See Section 5.0 of this document for more information.

d) In the case of a transfer of ownership, an NOI must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days before the transfer. Additional requirements for the transfer of general permit coverage are found in Section 6.3 of this general permit.

G. Antidegradation Evaluation

Nature of the Discharge

Petroleum products terminals may store crude petroleum, refined petroleum products, and/or liquid or gaseous petroleum products. General permit ING340000 regulates three potential wastewater sources from the petroleum products terminal:

1. stormwater runoff from the diked containment areas at the terminal,
2. water used to hydrostatically test storage tanks or onsite pipelines, and
3. tank bottom water.

All of these are intermittent types of discharge that typically occur on an infrequent basis.

The pollutants of concern from a petroleum products terminal include oil & grease (O&G), total suspended solids (TSS), total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs), total cyanide, total organic carbon (TOC), ammonia (as N), benzene, the combination of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (Total BTEX), naphthalene, polycycle aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and lead. Total residual chlorine (TRC) may also be present in the discharge if it is present in the source water used for hydrostatic testing activities.

The purpose of issuing the NPDES permit coverage to facilities discharging petroleum products terminals wastewater is to ensure that the discharge to the receiving water does not result in deleterious effects to aquatic life and is in compliance with 327 IAC 2-1-6 and 327 IAC 2-1.5-8, the minimum surface water quality standards. These parameters shall be limited and/or monitored for facilities regulated by this general permit to ensure the proper operation of these systems and that best management practices (BMPs) are being employed to control the wastewater being discharged.

The general permit imposes effluent limits based on treatment technology and water quality standards. The effluent limits are not based upon Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines.

Antidegradation Evaluation

Rule 327 IAC 2-1.3 outlines Indiana's Antidegradation Standards and Implementation Procedures. The Tier 1 antidegradation standard found in 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(a) applies to all surface waters of the state regardless of their existing water quality. Based on this standard, for all surface waters of the state, existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses shall be maintained and protected.

IDEM implements the Tier 1 antidegradation standard by requiring NPDES permits to contain effluent limits and Best Management Practices (BMPs) for regulated pollutants that ensure the narrative and numeric water quality criteria applicable to the designated use are achieved in the water and that any designated use of the downstream water is maintained and protected. Effluent limits for the following regulated pollutants are being included in this NPDES permit to satisfy the Tier 1 antidegradation standard: benzene, naphthalene, TRC, O&G, TSS, and Total BTEX.

The Tier 2 antidegradation standard found in 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(b) applies to surface waters of the state where the existing quality for a parameter is better than the water quality criterion for that parameter as established in 327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5. These surface waters are considered high quality regarding the parameter, and this high quality shall be maintained and protected unless the commissioner finds that allowing a significant lowering of water quality is necessary and accommodates important social or economic development in the area in which the waters are located.

IDEM implements the Tier 2 antidegradation standard for regulated pollutants with numeric water quality criteria quality adopted in or developed pursuant to 327 IAC 2-1 or 327 IAC 2-1.5 and utilizes the antidegradation implementation procedures in 327 IAC 2-1.3-5 and 2-1.3-6. Applicable water quality criteria are available for the following regulated pollutants included in this general permit: TRC, benzene, and naphthalene. The effluent limitations for benzene and naphthalene proposed in this general permit renewal are intended to address pollutants which are likely to be present at these sites.

The permit authorizes the discharge of tank bottom water or the discharge from hydrostatic testing of existing storage tanks. The effluent limitations are based on best professional judgement (BPJ) of the best available technology (BAT) in accordance with 327 IAC 5-5-2 and are more stringent than the water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) for these parameters. Some form of advanced wastewater treatment, such as granular activated carbon treatment, will usually be necessary to meet these effluent limitations.

The following table shows a comparison of the most stringent applicable water quality criteria (WQC) for benzene and naphthalene, the daily maximum WQBELs based on the most stringent applicable criterion calculated without the benefit of a mixing zone to demonstrate the most protective limit, and the technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) using BPJ and the BAT:

	Water Quality Criterion	Daily Maximum Effluent Limitations	
		WQBEL	TBEL
Benzene	98 (µg/l)	160 (µg/l)	5 (µg/l)
Naphthalene	26 (µg/l)	43(µg/l)	10 (µg/l)

The most stringent of the limits for each pollutant, based on either the water quality criteria or the treatment technology, is selected to ensure that both proper treatment of the wastewater occurs and that the discharge is not harmful to aquatic life or human health. In these cases, the TBELs are more stringent than the limits based on water quality criteria.

According to 327 IAC 2-1.3-1(b), the antidegradation implementation procedures in 327 IAC 2-1.3-5 and 2-1.3-6 apply to a proposed new or increased loading of a regulated pollutant to surface waters of the state from a deliberate activity subject to the Clean Water Act, including a change in process or operation that will result in a significant lowering of water quality. This general permit does not propose to establish a new or increased loading of the regulated pollutants, so the antidegradation implementation procedures in 327 IAC 2-1.3-5 and 2-1.3-6 do not apply.

For a new facility being considered for covered under this general permit, Tier 2 antidegradation is considered for TRC, benzene and naphthalene. TRC is limited in this general permit due its potential presence in the source water used for hydrostatic testing of tanks or pipelines. The general permit does not otherwise authorize the applicant to introduce chlorine for treatment of the source water or in any wastewater discharges. The TRC limit included in this general permit is the daily maximum WQBEL for TRC which is equal to the limit of detection (LOD) but less than the limit of quantitation (LOQ). Compliance will be demonstrated if the observed effluent concentrations are less than the LOQ. IDEM considers such compliance requirements to satisfy antidegradation requirements for TRC.

For benzene, the TBEL of 5 µg/l as a daily maximum is less than 10% of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion. Therefore, the permit allows a new loading of benzene that is less than a de minimis lowering of water quality under 327 IAC 2-1.3-4(c)(1)(A) and the antidegradation requirements are satisfied.

For naphthalene, the TBEL of 10 µg/l as a daily maximum is equal to the LOQ. IDEM considers compliance with the LOQ as satisfying antidegradation requirements for naphthalene.

The following antidegradation determination is based on 327 IAC 2-1.3. The effluent limitations for Total BTEX contained in the general permit for discharges of petroleum products terminals wastewater are based on BPJ of the BAT in accordance with 327 IAC 5-5-2 and the Indiana Tier 1 antidegradation standard. The effluent limits for TRC are based on protection of water quality and the effluent limits for benzene and naphthalene are based on BPJ of the BAT in accordance with 327 IAC 5-5-2.

Such activities are typically of an intermittent nature with durations normally lasting no more than several days each calendar year. IDEM concludes that the Tier 2 antidegradation standard has been met for total residual chlorine, benzene and naphthalene at the maximum concentrations allowed by this general permit.

H. Permit Conditions:

1) Effluent Limits & Monitoring Requirements

Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements will be established in accordance with the Minimum Surface Water Quality Standards as stated in 327 IAC 2-1-6 and 327 IAC 2-1.5-8 of the Indiana Administrative Code and technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and requirements, based upon the information to be submitted as part of the NOI form. Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for the discharge will be included in the NOC letter sent to advise the applicant of acceptance of coverage under this general permit.

A. Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity

In Section 2.1 of the permit, Tables 1 and 2 reflect the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for discharges of stormwater runoff associated with industrial activity. IDEM reserves the right to include additional pollutants of concern in the Notice of Coverage letter based upon review of the NOI and other facility-specific information. The 2020 permit included limitations for TRC and have been removed in this permit renewal. These requirements were removed due to the typical absence of TRC in stormwater.

1. **Flow** is a standard parameter to be monitored in all NPDES permits. The requirement to report both the monthly average and daily maximum flows for each month is a standard permitting requirement. This parameter is required of all NPDES permits and is included in this permit in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-13(a)(2). Flow monitoring is required daily.

2. **Total Flow** is to be monitored and reported once each calendar month as the total cumulative effluent flow in millions of gallons (mgal).

3. **Oil & Grease (O&G)** is a common industrial pollutant and has the potential to be present in any discharge. O&G is limited to a monthly average of 10 mg/l and a daily maximum of 15 mg/l. The limitations are considered sufficient to ensure compliance with the narrative water quality criteria in 327 IAC 2-1-6 and 327 IAC 2-1.5-8 which prohibit visible oil sheen on receiving water. This monitoring is to be conducted monthly, at minimum, by grab sampling, and the requirements are the same as the previous permit.

4. **Total Suspended Solids (TSS)** concentrations are limited to 30 mg/l as a monthly average and 45 mg/l as a daily maximum. This limitation is based on the BPJ for the technology and corresponding effluent limitations equivalent to those achievable with Best Conventional Treatment (BCT) in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-10(6) and 327 IAC 2-1-6(a). The monitoring frequency for this parameter is once monthly. The effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for TSS are the same as those in the previous permit.
5. **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Ammonia as (N), Lead, Benzene, Total BTEX and Naphthalene** are pollutants of concern added to this general permit specifically for the stormwater monitoring requirements. The inclusion of COD is based upon the 2015 USEPA Multi-Sector General Permit Requirements for Petroleum Bulk Terminals. The remaining parameters are included based upon the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313 reporting requirements and IDEM's BPJ. Monitoring for all of these parameters is required once monthly by grab sample. The limitations and monitoring requirements are the same as those in the previous permit.
6. **Other Parameters** - IDEM will evaluate the NOI and other available information relating to the facility/site and the receiving waterbody to determine whether there is a need to include additional parameters, effluent limitations, and/or monitoring requirements. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-10 and 40 CFR 122.44, NPDES permit limits shall be based on either TBELs (including TBELs developed on a case-by-case basis using BPJ, where applicable) or WQBELs, whichever is most stringent. Any additional effluent limitations and/or monitoring requirements will be included in the NOC.
7. **pH** limitations are included in the general permit to ensure that the discharge will not violate Indiana water quality standards. The limits of 6.0 (daily minimum) and 9.0 (daily maximum) standard units (s.u.) are in accordance with the Indiana Water Quality Standards (327 IAC 2-1-6 and 327 IAC 2-1.5-8). The monitoring frequency for this parameter for stormwater runoff is once monthly.

B. Discharges from Hydrostatic Testing of New Storage Tanks or Pipelines and/or Those which have been Certified Clean

In Section 2.2 of the permit, Tables 3 and 4 reflect the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for discharges of hydrostatic testing of new storage tanks or new onsite pipelines. If a permittee can certify an existing tank needing to be hydrostatically tested is clean, then the tank or pipeline may also qualify for these tables of limits.

1. **Flow** is a standard parameter to be monitored in all NPDES permits. The requirement to report both the monthly average and daily maximum flows for each month is a standard permitting requirement. This parameter is required of all NPDES permits and is included in this permit in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-13(a)(2). Flow monitoring is required daily.

2. **Total Flow** is to be monitored and reported each month in millions of gallons (mgal). This requirement is included to assist IDEM in properly assessing the annual permit operating fees set forth under IC 13-18-20.

3. **Oil & Grease (O&G)** is a common industrial pollutant and has the potential to be present in any discharge. O&G is limited to a monthly average of 10 mg/l and a daily maximum of 15 mg/l. The limitations are considered sufficient to ensure compliance with the narrative water quality criteria in 327 IAC 2-1-6 and 327 IAC 2-1.5-8 which prohibit visible oil sheen on the receiving water. The monitoring frequency for this parameter is daily during hydrostatic testing by taking four (4) grab samples throughout the period of the discharge, analyzing the samples separately, taking the arithmetic mean of the samples, and reporting that number as the daily maximum for O&G.

4. **Total Suspended Solids (TSS)** TSS is limited to 30 mg/l as a monthly average and 45 mg/l as a daily maximum. This limitation is based on the BPJ for the technology and corresponding effluent limitations equivalent to the BCT in accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-10(6) and 327 IAC 2-1-6(a). The monitoring frequency for this parameter is daily by taking four (4) grab samples throughout the period of the test. These samples may be composited prior to analysis.

5. **Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)** concentrations are limited to a daily maximum of 0.02 mg/l. This limitation is based on Indiana water quality standards. This parameter is included in the event that a chlorinated water supply is utilized as the source water for the hydrostatic test. The TRC limit included in this general permit is the daily maximum WQBEL for TRC which is equal to the limit of detection (LOD) but less than the limit of quantitation (LOQ). Compliance will be demonstrated if the observed effluent concentrations are less than the LOQ 0f 0.06 mg/l. This general permit does not authorize the applicant to introduce chlorine for treatment of the source water or any wastewater discharges. Monitoring for TRC is required daily by grab sample.

6. **pH** limitations are included in the general permit to ensure that the discharge will not violate Indiana water quality standards. The limits of 6.0 (daily minimum) and 9.0 (daily maximum) standard units (s.u.) are in accordance with the Indiana Water Quality Standards (327 IAC 2-1-6 and 327 IAC 2-1.5-8). The monitoring frequency for this parameter for hydrostatic testing discharges is once daily by grab sample.

7. **Other Parameters**. IDEM will evaluate the NOI and other available information relating to the facility/site and the receiving waterbody to determine whether there is a need to include additional parameters, effluent limitations, and/or monitoring requirements. In accordance with 327 IAC 5-2-10 and 40 CFR 122.44, NPDES permit limits shall be based on either TBELs (including TBELs developed on a case-by-case basis using BPJ, where applicable) or WQBELs, whichever is most stringent. Any additional effluent limitations and/or monitoring requirements will be included in the NOC which will advise the applicant of acceptance of coverage under this general permit.

C. Discharges of Tank Bottom Water and/or Water Used for Hydrostatic Testing of Existing (Previously Used) Storage Tanks or Pipelines

In Section 2.3 of the permit, Tables 5 and 6 reflect the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for any discharges of tank bottom water or hydrostatic testing of existing storage tanks or onsite pipelines (i.e. those which have previously contained petroleum products). Effluent limitations have been added to the permit based upon BPJ. The monitoring frequency for any discharges of this type is daily by grab sample while water is being discharged.

IDEM reserves the right to include additional pollutants of concern in the Notice of Coverage letter based upon review of the NOI and other facility-specific information.

The effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for flow, Total Flow, pH, oil & grease, TSS and TRC are the same as those described in items (1- 6) above.

8. **Benzene** monitoring is included as an indicator of the volatile organic compounds present in most petroleum products. The benzene limitation of 5 micrograms per liter (5 µg/l) has been established based upon BAT in accordance with 327 IAC 5-5-2. This parameter shall be monitored daily during discharge by grab sample.
9. **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)** monitoring and reporting requirements are applicable to discharge of this type. Monitoring shall occur on a daily basis by grab sample.
10. **Lead, TVOCs, TOC, ammonia as (N), total cyanide, and lead** have “monitor only” requirements for discharges of tank bottom water and/or for any discharges of hydrostatic test water involving a storage tank or onsite pipeline which previously contained a petroleum product. These “monitor only” requirements are carried forward from the 2020 general permit and are required on a daily basis when these types of discharges are occurring.

11. **Naphthalene** effluent limitations and monitoring requirements are included in the general permit in the event that diesel fuel or kerosene is or has been present. The naphthalene limitation of ten micrograms per liter (10 µg/l) is established based upon BPJ in accordance with 327 IAC 5-5-2. Monitoring shall occur on a daily basis during discharge by grab sample.
12. **Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)** monitoring has been included in this general permit based on BPJ. The monitoring shall occur daily by grab sample during discharges.
13. **Total BTEX** is the sum of the four alkyl benzenes: benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (i.e., the sum of the ortho, para, and meta isomers of xylene). The Total BTEX limitation of 100 micrograms per liter (100 µg/l) has been established based upon BPJ in accordance with 327 IAC 5-5-2. Monitoring shall occur on a daily basis during discharge by grab sample.

2. Narrative Water Quality Based Limits

The narrative water quality standards contained in 327 IAC 2-1-6(a) and 327 IAC 2-1.5-8(b) have been included in this general permit to ensure that the narrative water quality criteria are met.

3. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The proposed monitoring frequencies are discussed previously in this Fact Sheet. Grab samples for O&G and TSS shall be taken from the water as it leaves the pipeline or tank being hydrostatically tested or after receiving any treatment at the beginning and at the end of the discharge and two (2) times during the discharge at evenly spaced time intervals. The sampling frequency for hydrostatic testing activities includes taking four (4) grab samples throughout the period of the test, analyzing the samples separately, taking the arithmetic mean of the samples, and reporting that number as the daily max for O&G. The TSS samples may be composited prior to analysis.

Total flow volume for the month must be calculated once monthly. The permittee is required to complete and submit federal Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and state Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMRs) to IDEM containing the results obtained during the previous monitoring period by the 28th day of the month following the monitoring period.

Permittees must enroll in the NetDMR program and submit their sampling data electronically in lieu of submitting them via U.S. Mail. For more information about NetDMR, see https://www.in.gov/idem/cleanwater/resources/netdmr/.

Reporting Spills and Noncompliance

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(11) and 327 IAC 5-1-3, the permittee shall orally report to the Commissioner information about the following incidents within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of such occurrence. If the incident poses significant danger to human health or the environment, then pursuant to 327 IAC 2-6.1, the report shall be made as soon as possible, but within two (2) hours of discovery to IDEM's Emergency Response Section at (317) 233-7745 or (888) 233-7745 toll free in Indiana. This number should only be called when reporting these emergency events.

However, under 327 IAC 2-6.1-3(1), when the constituents of the discharge are regulated by this permit, and neither death nor acute injury or illness to animals or humans occurs, the reporting requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 do not apply

a) Any unanticipated bypass or upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit or NOC;

b) Any adverse incidents, including spills and leaks, which reach any surface water of the state;

c) Any discharge from any other outfall or point not listed in this permit.

For the above incidents, the permittee may make oral reports by calling (317) 232-8670 during regular business hours and asking for the Compliance Data Section. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain all of the following information:

1. description of the noncompliance and its cause,
2. the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and,
3. if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue, and
4. 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-hour allowable time period. Alternatively, the permittee may submit a “Bypass/Overflow Report” (State Form 48373) or a “Noncompliance 24-Hour Notification Report” (State Form 52415), whichever is appropriate, to IDEM at wwreports@idem.in.gov. If a complete e-mail submittal is sent within 24 hours of the time that the permittee became aware of the occurrence, then the email report will satisfy both the oral and written reporting requirements.

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-8(11)(D), the permittee shall report any instance of noncompliance not reported under the above scenarios at the time the pertinent DMR is submitted as referenced in Section I.3 of the fact sheet and 3.7 of the general permit. The report shall contain the information specified in the list above.

I. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) and Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Since this general permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are subject to regulation under 40 CFR 122.26, IDEM has incorporated certain specific provisions from EPA's Multi-sector General Permit into this general permit regarding these discharges. Sections 7.0 and 8.0 of this general permit include BMPs and SWP3 requirements that are appropriate for these types of facilities.

J. Fees

In accordance with 327 IAC 5-3-17, any application for new permit, renewal or modification of a permit, or variance from a permit requirement must be accompanied by an application fee. This fee is also applicable to NOIs for coverage under general permits. The amount of the fee can be found in the NOI. Once approved for coverage under a general permit, the permittee is also subject to annual operating fees. These annual fees are set by rule in accordance with 327 IAC 5-3-17.

Annual fees may be remitted by mailing a check or money order to IDEM or via the online payment portal (accepting both e-checks and some credit cards) at https://www.in.gov/idem/resources/e-services/online-payment-options/.

K. Reopening Clauses

This general permit may be modified or alternately revoked and reissued after public notice and opportunity for hearing in any of the following circumstances:

1. to comply with any applicable effluent limitation or water quality 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 does either of the following:

    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 invoke one of the reopening clauses at 327 IAC 5-2-16.

L. Permit Term

This general permit is proposed to be in effect for a five-year term.

M. Forms, References, and Guidance Documents

The IDEM website contains information about each of the General NPDES permits as well as notices pertaining to the renewal or modification of any general permits. The site can be found at https://www.in.gov/idem/cleanwater/wastewater-permitting/general-permits/.

All state forms, including the NOI and State Form 50000 (for applying for approval of water treatment additives), may be found at https://www.in.gov/idem/forms/idem-agency-forms/.

N. Post Public Notice Addendum – October 28, 2025

The draft NPDES general permit ING340000 for Petroleum Product Terminals was made available for public comment from September 26, 2025 through October 27, 2025 as part of Public Notice No. 20250926-ING340000-RD on IDEM's website at https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/public-notices-all-regions/. During this comment period, one comment letter was received from Amber Moser, Environmental Specialist with MPLX Terminals LLC, on October 16, 2025. The comment submitted and this Office's corresponding responses are summarized below. Any changes to the permit are noted below.

Comment 1:

Ms. Moser requested that Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMRs) not be required to be submitted during months that no discharge occurred.

IDEM Response 1:

327 IAC 5-2-15(a) requires that MMRs be submitted for all permitted industrial facilities. Therefore, no changes to the permit nor fact sheet have been made in response to this comment.

The following edits were incorporated into the final permit renewal following the close of the official public notice comment period.

Item #1: On Page 10 of the permit, in Table 5 the sample type for Total Suspended Solids was erroneously listed as "Grab". This has been changed to "4-portion composite" which is the same sample type required in the 2020 permit for discharges of tank bottom water and/or hydrostatic testing of tanks or pipes which previously contained petroleum products. Footnote [3] was also applied to the sample type to provide instruction as to how the samples are to be taken and analyzed.

Item #2: On Page 19 of the permit, in Section 4.4(r) of the permit, the newspaper legal ad verbiage which was contained in the draft permit renewal mistakenly referenced another master general permit, ING250000 which is for discharges of once-through noncontact cooling water. This error has been corrected to properly reference this master NPDES general permit, ING340000.for discharges from Petroleum Product Terminals.

Item #3: The list of Exclusions to Eligibility in Part D on Page 4 of the Fact Sheet was missing one of the items from the same list in the NPDES permit. The fact sheet has been amended to add the missing verbiage by inserting a new item # 10 which is pertains to “discharges that contain pollutants classified as bioaccumulative chemicals of concern (BCCs) other than mercury”.

Item #4: On Page 2 of the Fact Sheet, in “Section A – Description of General Permit Category”, a sentence was added to the second paragraph which provides a definition of the term “petroleum products terminal”. The added information provides a narrative description of facilities with a primary SIC code of 5171, which “pertains to establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of crude petroleum and petroleum products, including liquefied petroleum gas, from bulk liquid storage facilities”.

Item #5: Some minor updates with regard to formatting and spacing were made to the final permit and fact sheet documents. These edits affected the appearance of the documents as opposed to the content.