

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM GENERAL PERMIT

DISCHARGE AUTHORIZED: DISCHARGES FROM CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS (NOT INCLUDING STORM WATER OR PROCESS WASTEWATER DISCHARGES FROM CEMENT MANUFACTURING)

AREA OF COVERAGE: THE STATE OF ALABAMA

PERMIT NUMBER: ALG110000

RECEIVING WATERS: ALL WATERS OF THE STATE NOT DESIGNATED OUTSTANDING NATIONAL RESOURCE WATERS OR OUTSTANDING ALABAMA WATERS

In accordance with and subject to the provisions of Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §§1251-1388 (the "FWPCA"), the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22-1 to 22-22-14 (the "AWPCA"), the Alabama Environmental Management Act, as amended, Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22A-1 to 22-22A-17, and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, and subject further to the terms and conditions set forth in this permit, the dischargers covered by this permit are hereby authorized to discharge into the above receiving waters.

ISSUANCE DATE: DRAFT

EFFECTIVE DATE: DRAFT

EXPIRATION DATE: DRAFT

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PART I: DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND REQUIREMENTS

A. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from the following point source(s) outfall(s):

DSN002: Stormwater associated with the manufacture of concrete and concrete products from concrete batch plants^{9,10}

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	UNITS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS ¹	
		Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Rainfall	inches	–	Monitor	²	²
pH	s.u.	Monitor	Monitor	1/year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	-	Monitor	1/year	Grab
Benzene ^{3,8}	µg/l	–	15.5	1/year	Grab
Ethylbenzene ^{4,8}	µg/l	–	1,244	1/year	Grab
Toluene ^{5,8}	µg/l	–	8,723	1/year	Grab
Xylene ⁸	µg/l	–	Monitor	1/year	Grab
Naphthalene ^{6,8}	µg/l	–	620	1/year	Grab
Oil and Grease ⁸	mg/l	–	15	1/year	Grab
MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) ^{7,8}	µg/l	–	Monitor	1/year	Grab

THE DISCHARGE SHALL HAVE NO SHEEN, AND THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF VISIBLE OIL, FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

Notes:

- ¹ Samples collected to comply with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be collected at the following location: At the nearest accessible location just prior to discharge and after final treatment.
- ² See Part IV. B. for Storm Water Measurement and Sampling Requirements.
- ³ Benzene is required to be monitored only at facilities which have petroleum storage areas/fueling areas. The limit for benzene shall be 1.12 µg/l if the discharge is to a body of water which is designated as a public water supply (PWS) or within a 24-hour travel time to a body of water designated as a PWS.
- ⁴ Ethylbenzene is required to be monitored only at facilities which have petroleum storage areas/fueling areas. The limit for ethylbenzene shall be 448 µg/l if the discharge is to a body of water which is designated as a PWS or within a 24-hour travel time to a body of water designated as a PWS.
- ⁵ Toluene is required to be monitored only at facilities which have petroleum storage areas/fueling areas. The limit for toluene shall be 1,206 µg/l if the discharge is to a body of water which is designated as a PWS or within a 24-hour travel time to a body of water designated as a PWS.
- ⁶ Naphthalene is required to be monitored only at facilities which handle aviation fuel, jet fuel, or diesel fuel.
- ⁷ MTBE is defined as Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether. MTBE is required to be monitored only at facilities which have petroleum storage areas/fueling areas.
- ⁸ For facilities to have DSN008 in lieu of testing for benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene, naphthalene, oil and grease, and MTBE under DSN002, they must have a BMP Plan in place which addresses the fueling area, they must have a valid SPCC Plan, if required by 40 CFR Part 112, and they must be determined by the Department to not have a significant potential for environmental impact.
- ⁹ See Part IV. A. for SPPP requirements.
- ¹⁰ If during the permit coverage, operations cease and all industrial exposure is removed, the facility may code the DMRs for this outfall as *2 in lieu of monitoring. Prior to utilizing this code, the facility should submit a certification to the Department stating that there would be no discharges to waters of the state as operations have ceased and all industrial exposure has been removed (including, but not limited to removal of fuels, materials from process wastewater containment systems, etc.). If the facility operates or if there is industrial exposure at any time during a monitoring period, the facility would be required to monitor and report the results.

A. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge uncontaminated storm water only from the following point source(s) outfall(s) (diked storage areas), described more fully in the permittee's NOI:

DSN008: Discharges of uncontaminated storm water from fueling, petroleum storage and handling, equipment storage, and maintenance areas
DISCHARGES UNDER DSN008 MAY NOT MIX WITH OTHER DISCHARGES UNLESS THOSE DISCHARGES ARE PERMITTED.

All discharges from DSN008 shall meet the following conditions:

1. The facility will have a valid Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan, if required, pursuant to 40 CFR 112.
2. Best Management Practices (BMP) will be used to prevent pollution of storm water by spillage or leakage during petroleum handling and fueling operations and from equipment maintenance and storage areas. The BMP shall include at a minimum:
 - a. Twice per week inspections of the area and removal of any leaked petroleum product;
 - b. Immediate cleanup of spilled or leaked petroleum product during handling operations, including fueling; and
 - c. All cleanup activities shall be conducted using dry sweep or other approaches that do not result in the creation of polluted wastewater or storm water runoff.
3. Records shall be maintained in the form of a log and shall contain the following information, at a minimum:
 - a. Date and time of inspections;
 - b. Any cleanup accomplished as a result of the inspection;
 - c. Time the cleanup was initiated and the time it was completed;
 - d. The signature of person making visual inspection and performing any cleanup; and
 - e. Description of any spillage occurring during petroleum handling, which shall include the date and time of the spill, estimated volume of spill, name of the person observing the spill, date and time the spill was cleaned up, and name of the person cleaning up the spill.
4. Best Management Practices (BMP) are used in draining the diked area. BMP is defined as use of a portable oil skimmer or similar device or the use of absorbent material to remove oil and grease (as indicated by the presence of a sheen) immediately prior to draining.
5. Monitoring records for dike drainage shall be maintained in the form of a log and shall contain the following information, as a minimum:
 - a. Date and time of discharge;
 - b. Estimated volume of discharge;
 - c. Initials of person making visual inspection and authorizing discharge.
6. The discharge shall have no sheen, and there shall be no discharge of visible oil, floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.
7. The permittee shall submit an **Annual Certification DMR** by January 28th of each year (but no earlier than January 1st) that reports whether all discharges were in accordance with the conditions of this permit for the previous calendar year.

DMR Reporting Instructions

The Annual Certification DMR should be marked "0" (zero) if operations had not changed and all discharges were in accordance with the conditions of the permit. If conditions had changed or all discharges were not in accordance with the conditions of the permit, the DMR should be marked "1" and the facility should contact the department regarding any changes in conditions or discharge/permit noncompliance. Any noncompliance should also be reported in accordance with Part I.C.2.

A. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from the following point source(s) outfall(s) **ONLY during or immediately after (within 24 hours) a 7.5 inch or greater storm event:**

DSN011: Process Wastewater from new concrete batch plants or new sources⁷

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	UNITS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS ^{1,8}	
		Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	gal/day	-	Monitor	-	1/discharge	Instantaneous ²
pH	s.u.	6.0	8.5	-	1/discharge	Grab
Oil and Grease	mg/l	-	15	-	1/discharge	Grab
Phosphorus, Total	mg/l	-	1.0	-	1/discharge	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	-	50	-	1/discharge	Grab
Temperature ³	°F	-	90 ³	-	1/discharge	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine ^{4,5}	mg/l	-	0.019 / 0.013 ¹¹	0.011 / 0.0075 ¹¹	1/discharge	Grab
Chlorides, Total ^{6,10}	mg/l	-	860	-	1/discharge	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids ^{6,10}	mg/l	-	Monitor	-	1/discharge	Grab
Rainfall	Inches	-	Monitor	-	1/discharge	⁹

NO DISCHARGE SHALL OCCUR EXCEPT DURING OR IMMEDIATELY AFTER (WITHIN 24 HOURS) A 7.5 INCH OR GREATER STORM EVENT.

THE DISCHARGE SHALL HAVE NO SHEEN, AND THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF VISIBLE OIL, FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

Notes:

- ¹ Samples collected to comply with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be collected at the following location: At the nearest accessible location just prior to discharge and after final treatment.
- ² If flows are intermittent, the flow volume may be estimated using flow measurement calculations. Flow measurement equipment, such as weirs or flow meters, may also be used.
- ³ To be monitored if cooling water/boiler blowdown is discharged. Discharges into the Tennessee and Cahaba Rivers including their tributaries or into that stretch of the Tallapoosa River that lies between Thurlow Dam and the confluence of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers including any tributaries shall not exceed 86°F.
- ⁴ To be monitored if cooling water/boiler blowdown is discharged and/or during “shock chlorination”, if applicable. Monitoring is not required if the discharge is greater than 2500 feet from a water of the state (provided the conditions of “Cooling Water Monitoring Options” of the “Notice of Intent” are met) or if the source water is free of chlorine and no chlorine is added to the cooling water system. However, the facility must code the total residual chlorine parameter on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report as *9 or as “NODI=9” on the hard copy DMR (monitoring is conditional not required this period).
- ⁵ A measurement of TRC below 0.05 mg/l shall be considered in compliance with the permit limitations above and should be reported on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report as *B or as NODI=B on the hard copy DMRs.
- ⁶ To be monitored when demineralizer wastewater is discharged or when the boiler blowdown volume exceeds 5,000 GPD.
- ⁷ See Part IV. A. for BMP/SPPP requirements.
- ⁸ Monitoring requirements do not apply if the period of the discharge occurs during hazardous weather conditions causing unsafe conditions for sample collection by personnel. In accordance with Part I.B.4., documentation of the hazardous weather conditions shall be made and shall be available for Department Review.
- ⁹ See Part IV. B. for Storm Water Measurement and Sampling Requirements.
- ¹⁰ If necessary, the demineralizer wastewater may be diluted to meet water quality standards.
- ¹¹ For discharges to freshwater, the daily maximum and the monthly average limits for chlorine are 0.019 mg/l and 0.011mg/l. For discharges to saltwater, the daily maximum and the monthly average limits for chlorine are 0.013 mg/l and 0.0075 mg/l.

A. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from the following point source(s) outfall(s): described more fully in the permittee's NOI:

DSN012: Process Wastewater from existing or temporary⁷ concrete batch plants⁹

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	UNITS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS ¹	
		Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	gal/day	-	Monitor	-	1/week	Instantaneous ²
pH	s.u.	6.0	8.5	-	1/month	Grab
Phosphorus, Total	mg/l	-	1.0	-	1/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	-	50	-	1/month	Grab
Temperature ³	°F	-	90 ³	-	1/month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine ^{4,5}	mg/l	-	0.019 / 0.013 ¹⁰	0.011 / 0.0075 ¹⁰	1/2 weeks	Grab
Chlorides, Total ^{6,8}	mg/l	-	860	-	1/month	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids ^{6,8}	mg/l	-	Monitor	-	1/month	Grab
Oil and Grease	mg/l	-	15	-	1/month	Grab
Total Cumulative Days of Operation ⁷	Number	-	730 ⁷	-	Report	N/A

THAT PORTION OF DISCHARGES FROM AN EXISTING CONCRETE BATCH PLANT THAT IS A NEW SOURCE IS PROHIBITED FROM DISCHARGING UNDER THIS OUTFALL.

THE DISCHARGE SHALL HAVE NO SHEEN, AND THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF VISIBLE OIL, FLOATING SOLIDS, OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

Notes:

- ¹ Samples collected to comply with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be collected at the following location: At the nearest accessible location just prior to discharge and after final treatment.
- ² If flows are intermittent, the flow volume may be estimated using flow measurement calculations. Flow measurement equipment, such as weirs or flow meters, may also be used.
- ³ To be monitored if cooling water/boiler blowdown is discharged. Discharges into the Tennessee and Cahaba Rivers including their tributaries or into that stretch of the Tallapoosa River that lies between Thurlow Dam and the confluence of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers including any tributaries shall not exceed 86°F. If the facility does not discharge cooling water/boiler blowdown, the facility must code the temperature parameter on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report as *9 or as "NODI=9" on the hard copy DMR (monitoring is conditional not required this period).
- ⁴ To be monitored if cooling water/boiler blowdown is discharged and/or during "shock chlorination", if applicable. Monitoring is not required if the discharge is greater than 2500 feet from a water of the state (provided the conditions of "Cooling Water Monitoring Options" of the "Notice of Intent" are met) or if the source water is free of chlorine and no chlorine is added to the cooling water system. However, the facility must code the total residual chlorine parameter on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report as *9 or as "NODI=9" on the hard copy DMR (monitoring is conditional not required this period).
- ⁵ A measurement of TRC below 0.05 mg/l shall be considered in compliance with the permit limitations above and should be reported as NODI=B or *B on the discharge monitoring reports.
- ⁶ To be monitored when demineralizer wastewater is discharged or when the boiler blowdown volume exceeds 5000 GPD.
- ⁷ Concrete batch plants classified as temporary prior to (INSERT EFFECTIVE DATE OF PERMIT) must maintain a log with the number of days of operation recorded and must report the total number of operating days on each monthly DMR.
- ⁸ If necessary, the demineralizer wastewater may be diluted to meet water quality standards.
- ⁹ See Part IV. A. for BMP/SPPP requirements.
- ¹⁰ For discharges to freshwater, the daily maximum and the monthly average limits for chlorine are 0.019 mg/l and 0.011mg/l. For discharges to saltwater, the daily maximum and the monthly average limits for chlorine are 0.013 mg/l and 0.0075 mg/l.

A. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Discharge Monitoring Requirements applicable to all storm water discharges.

Monitoring of one storm water outfall within a designed drainage area as representative of the remaining outfalls, may be allowed if the applicant submits certification that the discharges are essentially the same. If at a later date the discharges are determined to be dissimilar or if pollutant concentrations are such that water quality standards are contravened, then monitoring of all discharges may be required.

B. DISCHARGE MONITORING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge and shall be in accordance with the provisions of this permit.

2. Test Procedures

For the purpose of reporting and compliance, permittees shall use one of the following procedures:

- a. For parameters with an EPA established Minimum Level (ML), report the measured value if the analytical result is at or above the ML and report "0" for values below the ML. Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to 40 CFR Part 136 and guidelines published pursuant to §304(h) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §1314(h). If more than one method for analysis of a substance is approved for use, a method having a minimum level lower than the permit limit shall be used. If the minimum level of all methods is higher than the permit limit, the method having the lowest minimum level shall be used and a report of less than the minimum level shall be reported as zero and will constitute compliance, however, should EPA approve a method with a lower minimum level during the term of this permit the permittee shall use the newly approved method.
- b. For pollutant parameters without an established ML, an interim ML may be utilized. The interim ML shall be calculated as 3.18 times the Method Detection Level (MDL) calculated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B.

Permittees may develop an effluent matrix-specific ML, where an effluent matrix prevents attainment of the established ML. However, a matrix specific ML shall be based upon proper laboratory method and technique. Matrix-specific MLs must be approved by the Department, and may be developed by the permittee during permit issuance, reissuance, modification, or during compliance schedule.

In either case the measured value should be reported if the analytical result is at or above the ML and "0" reported for values below the ML.

- c. For parameters without an EPA established ML, interim ML, or matrix-specific ML, a report of less than the detection limit shall constitute compliance if the detection limit of all analytical methods is higher than the permit limit. For the purpose of calculating a monthly average, "0" shall be used for values reported less than the detection limit.

The Minimum Level utilized for procedures A and B above shall be reported on the permittee's DMR. When an EPA approved test procedure for analysis of a pollutant does not exist, the Director shall approve the procedure to be used.

3. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

- a. The facility name and location, point source number, date, time and exact place of sampling;
- b. The name(s) of person(s) who obtained the samples or measurements;
- c. The dates and times the analyses were performed;
- d. The name(s) of the person(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used, including source of method and method number; and
- f. The results of all required analyses.

4. Records Retention and Production

- a. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the above reports or the NOI for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample measurement, report or NOI. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. If litigation or other enforcement action, under the AWPCA and/or the FWPCA, is ongoing which involves any of the above records, the records shall be kept until the litigation is resolved. Upon the written request of the Director or his designee, the permittee shall provide the Director with a copy of any record required to be retained by this paragraph. Copies of these records shall not be submitted unless requested.
- b. All records required to be kept for a period of three years shall be kept at the permitted facility or an alternate location approved by the Department in writing and shall be available for inspection. A complete copy of the permit, the Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan, most recent BMP inspection records, and, if applicable, a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan shall be maintained at the facility. The past three years of DMRs, laboratory records, and historical BMP inspection and training records may be kept at an alternate Alabama location if approved by the Department.

5. Monitoring Equipment and Instrumentation

All equipment and instrumentation used to determine compliance with the requirements of this permit shall be installed, maintained, and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or, in the absence of manufacturer's instructions, in accordance with accepted practices. At a minimum, flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once every 12 months.

C. DISCHARGE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Reporting of Monitoring Requirements

- a. This permit requires once per discharge, weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, and annual self-monitoring. The permittee shall conduct the required monitoring in accordance with the following schedule:

MONITORING REQUIRED MONTHLY AND MORE FREQUENTLY THAN MONTHLY shall be conducted during the first full month following the effective date of initial coverage under this permit and every month thereafter.

ANNUAL MONITORING shall be conducted at least once during the period of January through December. If six or more months are remaining in the first monitoring period after initial coverage, the annual monitoring shall be conducted and then once each twelve-month period thereafter.

- b. The permittee shall submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) in accordance with the following schedule:

REPORTS OF MORE FREQUENTLY THAN MONTHLY, MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, AND SEMIANNUAL MONITORING shall be submitted on a semiannual basis. The semiannual reports shall be submitted so that they are received by the Department no later than the 28th day of July and the 28th day of January, unless otherwise directed by the Department. Each submittal shall report results of all testing performed during the six-month period preceding the reporting month. For example, the semiannual report due on January 28 should report the results of testing conducted during the months of July through December.

REPORTS OF ANNUAL TESTING shall be submitted on an annual basis. The annual reports shall be submitted so that they are received by the Department no later than the 28th day of January unless otherwise directed by the Department. Each submittal shall report results of all annual testing performed during the twelve month period preceding the reporting month. For example, the annual report due on January 28 should report the results of testing conducted during the previous months of January through December.

If the permit coverage is a reissuance, then the permittee shall continue to submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements of their previous permit coverage until such time as DMRs are due as discussed in Part I. C. 1. b.

- c. Except as allowed by Provision I.C.1.c.(1) or (2), the permittee shall submit all Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) required by Provision I.C.1.b. by utilizing the Department's web-based system.

- (1) If the permittee is unable to complete the electronic submittal of DMR data due to technical problems originating with the Department's web-based system (this could include entry/submittal issues with an entire set of DMRs or individual parameters), the permittee is not relieved of their obligation to submit DMR data to the Department by the date specified in Provision I.C.1.b., unless otherwise directed by the Department.

If the Department's web-based system is down on the 28th day of the month in which the DMR is due or is down for an extended period of time, as determined by the Department, when a DMR is required to be submitted, the permittee may submit the data in an alternate manner and format acceptable to the Department. Preapproved alternate acceptable methods include faxing, e-mailing, mailing, or hand-delivery of data such that they are received by the required reporting date. Within five calendar days of the Department's web-based system resuming operation, the permittee shall enter the data into the Department's web-based system, unless an alternate timeframe is approved by the Department.

- (2) The permittee may submit a request to the Department for a temporary electronic reporting waiver for DMR submittals. The waiver request should include the permit number; permittee name; facility/site name; facility address; name, address, and contact information for the responsible official or duly authorized representative; a detailed statement regarding the basis for requesting such a waiver; and the duration for which the waiver is requested. Approved electronic reporting waivers are not transferrable.

Permittees with an approved electronic reporting waiver for DMRs may submit hard copy DMRs for the period that the approved electronic reporting waiver request is effective. The permittee shall submit the Department-approved DMR forms to the address listed in Provision I.C.1.e.

- (3) If a permittee is allowed to submit a hard copy DMR, the DMR must be legible and bear an original signature. Photo and electronic copies of the signature are not acceptable and shall not satisfy the reporting requirements of this permit.
 - (4) If the permittee, using approved analytical methods as specified in Provision I.B.2, monitors any discharge from a point source for a limited substance identified in Provision I.A. of this permit more frequently than required by this permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of values on the DMR and the increased frequency shall be indicated on the DMR.
 - (5) In the event no discharge from a point source identified in Provision I.A. of this permit and described more fully in the permittee's NOI occurs during a monitoring period, the permittee shall report "No Discharge" for such period on the appropriate DMR.
- d. All reports and forms required to be submitted by this permit, the AWPCA and the Department's Rules and Regulations, shall be electronically signed (or, if allowed by the Department, traditionally signed) by a "responsible official" of the permittee as defined in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.09 or a "duly authorized representative" of such official as defined in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.09 and shall bear 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 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."

- e. Discharge Monitoring Reports required by this permit, the AWPCA, and the Department's Rules that are being submitted in hard copy shall be addressed to:

**Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Water Division
Office of Water Services
Post Office Box 301463
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463**

Certified and Registered Mail containing Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be addressed to:

**Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Water Division
Office of Water Services
1400 Coliseum Boulevard
Montgomery, Alabama 36110-2400**

- f. All other correspondence and reports required to be submitted by this permit, the AWPCA, and the Department's Rules shall be addressed to:

**Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Water Division
Post Office Box 301463
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463**

Certified and Registered Mail shall be addressed to:

**Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Water Division
1400 Coliseum Boulevard
Montgomery, Alabama 36110-2400**

2. Noncompliance Notification

- a. If for any reason, the permittee's discharge (1) does not comply with any daily minimum or maximum discharge limitation for an effluent characteristic specified in Provision I. A. of this permit which is denoted by an "(X)", (2) threatens human health or welfare, fish or aquatic life, or water quality standards, (3) does not comply with an applicable toxic pollutant effluent standard or prohibition established under Section 307(a) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. Section 1317(a), (4) contains a quantity of a hazardous substance which has been determined may be harmful to public health or welfare under Section 311(b)(4) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. Section 1321(b)(4), (5) exceeds any discharge limitation for an effluent characteristic as a result of an unanticipated bypass, upset, (6) is an unpermitted direct or indirect discharge of a pollutant to a water of the state (unpermitted discharges properly reported to the Department under any other requirement are not required to be reported under this provision), the permittee shall orally report the occurrence and circumstances of such discharge to the Director within 24-hours after the permittee becomes aware of the occurrence of such discharge. In addition to the oral report, the permittee shall submit to the Director electronically a report (or if acceptable to the Department a written report) as provided in Provision I. C. 2. c. no later than five (5) days after becoming aware of the occurrence of such discharge.
- b. If for any reason, the permittee's discharge does not comply with any limitation of this permit, the permittee shall submit to the Director a written report as provided in Provision I. C. 2. c. below, such report shall be submitted with the next Discharge Monitoring Report required to be submitted by Provision I. C. 1. of this permit after becoming aware of the occurrence of such noncompliance.
- c. Any electronic report (or if acceptable to the Department a written report) required to be submitted to the Director by Provision I. C. 2 a. or b. shall be submitted using a copy of the Department's Noncompliance Notification Form and shall include the following information:
- (1) A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - (2) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - (3) A description of the steps taken and/or being taken to reduce or eliminate the noncomplying discharge and to prevent its recurrence.

D. OTHER REPORTING AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give the Director written advance notice of any planned changes or other circumstances regarding a facility, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. This information must be submitted electronically unless acceptable to the Department to submit otherwise.

2. Termination of Discharge

The permittee shall notify the Director, when any point source discharges authorized by this permit have permanently ceased, by submitting a permit termination request electronically through the Department's web-based system. This notification shall serve as sufficient cause for instituting procedures for termination of the permittee's authority to discharge under this General Permit.

3. Updating Information

- a. The permittee shall inform the Director of any change in the permittee's mailing address or telephone number or in the permittee's designation of a facility contact or office having the authority and responsibility to prevent and abate violations of the AWPCA, the Department's Rules and the terms and conditions of this permit, in writing, no later than ten (10) days after such change. Upon request of the Director or his designee, the permittee shall furnish the Director with an update of any information provided in the NOI.
- b. If the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in the NOI, or submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information with a written explanation for the mistake and/or omission. This information must be submitted electronically unless acceptable to the Department to submit otherwise.

4. Duty to Provide Information

- a. Any permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director or his designee may request to determine whether cause exists for suspending or revoking the permittee's authorization to discharge under this General Permit, in whole or in part, or to determine compliance with this permit or to determine if the permittee should be required to apply for an individual permit.
- b. Any or all permittees shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director or his designee may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying or terminating this permit.

5. New or Increased Discharges

If there is an increase in pollution potential of the discharges from the permittee's facility the permittee must notify the Director in writing. The Director may at his discretion determine under Part II.F. of this permit what action if any will be taken.

6. Cooling Water and Boiler Water Additives

- a. The permittee shall notify the Director in writing not later than sixty (60) days prior to instituting the use of any biocide corrosion inhibitor or chemical additive in a cooling or boiler system, not identified in the NOI, from which discharge is allowed by this permit. Such notification shall include:
 - (1) name and general composition of biocide or chemical;
 - (2) 48-hour or 96-hour LC50 data for the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) and cladoceran (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) for fresh water discharges. For salt water, the mysid shrimp and sheepshead minnow or inland silverside. Other acceptable aquatic organisms may be allowed by the Department if sufficient information is submitted;
 - (3) quantities to be used;
 - (4) frequencies of use;
 - (5) maximum proposed discharge concentrations, and,
 - (6) EPA registration number, if applicable.

- b. The use of a biocide or additive containing tributyl tin, tributyl tin oxide, zinc, chromium or related compounds in a cooling or boiler systems(s), from which a discharge regulated by this permit occurs, is prohibited. The use of any additive not identified in this permit or in the NOI for this permit prior to a determination by the Department that permit modification to control discharge of the additive is not required or prior to issuance of a permit modification controlling discharge of the additive is prohibited.

E. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

1. The permittee shall achieve compliance with the discharge limitations specified in Provision I. A. in accordance with the following schedule:

**COMPLIANCE SHALL BE ACHIEVED ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF
COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT**

2. If required, no later than 14 calendar days following a date identified in the above schedule of compliance, the permittee shall submit either a report of progress or, in the case of specific actions being required by identified dates, a written notice of compliance or noncompliance. In the latter case, the notice shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement. This information must be submitted electronically unless acceptable to the Department to submit otherwise.

PART II: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DUTIES

A. REQUIREMENTS FOR COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

1. Notice of Intent

- a. Any person wishing to be permitted to discharge under this General Permit shall submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by this General Permit at least 30 days prior to the date of desired coverage. No discharge authorized under this General Permit may commence until the discharger receives the Director's acknowledgement of the NOI and approval of the coverage of the discharge by this General Permit. The Director's acknowledgement shall include a copy of this General Permit.
- b. **The permittee must complete and submit all Departmental forms, including the NOI, utilizing the Department's web-based system unless the permittee submits in writing valid justification as to why the electronic submittal process cannot be utilized and the Department approves in writing utilization of hard copy submittals.** For approved hard copy submissions, the Departmental forms are available on ADEM's webpage at <http://adem.alabama.gov/DeptForms/default.cnt>.
- c. Any person discharging to a municipal storm sewer, sanitary sewer or combination sewer must notify the municipality by letter of the discharge.

2. Content of Notice of Intent

- a. A description of the process generating the discharge for which coverage is desired. This description shall be in sufficient detail to allow the Director to determine that the discharge is included in the category permitted by this General Permit;
- b. The latitude and longitude of the discharge points for each discharge and the name of the waterbody receiving each discharge for which coverage under this General Permit is desired; and
- c. A contact person, address and phone number for the facility or activity to be covered under this General Permit;
 - (1) The NOI shall be electronically signed (or if acceptable to the Department traditionally signed) by a person meeting the requirements for signatories to permit application under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.09, and the person signing the NOI shall make the certification required for submission of documents under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6.09.
 - (2) Signatories to reports, discharge monitoring reports and any other submissions required by this General Permit shall be signed in accordance with the requirements of ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6.09.

B. OPERATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Facilities Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Best Management Practices

- a. Dilution water shall not be added to achieve compliance with discharge limitations except when the Director or his designee has granted prior written authorization for dilution to meet water quality requirements.
- b. The permittee shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112 if required thereby.
- c. The permittee shall prepare and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan according to Part IV of this permit.

3. Spill Prevention, Control, and Management

The permittee shall provide spill prevention, control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of pollutants from entering a water of the state or a publicly or privately owned treatment works. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substance(s) contained and which shall prevent the contamination of groundwater and such containment system shall be capable of retaining a volume equal to 110 percent of the capacity of the largest tank for which containment is provided.

C. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Duty to Mitigate Adverse Impacts

The permittee shall promptly take all reasonable steps to mitigate and minimize or prevent any adverse impact on human health or the environment resulting from noncompliance with any discharge limitation of this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring of the discharge and/or the receiving waterbody as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

2. Right of Entry and Inspection

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of proper identification to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the AWPCA, any substances or parameters at any location.

D. BYPASS AND UPSET

1. Bypass

- a. Any bypass is prohibited except as provided in b. and c. below:
- b. A bypass is not prohibited if:
 - (1) It does not cause any discharge limitation specified in Provision I. A. of this permit to be exceeded;
 - (2) It is necessary for essential maintenance of a treatment or control facility or system to assure efficient operation of such facility or system; or
 - (3) It is part of the storm water control system when the intention of the design, as approved by the Director, is to contain the first flush only.
- c. A bypass is not prohibited and need not meet the discharge limitations specified in Provision I. A. of this permit if:
 - (1) It is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (2) There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (this condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance); and

- (3) The permittee submits a written request for authorization to bypass to the Director at least ten (10) days prior to the anticipated bypass (if possible), the permittee is granted such authorization, and the permittee complies with any conditions imposed by the Director to minimize any adverse impact on human health or the environment resulting from the bypass. This request must be submitted electronically unless acceptable to the Department to submit otherwise.
- d. The permittee has the burden of establishing that each of the conditions of Provision II. D. 1. b. or c. have been met to qualify for an exception to the general prohibition against bypassing contained in a. and an exemption, where applicable, from the discharge limitations specified in Provision I. A. of this permit.

2. Upset

- a. A discharge which results from an upset need not meet the discharge limitations specified in Provision I. A. of this permit if:
 - (1) No later than 24-hours after becoming aware of the occurrence of the upset, the permittee orally reports the occurrence and circumstances of the upset to the Director or his designee; and
 - (2) No later than five (5) days after becoming aware of the occurrence of the upset, the permittee furnishes the Director with evidence, including properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, demonstrating that (i) an upset occurred; (ii) the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset; (iii) the permittee's facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; and (iv) the permittee promptly took all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact on human health or the environment resulting from the upset.
- b. The permittee has the burden of establishing that each of the conditions of Provision II D. 2. a. of this permit have been met to qualify for an exemption from the discharge limitations specified in Provision I. A. of this permit.

E. DUTY TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT, RULES, AND STATUTES

1. Duty to Comply

- a. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the AWPCA and the FWPCA and is grounds for: enforcement action, termination, or suspension of authorization under this permit; denial of a permit reissuance NOI; a requirement that permittee submit an NOI for an individual NPDES permit.
- b. The necessity to halt or reduce production or other activities in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action.
- c. The discharge of a pollutant from a source not specifically identified in the NOI to be covered under this General Permit and not specifically included in the description of an outfall in this permit is not authorized and shall constitute noncompliance with this permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps, including cessation of production or other activities, to minimize or prevent any violation of this permit or to minimize or prevent any adverse impact of any permit violation.

2. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or any other pollutant or other waste removed in the course of treatment or control of storm waters and/or process water shall be disposed of in a manner that complies with all applicable Department Rules.

3. Loss or Failure of Treatment Facilities

Upon the loss or failure of any treatment facility, including but not limited to the loss or failure of the primary source of power of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, where necessary to maintain compliance with the discharge limitations specified in Provision I. A. of this permit, or any other terms or conditions of this permit, cease, reduce, or otherwise control production and/or all discharges until treatment is restored.

4. Compliance with Statutes and Rules

- a. This permit has been issued under ADEM Administrative Code, Chapter 335-6-6. All provisions of this chapter, that are applicable to this permit, are hereby made a part of this permit. A copy of this chapter may be obtained on the Department's website or for a small charge from the Office of General Counsel, Alabama Department of Environmental Management, 1400 Coliseum Boulevard, Montgomery, AL 36110.
- b. This permit does not authorize the noncompliance with or violation of any Laws of the State of Alabama or the United States of America or any regulations or rules implementing such laws. FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. Section 1319, and Code of Alabama 1975, Section 22-22-14.

F. PERMIT TRANSFER, MODIFICATION, SUSPENSION, REVOCATION, REISSUANCE, AND TERMINATION

1. Duty to Reapply or Notify of Intent to Cease Discharge

- a. The permittee authorized to discharge under this General Permit, who wishes to continue to discharge upon the expiration of this permit, shall submit an NOI to request reissuance of coverage under the reissued General Permit. Such NOI shall be submitted at least 90 days prior to the expiration date of this General Permit. The permittee shall electronically submit the NOI utilizing the Department's web-based system, unless the permittee submits in writing valid justification as to why the electronic submittal process cannot be utilized, and the Department approves in writing the utilization of hard copy submittals.
- b. Failure of the permittee to submit the appropriate NOI material for reauthorization under this permit at least 90 days prior to the permit's expiration will void the automatic continuation of the authorization to discharge under this permit as provided by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.06. Should the permit not be reissued for any reason prior to its expiration date, permittees who failed to meet the 90-day submittal deadline will be illegally discharging without a permit after the expiration date of the permit.

2. Change in Discharge

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Director at least 90 days in advance of any facility expansion, production increase, process change, or other action that could result in:
 - (1) The discharge of additional pollutants;
 - (2) The increase in the quantity of any discharge such that existing permit limitations would be exceeded;
 - (3) Or that could result in an additional discharge point.

This requirement applies to pollutants that are or that are not subject to discharge limitations in this permit. No new or increased discharge may begin until the Director has reviewed the information and taken appropriate action to authorize the discharge under this General Permit, or until such time as an appropriate action has been taken to authorize the discharge under an individual permit.

- b. The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it is known or there is reason to believe:
 - (1) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - (a) One hundred micrograms per liter;
 - (b) Two hundred micrograms per liter for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter for antimony;
 - (c) Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit NOI; or
 - (2) 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:
 - (a) Five hundred micrograms per liter;

- (b) One milligram per liter for antimony;
- (c) Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit NOI.

3. Transfer of Permit or Change in Name

This permit may not be transferred or the name of the permittee changed without notice to the Director and subsequent modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to identify the new permittee and to incorporate any other changes as may be required under the FWPCA or AWPCA.

- a. In the case of a change in ownership or control of the permittee's premises only, a request for permit transfer must be submitted electronically through the Department's web-based system at least 30 days prior to the change.
- b. In the case of a change in ownership or control of the permittee's premises accompanied by a change or proposed change in effluent characteristics, a complete NOI is required to be submitted to the Director electronically through the Department's web-based system at least 90 days prior to the change.
- c. In the case of a change in Permittee Name or Facility Name only, a request for permit name change must be submitted electronically through the Department's web-based system at least 30 days prior to the change.

Whenever the Director is notified of a change in ownership or control, he may decide not to modify the existing permit and require the submission of a new permit NOI.

4. Permit Modification, Revocation and Reissuance (of Modified General or Individual), and Termination

- a. During the term of this General Permit the Director may, for cause, and subject to the public notice procedure of ADEM Administrative Code, Rule 335-6-6-.21, modify or revoke and reissue this General Permit, or terminate it and require all those authorized under it to apply for individual NPDES permits. The causes for this action include but are not limited to the causes listed below:
 - (1) There are material and substantial alterations or additions to the facility or activity generating the discharges which occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of permit conditions that are different or absent in the existing permit;
 - (2) When the Director receives any information that was not available at the time of permit issuance and that would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance;
 - (3) When the standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial decision after the permit was issued;
 - (4) Upon the failure of the state to notify, as required by Section 402(b)(3) of the FWPCA, another state whose waters may be affected by a discharge;
 - (5) When the level of discharge of any pollutant which is not limited in the permit exceeds the level which can be achieved by the technology based treatment requirements appropriate to discharge under 40 CFR 125.3(c);
 - (6) To correct technical mistakes, such as errors in calculation, clerical errors or mistaken interpretations of law made in determining permit conditions;
 - (7) If the permit limitations are found not to be protective of water quality standards;
 - (8) To incorporate an applicable 307(a) FWPCA toxic effluent standard or prohibition;
 - (9) When required by the reopener conditions in this permit, and
 - (10) For any applicable cause set forth in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.17.
- b. Subject to the public notice procedures of ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.21, the Director may terminate this General Permit during its term for any of the causes for modification listed in Part II.F.4.a.
- c. The Director may terminate authorization to discharge under this General Permit for cause. Cause shall include but not be limited to:

- (1) Noncompliance with the permit;
 - (2) Noncompliance with Department Rules;
 - (3) A finding that this General Permit does not control the discharges sufficiently to protect water quality or comply with treatment based limits applicable to the discharge;
 - (4) The permittee's misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit NOI or during the permit issuance process or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;
 - (5) Materially false or inaccurate statements or information in the permit NOI or the permit;
 - (6) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge;
 - (7) The permittee's discharge threatens human life or welfare;
 - (8) Permanent closure of the facility generating the wastewater permitted to be discharged by this permit or permanent cessation of wastewater discharge; and
 - (9) New or revised requirements of any applicable standard or limitation that is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C),(D),(E),and (F), and 307(a)(2) of the FWPCA that the Director determines cannot be complied with by the permittee.
- d. If the permittee believes that any past or planned activity would be cause for modification or revocation and reissuance of this General Permit under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.23 (7), or termination and issuance of an individual permit under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.23 (9) the permittee must report such information to the Permit Issuing Authority. The submittal of a new NOI may be required of the permittee. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned change, anticipated noncompliance or application for an individual permit, does not stay any permit condition.

5. Issuance by the Director of an Individual NPDES Permit to a Person Eligible for Coverage or Covered by this General Permit.

- a. The Director may require any person, otherwise eligible for coverage under this General Permit, to apply for an individual NPDES permit by notifying that person that an application is required. Notification shall consist of a written description of the reason(s) for the decision, appropriate permit application forms and directions, and a statement informing the person that coverage by this General Permit shall automatically terminate upon issuance of the individual permit. Reasons for this requirement may be:
- (1) Noncompliance with the General Permit;
 - (2) Noncompliance with Department Rules;
 - (3) A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the wastewater being discharged;
 - (4) Effluent guidelines are promulgated for a point source(s) covered by the General Permit;
 - (5) A water quality management plan applicable to the wastewater being discharged under this General Permit;
 - (6) Circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under this General Permit or either a temporary reduction or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;
 - (7) Standards for sewage sludge use or disposal have been promulgated for the sludge use or disposal practice covered by this General Permit;
 - (8) The discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollutants. In making this decision the Director may consider:
 - (i) the location of the discharges with respect to waters of the state,
 - (ii) the size of the discharger, and
 - (iii) the quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the state.

(9) A determination that the water of the state receiving the discharge is not meeting applicable water quality standards.

6. Request for an Individual NPDES Permit by a Person Covered Under This General Permit

- a. Any person covered by this General Permit may apply for termination of coverage by applying for an individual NPDES permit.
- b. A permit NOI submitted voluntarily or at the direction of the Director for the purpose of termination of coverage by this General Permit shall be processed in accordance with the rules found in ADEM Administrative Code Chapter 335-6-6 applicable to individual permits.
- c. Any person may petition the Director for withdrawal of this General Permit authority from a discharger. The Director shall consider the information submitted by the petitioner and any other information he may be aware of and may obtain additional information from the discharger and through inspections by Department staff and shall decide if coverage should be withdrawn. The petitioner shall be informed of the Director's decision and shall be provided a summary of the information considered.

7. Request for Permit Action Does Not Stay Any Permit Requirement

The filing of a request by the permittee for any permit action such as termination, or application for individual permit or any other action, does not stay any permit term or condition.

G. COMPLIANCE WITH TOXIC POLLUTANT STANDARD OR PROHIBITION

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 FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. Section 1317(a), for a toxic pollutant discharged by the permittee and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any discharge limitation on the pollutant specified in Provision I. A. of this permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in Provision I. A. of this permit, this permit shall be modified to conform to the toxic pollutant effluent standard or prohibition and the permittee shall be notified of such modification. If this permit has not been modified to conform to the toxic pollutant effluent standard or prohibition before the effective date of such standard or prohibition, the permittee shall attain compliance with the requirements of the standard or prohibition within the time period required by the standard or prohibition and shall continue to comply with the standard or prohibition until this permit is modified or reissued.

H. DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATER GENERATED BY OTHERS

The discharge of wastewater, generated by any process, facility, or by any other means not under the operational control of the permittee or not identified in the NOI for this permit or not identified specifically in the description of an outfall in this permit is not authorized by this permit.

PART III: OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY

1. Tampering

Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained or performed under the permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties as provided by the AWPCA.

2. False Statements

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 or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties as provided by the AWPCA.

3. Permit Enforcement

a. Any NPDES permit issued or reissued by the Department is a permit for the purpose of the AWPCA and the FWPCA and as such any terms, conditions, or limitations of the permit are enforceable under state and federal law and as described under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.18.

b. Any person required to have a NPDES permit pursuant to ADEM Administrative Code Chapter 335-6-6 and who discharges pollutants without said permit, who violates the conditions of said permit, who discharges pollutants in a manner not authorized by the permit, or who violates applicable orders of the Department or any applicable rule or standard of the Department, is subject to any one or combination of the following enforcement actions under applicable state statutes.

(1) An administrative order requiring abatement, compliance, mitigation, cessation, clean-up, and/or penalties;

(2) An action for damages;

(3) An action for injunctive relief; or

(4) An action for penalties.

4. Relief From Liability

Except as provided in Provision II. D. 1. (Bypass) and Provision II. D. 2. (Upset), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of civil or criminal liability under the AWPCA or FWPCA for noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit.

B. OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY

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 to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. Section 1321.

C. PROPERTY AND OTHER RIGHTS

This permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations, nor does it authorize or approve the construction of any physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any waters of the state or of the United States.

D. AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS

Except for data determined to be confidential under Code of Alabama 1975, Section 22-22-9(c), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department. Effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

E. EXPIRATION OF PERMITS FOR NEW OR INCREASED DISCHARGES

1. If this permit was issued to a new facility, this permit shall expire eighteen months after the issuance date if construction of the facility has not begun during the eighteen-month period.
2. If this permit was issued or modified to allow the discharge of increased quantities of pollutants to accommodate the modification of an existing facility and if construction of this modification has not begun during the eighteen month period after issuance of this permit or permit modification, this permit shall be modified to reduce the quantities of pollutants allowed to be discharged to those levels that would have been allowed if the modification of the facility had not been planned.
3. Construction has begun when the owner or operator has:
 - a. Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous on-site construction program:
 - (1) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (2) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - b. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purpose of placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment, which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under the paragraph. The entering into a lease with the State of Alabama for exploration and production of hydrocarbons shall also be considered beginning construction.

F. COMPLIANCE WITH WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

1. The permittee may be required by the Director to apply for an individual permit if the Director determines that discharge under this General Permit causes a violation of a water quality standard or stream use classification.
2. Compliance with permit terms and conditions notwithstanding, if the permittee's discharge(s) from point sources identified in Provision I. A. of this permit cause or contribute to a condition in contravention of state water quality standards, the Department may require the permittee to take abatement action or apply for an individual permit pursuant to the Department's Rules, or both.
3. If the Department determines, on the basis of a notice provided pursuant to this permit or any investigation, inspection or sampling, that a modification of this permit is necessary to assure maintenance of water quality standards or compliance with other provisions of the AWPCA or FWPCA, the Department may require such modification.

G. GROUNDWATER

Unless specifically authorized under this permit, this permit does not authorize the discharge of pollutants to groundwater. Should a threat of groundwater contamination occur, the Director may require groundwater monitoring to properly assess the degree of the problem, and the Director may require that the permittee undertake measures to abate any such discharge and/or contamination.

H. DEFINITIONS

1. *Authorization* – means granted the privilege of discharging under the terms of this General Permit.
2. *Average monthly discharge limitation* - means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month (zero discharge days shall not be included in the number of "daily discharges" measured and a less than detectable test result shall be treated as a concentration of zero if the most sensitive EPA approved method was used).

3. *Average weekly discharge limitation* - means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week (zero discharge days shall not be included in the number of "daily discharges" measured and a less than detectable test result shall be treated as a concentration of zero if the most sensitive EPA approved method was used).
4. *AWPCA* - means the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act.
5. *Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan* - means the Best Management Practices Plan more fully set forth in Section VI, A hereof.
6. *Bypass* - means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment and/or containment facility.
7. *Concrete Batch Plant* - means a ready-mixed concrete production plant engaged primarily in the manufacture of concrete using portland cement which is delivered to users in a plastic and unhardened state, and includes concrete batch plants engaged in the production of prestressed or precast concrete products. Industrial activities associated with ready-mixed concrete production are classified as Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC) 3273 and North American Industry Classification System Code (NAICS) 327320.
8. *CWA or FWPCA* – means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*, as amended.
9. *Daily discharge* - means the discharge of a pollutant measured during any consecutive 24 hour period in accordance with the sample type and analytical methodology specified by the discharge permit.
10. *Daily maximum* - means the highest value of any individual sample result obtained during a day.
11. *Daily minimum* - means the lowest value of any individual sample result obtained during a day.
12. *Day* - means any consecutive 24-hour period.
13. *Department* - means the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.
14. *Director* - means the Director of the Department.
15. *Discharge* - means "[t]he addition, introduction, leaking, spilling or emitting of any sewage, industrial waste, pollutant or other wastes into waters of the state". Code of Alabama 1975, Section 22-22-1(b)(8).
16. *Discharge monitoring report (DMR)* - means the form approved by the Director to accomplish reporting requirements of an NPDES permit.
17. *EPA* - means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
18. *Existing Facility or Existing Concrete Batch Plant* - means a Concrete Batch Plant which is not a new facility as defined by this permit and which was constructed and began operation prior to September 1, 2007, or is a temporary concrete batch plant.
19. *FWPCA* - means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
20. *New Facility or New Concrete Batch Plant* - means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after September 1, 2007, provided;
 - (a) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other concrete batch plant discharge source is located.
21. *New Source* - means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which is not temporary as defined by this permit and which commenced after September 1, 2007, provided;
 - (a) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the concrete batch plant process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
 - (b) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site.

22. *Notice of Intent* – means forms and additional information that are required by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.23 and applicable permit fees.
23. *Permit application* - means forms and additional information that is required by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.08 and applicable permit fees.
24. *Permittee* - shall mean the party granted coverage under this General Permit. The permittee shall be the entity which or individual who exercises day-to-day control over the operation of the Concrete Batch Plan.
25. *Point source* - means "any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, channel, ditch, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged." Section 502(14) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. Section 1362(14).
26. *Pollutant* - includes for purposes of this permit, but is not limited to, those pollutants specified in Code of Alabama 1975, Section 22-22-1(b)(3) and those effluent characteristics specified in Provision I. A. of this permit.
27. *Process wastewater* - means wastewater generated during general activities at a Concrete Batch Plant, including conveyor washdown; wastewater generated from washout of the interior of a concrete truck mixer drum, washing of mixing plant and slump racks, and other similar sources, run-off from water sprayed on aggregate piles, water sprayed for dust control, cooling water; boiler blowdown; demineralizer wastewater, and exterior vehicle washwater.
28. *Severe property damage* - means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes 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.
29. *Shock chlorination* – means the periodic use of chlorine in cooling water systems as a biocide.
30. *Solvent* - means organic material (e.g. benzene, acetone, or gasoline) used to clean (dissolve) oils or grease from machinery, fabrics, or other surfaces, or to extract hydrocarbons from some source material.
31. *Temporary Concrete Batch Plant* – means a non-permanent structure supplying concrete: 1) for less than 730 **calendar days following startup**, or 2) which was classified as a temporary concrete batch plant prior to (INSERT EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS PERMIT) which has **operated** less than 730 days **cumulatively** since startup or until (INSERT EXPIRATION DATE OF THIS PERMIT), whichever is sooner.
32. *Upset* - means an exceptional incident in which there is an unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit discharge 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.
33. *Waters* - means "[a]ll waters of any river, stream, watercourse, pond, lake, coastal, ground or surface water, wholly or partially within the state, natural or artificial. This does not include waters which are entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership or corporation unless such waters are used in interstate commerce." Code of Alabama 1975, Section 22-22-1(b)(2). Waters "include all navigable waters" as defined in Section 502(7) of the FWPCA, 22 U.S.C. Section 1362(7), which are within the State of Alabama.
34. *Week* - means the period beginning at twelve midnight Saturday and ending at twelve midnight the following Saturday.

I. SEVERABILITY

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 circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

PART IV: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

A. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) PLAN AND STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION (SPPP) PLAN

1. General Requirements

In accordance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit, the permittee is required to prepare and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SPPP) Plan. These plans shall be in conformance with the provisions of Sections 2. through 6. of this Part as follows:

2. Process Best Management Practices (BMPs)

a. The following specific requirements shall be addressed by the Best Management Practices Plan:

(1) Operations and Maintenance: On-site Pollution Control Facilities

The BMPs must establish specific operation and maintenance requirements to ensure continued proper functioning of all on-site pollution control facilities, including process wastewater containment systems as follows:

- (i) Provide specific operation and maintenance procedures and schedules to assure proper long-term operation of the process wastewater containment and associated appurtenances, including any necessary pumping equipment.
- (ii) Provide specific operation and maintenance procedures and schedules to assure proper long-term operation of the process wastewater containment system components, including provisions to ensure non-clogging of outlet structures, conveyances, percolation basin bottoms, etc.
- (iii) New sources and new facilities shall establish specific best management practices for beneficial use/recycling of process wastewater such as cleaning out concrete truck mixer drums, manufacture of concrete, and sprinkling on aggregate piles.
- (iv) New sources and new facilities shall have in place and operational an impermeable containment and reclamation procedure/system for all process wastewater produces.
- (v) Establish specific best management practices for the proper on-site handling of any sludge/solids removed from the process wastewater containment systems.

3. Stormwater Pollution Prevention BMPs

a. General Requirements

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The SPPP shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the SPPP shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit. Facilities must implement the provisions of the SPPP required under this subpart as a condition of this General Permit.

b. Contents of SPPP

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

- (1) *Pollution Prevention Team*. The SPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the SPPP and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision.
- (2) *Description of Potential Pollutant Sources*. The SPPP shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to stormwater discharges. The SPPP shall identify all activities and "significant materials" which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. The term significant materials shall be as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12), the definition of which is hereby incorporated by reference. The SPPP shall include, at a minimum:

- (i) *Drainage.* The SPPP site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks identified under item (c) of this sub-part have occurred, and the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas. Facilities shall also identify, on the site map, the location of any: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of wastewater, as well as the areas that drain to the treatment device.
 - (ii) *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water in the three years prior to the effective date of coverage under the General Permit. Additionally, the inventory shall include a narrative description of the method and location of on-site storage or disposal.
 - (iii) *Spills and Leaks.* A list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation, or that otherwise drain to a stormwater conveyance, at the Facility in the three years prior to the effective date of coverage under the General Permit. The term "significant spills and leaks" shall be as defined in the September 29, 1995 Federal Register (Vol. 60, no. 189, page 51123), the definition of which is hereby incorporated by reference. Such list shall be updated as additional spills and leaks occur.
- (3) *Measures and Controls.* Each facility covered by the General Permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in the SPPP shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of stormwater management controls shall address the following minimum components:
- (i) *Good Housekeeping.* Good housekeeping requires areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges to be maintained in a clean, orderly manner.
 - (a) Facilities shall prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled concrete, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust and other significant materials in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping, or other equivalent measures. The plan element shall indicate the frequency of sweeping or other measures. The frequency shall be determined based upon consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation but shall not be less than once per week when concrete, aggregate, kiln dust or fly ash are being handled or otherwise processed in the area.
 - (b) Facilities shall prevent the exposure of fine granular solids such as concrete, fly ash and kiln dust to stormwater. Methods to prevent exposure of materials to stormwater include storing in enclosed silos, hoppers or buildings, in covered areas, or under covering.
 - (ii) *Preventive Maintenance.* A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems. Facilities shall ensure that any existing dust collection systems are properly operated and maintained.
 - (iii) *Spill Response Procedures.* Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the SPPP and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup should be available to personnel.
 - (iv) *Sediment and Erosion Control.* The SPPP shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

4. Compliance Schedule

All facilities shall prepare and fully implement the SPPP no later than the date coverage is granted. All facilities will also be required to prepare and implement Process BMPs no later than the date coverage is granted.

5. Department Review

- a. When requested by the Director or his designee, the permittee shall make the BMP/SPPP available for Department review.
- b. The Director or his designee may notify the permittee at any time that the BMP/SPPP is deficient and require correction of the deficiency.
- c. The permittee shall correct any BMP/SPPP deficiency identified by the Director or his designee within 30 days of receipt of notification and shall certify to the Department that the correction has been made and implemented.

6. Administrative Procedures

- a. A copy of the BMP/SPPP shall be maintained at the facility and shall be available for inspection by representatives of the Department.
- b. The permittee shall provide training for any personnel required to implement the BMP/SPPP and shall retain documentation of such training at the facility. This documentation shall be available for inspection by representatives of the Department. Training shall be performed prior to the date that implementation of the BMP/SPPP is required.
- c. Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility specified in the BMP/SPPP. The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan element based upon a consideration of the level of industrial activity at the facility, but shall be a minimum of twice per week while the facility is in operation. The inspection shall take place while the facility is in operation and shall at a minimum include all of the following areas that are exposed to stormwater at the site: material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, truck washdown and equipment cleaning areas. Tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained for the term of coverage under the General Permit.
- d. A log of the inspections required by Part IV. A. 6. of this Permit shall be maintained at the facility and shall be available for inspection by representatives of the Department. The log shall contain records of all inspections performed and any corrective actions taken for the last three years and each entry shall be signed by the person performing the inspection and any corrective actions taken.
- e. Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the stormwater pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the SPPP and BMP. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, truck washout procedures, equipment washdown procedures and material management practices.
- f. A description of incidents (such as spills, of other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges shall be included in the SPPP required under this sub-part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the SPPP/BMP and shall be maintained for the term of coverage under the General Permit.
- g. The BMP/SPPP shall be signed in accordance with ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.09, and be retained on-site at the facility which generates the stormwater discharge for the term of coverage under this General Permit.
- h. The permittee shall amend the SPPP/BMP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the Waters of the State or if the SPPP/BMP proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in Part IV. A. 3. b. (2), or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

B. STORM WATER MEASUREMENT AND SAMPLING

1. Storm Water Measurement

- a. All storm water samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches.
- b. The storm water event must be monitored, including the date and rainfall (in inches) for the storm event(s) sampled. The duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event must be a minimum of 72 hours. This information must be recorded as part of the sampling procedure and records retained according to Part I.B.4.b. of this permit.
- c. During the sampling storm event, rainfall must be reported and may be measured using a rain gauge. This information must be recorded as part of the sampling procedure and records retained according to Part I.B.4.b. of this permit.

2. Storm Water Sampling

- a. A grab sample, if required by this permit, shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable); and a flow weighted composite sample, if required by this permit, shall be taken for the entire event or for the first three hours of the event.
- b. All test procedures will be in accordance with Part I.B.2. of this permit.

C. DISCHARGE(S) TO IMPAIRED WATERS REQUIREMENTS

1. Requirements Applicable to a Facility Eligible for Coverage, or Covered, under this Permit with Discharge(s) to 303(d) Listed Waters

This permit does not authorize new sources or new dischargers of pollutants of concern to impaired waters unless consistent with an EPA-approved or EPA-established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and applicable State law. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standards and are identified by an EPA-approved or EPA-established TMDL and/or on the State of Alabama's 303(d) list. Pollutants of concern are those pollutants for which the water body is listed as impaired and which contribute to the listed impairment.

- a. The facility eligible for coverage, or covered, under this permit must determine whether its discharge(s) contributes directly or indirectly to a waterbody that is included on the latest 303(d) list or otherwise designated by the Department as impaired or is included in an EPA-approved or EPA-established TMDL. If the facility has discharges meeting this criterion, it must comply with Part IV.C., if its discharge does not meet this criterion, Part IV.C. does not apply to the facility.
- b. Facilities that discharge into a receiving water which is listed on the State of Alabama's 303(d) list of impaired waters, and with discharges that contain the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, must by April 30th of the following year or within 6 months of such approval of the 303(d) list or applicable TMDL or establishment of TMDL by EPA (whichever is longer), document in its BMP plan how the BMPs will control the discharge of the pollutant(s) of concern, and must ensure that there will be no increase of the pollutants of concern. A monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs in achieving the allocations must also be included in the BMP plan.
- c. If the facility discharges to a waterbody described above, it must also determine whether a total maximum daily load (TMDL) has been developed and approved or established by EPA for the listed waterbody. If a TMDL is approved or established during this permit cycle by USEPA for any waterbody into which the facility discharges, the facility must review the applicable TMDL to see if it includes requirements for control of storm water discharges. By April 30th of the following year or within 6 months of such approval of the 303(d) list or applicable TMDL or establishment of TMDL by EPA (whichever is longer), the facility must notify the Department on how it will modify its BMP plan to include best management practices specifically targeted to achieve the allocations prescribed by the TMDL. Revised BMP plans must be submitted to the Department for review. The facility must include a monitoring component in the BMP plan to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs in achieving the allocations. If the facility cannot ensure its discharges will not cause or contribute to impairment, then the facility must apply for and obtain permit coverage under an individual permit.

2. Requirements Applicable to a Facility Eligible for Coverage, or Covered, under this Permit with Discharges into Waters with EPA-Approved or EPA-Established TMDLs

- a. The facility must determine whether the EPA-approved or EPA-established TMDL is for a pollutant likely to be found in discharges from its facility.
- b. The facility must determine whether the TMDL includes a pollutant allocation or other performance requirements specifically for discharges from its facility.
- c. If, after the determinations above have been made and if it is determined that the facility must implement specific allocations provisions of the TMDL, then the facility must assess whether the allocations are being met through implementation of existing control measures or if additional control measures are necessary.
- d. The facility must document all control measures currently being implemented or planned to be implemented, to include a schedule of implementation for all planned controls, and must document calculations or other evidence showing that the allocations will be met. Revised BMP plans must be submitted to the Department for review.
- e. If a TMDL contains requirements for control of pollutants from the facility's discharges, then the BMP plan must include BMPs specifically targeted to achieve the allocations prescribed by the TMDL. A monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs in achieving the allocations must also be included in the BMP plan. Implementation of the monitoring plan in accordance with Part IV.C.2 will determine whether the controls are adequate to meet the TMDL allocations. If the facility cannot comply with the requirements of the TMDL, then the facility must apply for and obtain permit coverage under an individual permit.
- f. If the evaluation shows that additional or modified controls are necessary, the facility must describe the type and schedule for the control additions/revisions in the BMP plan. The facility must also continue Paragraphs IV.C.2.d.-f. until two continuous monitoring cycles, as defined in the monitoring plan in accordance with Part IV.C.2., show that the TMDL allocations are being met or that water quality (WQ) standards are being met.

3. Requirements for New or Revised BMP Plans

New or revised BMP plans developed in accordance with Parts IV.C.1 and IV.C.2 above must be submitted to the Department for review by April 30th of the year following EPA approval of the 303(d) list or EPA establishment/approval of applicable TMDL or within 6 months of such approval of the 303(d) list or applicable TMDL or establishment of TMDL by EPA (whichever is longer).

D. COOLING WATER INTAKE STRUCTURES (CWIS) REQUIREMENTS

For new facilities that are not subject to the Phase I rule, existing facilities that are not subject to the Phase II rule, or oil and gas facilities that are not subject to the Phase III rule, an initial determination of Best Technology Available (BTA) will be made for the facility CWIS during the permit coverage renewal process. The coverage under this General Permit will only be allowed if the Department makes a Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) determination that the cooling water structure represents BTA to minimize adverse environmental impacts in accordance with Section 316(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1326) or the provider of the water to the permittee is a public water supply and therefore is exempt from 316(b).

1. Cooling Water Intake Requirements – Facility Obtaining Cooling Water from Facility Intake Structure

- a. The cooling water intake structure used by the permittee will be evaluated using available information. In order to obtain coverage under this Permit, the Department must determine that the cooling water intake structure represents the best technology available (BTA) to minimize adverse environmental impact in accordance with Section 316(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1326).
- b. The permittee shall submit, if available or applicable, the following information with the permit NOI within 90 days prior to permit expiration. The information will be evaluated to determine compliance with Section 316(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1326) prior to issuance of this permit.
 - (1) Design in-take flow of the CWIS;
 - (2) Percentage of in-take flow, based on the highest monthly average in last 5 years, used for cooling purposes;

- (3) An estimate of the intake-flow reduction at the facility based upon the use of a 100 percent (or some lesser percentage) closed-cycle re-circulating cooling water system compared to a conventional once-through cooling water system;
- (4) Through screen design in-take velocity;
- (5) Any impingement and entrainment data that may have been collected based on the operation of the facility's CWIS, collected since Permit coverage; and,
- (6) A detailed description of any changes in the operation of the CWIS, or changes in type of technologies used at the CWIS such as screens or other technologies affecting the rates of impingement and/or entrainment of fish and shellfish.

The permittee is required to operate and maintain the CWIS in a manner that minimizes impingement and entrainment levels. Documentation detailing the steps that have and are being taken to minimize the impingement and entrainment levels shall be maintained on-site and made available upon request during inspections. The Permittee must keep records of all submissions that are part of the permit NOI pertaining to the CWIS until the subsequent coverage. Nothing in this Permit authorizes "take" for the purpose of a facility compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Under the Endangered Species Act, "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct, of endangered, or threatened species.

2. Cooling Water Intake Requirements – Facilities Obtaining Cooling Water from Another Entity

- a. If an entity provides water to the permittee which is used for cooling by means of a surface water intake, the intake structure operated by the entity must be determined to represent the best technology available (BTA) to minimize adverse environmental impact in accordance with Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. section 1326).
- b. If the entity providing water to the permittee is a public water system in accordance with Section 1401 of the Safe Water Drinking Act or the water used for cooling consists of treated effluent which would otherwise be discharged, the permittee is exempt from the requirements of this permit condition.

FACT SHEET

**APPLICATION FOR
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER AND WASTEWATER
TO WATERS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA**

Date: May 1, 2022

Prepared By: Lee Warren

NPDES Permit No. ALG110000

1. Description of Category:

The permit is intended to cover discharges from concrete batch plants (not including stormwater or process wastewater discharges from cement manufacturing). Facilities that typically obtain coverage under this General Permit are ready-mix batch plants (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 3273), concrete block and brick facilities (SIC Code 3271), and facilities that manufacture concrete products, except block and brick (SIC 3272). However, the Department may issue coverages for similar facilities with SIC codes other than listed above.

2. Geographic area covered:

State of Alabama

3. Receiving waters:

All Waters of the State not designated Outstanding National Resource Water or Outstanding Alabama Water

4. Types of discharge:

The permit is intended to cover discharges from concrete batch plants (not including stormwater or process wastewater discharges from cement manufacturing). The permit is intended to cover stormwater, and process wastewater from concrete batch plants.

5. Permit Conditions:

The permit conditions are based on 40 CFR Parts 122.26 and ADEM Admin Code div. 335-6

6. Procedures for the formulation of final determinations

a. **Comment Period**

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management proposes to reissue this General NPDES Permit subject to the conditions outlined above. These determinations are tentative.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed general permit to the following address:

Jeffery W. Kitchens, Chief
ADEM-Water Division
1400 Coliseum Blvd.
[Mailing address: PO Box 301463; Zip 36130-1463]
Montgomery, Alabama 36110-2400
(334) 271-7823
water-permits@adem.alabama.gov

All comments received prior to the closure of the public notice period (see attached public notice) will be considered in the formulation of final determinations with regard to this general permit.

b. Public Hearing

A written request for a public hearing may be filed within the public notice period and must state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. A request for a hearing should be filed with the Department at the following address:

Jeffery W. Kitchens, Chief
ADEM-Water Division
1400 Coliseum Blvd.
[Mailing address: PO Box 301463; Zip 36130-1463]
Montgomery, Alabama 36110-2400
(334) 271-7823
water-permits@adem.alabama.gov

The Director shall hold a public hearing whenever it is found, on the basis of the hearing request, that there exist a significant degree of public interest in a permit application or draft permit. The Director may hold a public hearing whenever such a hearing might clarify one or more issues involved in the permit decision. Public notice of such a hearing will be made in accordance with ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.21.

c. Issuance of the Permit

All comments received during the public comment period shall be considered in making the final permit decision. At the time that any final permit decision is issued, the Department shall prepare a response to comments in accordance with ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.21. **The permit record, including the response to comments, will be available to the public via the eFile System (<http://app.adem.alabama.gov/eFile>) or an appointment to review the record may be made by writing the Permits and Services Division at the above address.**

Unless a request for a stay of the permit or permit provision is granted by the Environmental Management Commission, the proposed permit contained in the Director's determination shall be issued and effective; and such issuance will be the final action of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

d. Appeal Procedures

As allowed under ADEM Admin. Code chap. 335-2-1, any person aggrieved by the Department's final administrative action may file a request for hearing to contest such action. Such requests should be received by the Environmental Management Commission within thirty days of issuance of the permit. Requests should be filed with the Commission at the following address:

Alabama Environmental Management Commission
1400 Coliseum Blvd
(Mailing Address: Post Office Box 301463; Zip 36130-1463)
Montgomery, Alabama 36110-2400

All requests must be in writing and shall contain the information provided in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-2-1-.04.

**ADEM GENERAL PERMIT RATIONALE
CONCRETE PRODUCTS
ALG110000**

DATE: June 9, 2022

PREPARED BY: Lee Warren

**LOCATION: ALL WATERS OF THE STATE NOT DESIGNATED OUTSTANDING
NATIONAL RESOURCE WATER OR OUTSTANDING ALABAMA WATER**

PERMIT IS REISSUANCE DUE TO EXPIRATION

DISCUSSION:

The Department is proposing to reissue NPDES General Permit ALG110000. The permit is intended to cover discharges associated with concrete and concrete products manufacturing (not including process wastewater from cement manufacturing) consisting of storm water and process wastewater. The storm water includes storm water associated with the manufacture of concrete and concrete products and storm water from fueling, petroleum storage and handling, equipment storage, and maintenance areas. Process wastewater refers to wastewater generated during general activities at a concrete batch plant and includes conveyor washdown, wastewater generated from the washout of the interior of a concrete truck mixer drum, washing of mixing plant and slump racks, and other similar sources, run-off from water sprayed on aggregate piles, water sprayed for dust control, cooling water, boiler blowdown, demineralizer wastewater, and exterior vehicle wash water. Under the proposed permit, new concrete batch plants or new sources (i.e. construction that commenced after September 1, 2007 as defined in the draft permit) will only be allowed to discharge process wastewater during a 7.5 inch or greater storm event. Temporary concrete batch plants and existing concrete batch plants will be allowed to discharge process water under normal conditions, but will be required to monitor and comply with permit limits. Existing facilities would be hampered by the constraints of existing confined property and the technology that was available at the time of construction. However, new facilities would not be confined by existing property and would have available to them new technology.

During previous permit cycles a temporary concrete batch plant was defined as a non-permanent structure operating on an existing plant site for less than 730 days cumulatively during the period of coverage under the General Permit. With this draft permit issuance, a temporary concrete batch plant would be defined as a non-permanent structure supplying concrete: 1) for less than 730 **calendar days following startup**, or 2) which was classified as a temporary concrete batch plant prior to (INSERT EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS PERMIT) which has **operated** less than 730 days **cumulatively** since startup or until (INSERT EXPIRATION DATE OF THIS PERMIT), whichever is sooner.

If during the permit coverage, operations cease and all industrial exposure is removed but the facility does not wish to terminate the General Permit at that time, then the facility would need to submit a letter to the Department stating that operations have stopped and all industrial exposure has been removed. The DMRs would need to be coded *2 which certifies that there were no discharges of pollutants to waters of the state. Also if the facility operates at any time during a monitoring period, then the facility would be required to monitor.

NOTE: The parameters for each of the following discharges, i.e. DSN#..., are proposed to be continued in this permit, as in the previous permit, unless otherwise noted.

DSN002 Storm water associated with the manufacture of concrete and concrete products from concrete batch plants

This outfall requires monitoring and/or limitations for the following parameters:

Rainfall

The amount of rainfall occurring during the monitored rain event is to be reported in inches. Monitoring frequency is 1/year.

pH pH limits are not imposed for storm water discharges as the permittee would not be expected to significantly impact the pH of the storm water, therefore, only monitoring is required. Monitoring frequency is 1/year.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

The permit proposes the monitoring of total suspended solids to evaluate BMP effectiveness. Monitoring frequency is 1/year.

Benzene (Facilities that discharge into a body of water which is designated as a public water supply or within 24 hours travel time to a public water supply)

The Department is proposing a daily maximum limit of 1.12 µg/l for benzene. This limit is based on the benzene human health (consumption of fish and water) standard for streams designated as public water supply as set forth at ADEM Administrative Code R. 335-6-10. A limit of 1.12 µg/l for benzene should be protective of water quality. Monitoring frequency is 1/year. If fueling operations are the only industrial activities occurring within the drainage area, then DSN008 applies for the discharge, unless the Department deems it necessary to require monitoring under DSN002 in addition to DSN008.

Benzene (All other areas)

The Department is proposing a limit of 15.5 µg/l for benzene. The human health (consumption fish only) standard for benzene is now 15.5 µg/l and should be protective of water quality. Monitoring frequency is 1/year. If fueling operations are the only industrial activities occurring within the drainage area, then DSN008 applies for the discharge, unless the Department deems it necessary to require monitoring under DSN002 in addition to DSN008.

Ethylbenzene (Facilities that discharge into a body of water which is designated as a public water supply or within 24 hours travel time to a public water supply)

The Department is proposing a daily maximum limit of 448 µg/l for ethylbenzene. This limit is based on the ethylbenzene human health (consumption of fish and water) standard for streams designated as public water supply as set forth at ADEM Administrative Code R. 335-6-10. A limit of 448 µg/l for ethylbenzene should be protective of water quality. Monitoring frequency is 1/year. If fueling operations are the only industrial activities occurring within the drainage area, then DSN008 applies for the discharge, unless the Department deems it necessary to require monitoring under DSN002 in addition to DSN008.

Ethylbenzene (All other areas)

The Department is proposing a limit of 1,244 µg/l for ethylbenzene. The human health (consumption fish only) standard for ethylbenzene is 1,244 µg/l and should be protective of water quality. Monitoring frequency is 1/year. If fueling operations are the only industrial activities occurring within the drainage area, then DSN008 applies for the discharge, unless the Department deems it necessary to require monitoring under DSN002 in addition to DSN008.

Toluene (Facilities that discharge into a body of water which is designated as a public water supply or within 24 hours travel time to a public water supply)

The Department is proposing a daily maximum limit of 1,206 µg/l for toluene. This limit is based on the toluene human health (consumption of fish and water) standard for streams designated as public water supply as set forth at ADEM Administrative Code R. 335-6-10. A limit of 1,206 µg/l for toluene should be protective of water quality. Monitoring frequency is 1/year. If fueling operations are the only industrial activities occurring within the drainage area, then DSN008 applies for the discharge, unless the Department deems it necessary to require monitoring under DSN002 in addition to DSN008.

Toluene (All other areas)

The Department is proposing a limit of 8,723 µg/l for toluene. The human health (consumption fish only) standard for toluene is 8,723 µg/l and should be protective of water quality. Monitoring frequency is 1/year. If fueling operations are the only industrial activities occurring within the drainage area, then DSN008 applies for the discharge, unless the Department deems it necessary to require monitoring under DSN002 in addition to DSN008.

Xylene

The results of xylene will be used to track the effectiveness of the permittee's BMP plan. Monitoring frequency is 1/year.

Naphthalene

The naphthalene daily maximum limit is 620 µg/l. In the absence of state water quality criteria for naphthalene, this limit is based on information contained in the EPA Quality Criteria for Water 1986 Document (EPA 440/5-86-001) May 1, 1986. This limitation has also been shown to be protective of water quality. While naphthalene is insoluble in water it is soluble in both benzene and toluene. Therefore, if benzene is sufficiently removed using BAT technology, the naphthalene

should also be removed. Monitoring for naphthalene will only be required at facilities which handle aviation fuel, jet fuel, or diesel fuel. Monitoring frequency is 1/year. If fueling operations are the only industrial activities occurring within the drainage area, then DSN008 applies for the discharge, unless the Department deems it necessary to require monitoring under DSN002 in addition to DSN008.

Oil and Grease

The oil and grease daily maximum limit is 15 mg/l. This limit has been demonstrated through experience by the Department to be best conventional technology (BCT) to be achievable by gravity oil/water separators; however, to further ensure adequate oil removal occurs, a requirement for no oil sheen is also imposed. Monitoring frequency is 1/year. If fueling operations are the only industrial activities occurring within the drainage area, then DSN008 applies for the discharge, unless the Department deems it necessary to require monitoring under DSN002 in addition to DSN008.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether)

MTBE is an oxygenate that is added to fuel and is found at many petroleum release sites. The results of MTBE monitoring will be used to track the effectiveness of the BMP plan. Monitoring frequency is 1/year. If fueling operations are the only industrial activities occurring within the drainage area, then DSN008 applies for the discharge, unless the Department deems it necessary to require monitoring under DSN002 in addition to DSN008.

DSN008 Discharge limitations and monitoring requirements for uncontaminated storm water from fueling, petroleum storage and handling, equipment storage, and maintenance areas. This outfall requires the monitoring and/ or limitations for the following parameters:

For facilities to have only DSN008 in lieu of monitoring for benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene, naphthalene, oil and grease, and MTBE under DSN002, they must have a BMP Plan in place which addresses the fueling area, they must have a valid SPCC Plan, if required by 40 CFR Part 112, and they must be determined by the Department to not have a significant potential for environmental impact.

DSN011 Process wastewater from new concrete batch plants or new sources

Process wastewater from new concrete batch plants or new sources can only be discharged during a 7.5 inch or greater storm event. This amount was based on 25 year 24 hour storm event information in Alabama. A 25 year 24 hour storm event in most of Alabama would be between 6 and 9 inches. Therefore, since the General Permit is for the entire state, 7.5 inches was chosen as being representative of a 25 year 24 hour storm event. Monitoring requirements do not apply if the period of the discharge occurs during hazardous weather conditions causing unsafe conditions for sample collection by personnel. However, if weather conditions allow, monitoring is required. This outfall requires monitoring and/or limitations for the following parameters:

Flow Flow is to be measured in gallons per day. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge.

pH pH limitations are 6.0 daily minimum and 8.5 daily maximum for wastewater discharges as set forth in ADEM Administrative Code R. 335-6-10. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge.

Oil and Grease

The oil and grease daily maximum limit is 15 mg/l. This limit has been demonstrated through experience by the Department to be Best Conventional Technology (BCT) to be achievable by gravity oil/water separators; however, to further ensure adequate oil removal occurs, a requirement for no oil sheen is also imposed. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge.

Phosphorus, Total

Excessive phosphorus can cause eutrophication in a receiving stream. Based on best professional judgment (BPJ), a daily maximum limit of 1.0 mg/l of phosphorus is achievable and should prevent or minimize eutrophication in the receiving stream. The 1.0 mg/l limit should also minimize the use of phosphorus based detergents. The limit was taken from "Process Design Manual for Phosphorus Removal" EPA 625/1-76-001a. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

The daily maximum limit for TSS is 50 mg/l. This limit is based on BPJ and is considered achievable using BMPs. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge.

Temperature

The temperature will be limited to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, except in the Tennessee and Cahaba River Basins and in the Tallapoosa River from Thurlow Dam to the confluence of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers where it will be limited to 86 degrees Fahrenheit in accordance with ADEM Administrative Code R. 335-6-10. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge.

Total Residual Chlorine

The daily maximum and the monthly average limits for chlorine are 0.019 mg/l and 0.011 mg/l for discharge to freshwater streams. EPA's suggested water quality criteria for total residual chlorine of 0.011 mg/l for chronic toxicity and 0.019 mg/l for acute toxicity are being used as the monthly average and maximum values respectively for discharges into zero flow streams. For discharges to saltwater, the daily maximum and the monthly average limits for chlorine are 0.013 mg/l and 0.0075 mg/l. EPA suggested saltwater quality criteria for total residual chlorine of 0.013 mg/l for acute toxicity and 0.0075 mg/l for chronic toxicity are being used as the maximum values and monthly average respectively for discharges into zero flow streams. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge.

In accordance with a letter dated August 11, 1998 from EPA Headquarters and a 1991 memorandum from EPA Region 4's Environmental Services Division (ESD), due to testing and method detection limitations, a Total Residual Chlorine measurement below 0.05 mg/L shall be considered below detection for compliance purposes.

Based on best professional judgment (BPJ), facilities will be required to monitor for the concentrations of chlorine listed above except under two conditions. The conditions are:

1. If no chlorine is present in or added to the source water.
2. If the distance from the end of the pipe to the receiving water of the state is greater than 2,500 feet and the applicant can demonstrate that the above limits are being met at the receiving water of the state.

If these conditions cannot be met, the permittee must monitor as required by the permit.

However, if these conditions are met, the facility must code the total residual chlorine parameter on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as *9 or the hardcopy DMR as "NODI=9" (monitoring is conditional not required this period).

The permittee will be required to monitor during shock chlorination.

Chlorides, Total

If the boiler blow down exceeds 5,000 gallons per day or if demineralizer wastewater is discharged, then total chlorides must be monitored. Chlorides will have a limit of 860 mg/l to protect water quality. This limitation is based upon EPA's National Recommended Water Quality Criteria. If necessary, the demineralizer wastewater may be diluted to meet water quality standards. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge.

Total Dissolved Solids

If the boiler blow down exceeds 5,000 gallons per day or if demineralizer wastewater is discharged, then total dissolved solids must be monitored. If necessary, the demineralizer wastewater may be diluted to meet water quality standards. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge.

Rainfall

The amount of rainfall occurring during the monitored rain event is to be reported in inches. Monitoring frequency is 1/discharge. Monitoring of rainfall is required since new concrete batch plants or new sources will only be allowed to discharge process wastewater during or immediately after (within 24 hours) a 7.5 inch or greater storm event.

DSN012 Process wastewater from existing or temporary concrete batch plants

That portion of discharges from an existing concrete batch plant that is a new source as defined in the permit is prohibited from discharging under this outfall. This outfall requires monitoring and/or limitations for the following parameters:

Flow Flow is to be measured in gallons per day. Monitoring frequency is 1/week.

pH pH limitations are 6.0 daily minimum and 8.5 daily maximum for wastewater discharges as set forth in ADEM Administrative Code R. 335-6-10. Monitoring frequency is 1/month.

Phosphorus, Total

Excessive phosphorus can cause eutrophication in a receiving stream. Based on best professional judgment (BPJ), a daily maximum limit of 1.0 mg/l of phosphorus is achievable and should prevent or minimize eutrophication in the receiving stream. The 1.0 mg/l limit should also minimize the use of phosphorus based detergents. The limit was taken from "Process Design Manual for Phosphorus Removal" EPA 625/1-76-001a. Monitoring frequency is 1/month.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

The daily maximum limit for TSS is 50 mg/l. This limit is based on BPJ and is considered achievable using BMPs. Monitoring frequency is 1/month.

Temperature

The temperature will be limited to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, except in the Tennessee and Cahaba River Basins and in the Tallapoosa River from Thurlow Dam to the confluence of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers where it will be limited to 86 degrees Fahrenheit in accordance with ADEM Administrative Code R. 335-6-10. Monitoring frequency is 1/month.

Total Residual Chlorine

The daily maximum and the monthly average limits for chlorine are 0.019 mg/l and 0.011 mg/l for discharge to freshwater streams. EPA's suggested water quality criteria for total residual chlorine of 0.011 mg/l for chronic toxicity and 0.019 mg/l for acute toxicity are being used as the monthly average and maximum values respectively for discharges into zero flow streams. For discharges to saltwater, the daily maximum and the monthly average limits for chlorine are 0.013 mg/l and 0.0075 mg/l. EPA suggested saltwater quality criteria for total residual chlorine of 0.013 mg/l for acute toxicity and 0.0075 mg/l for chronic toxicity are being used as the maximum values and monthly average respectively for discharges into zero flow streams. Monitoring frequency is 1/2 weeks.

In accordance with a letter dated August 11, 1998 from EPA Headquarters and a 1991 memorandum from EPA Region 4's Environmental Services Division (ESD), due to testing and method detection limitations, a Total Residual Chlorine measurement below 0.05 mg/L shall be considered below detection for compliance purposes.

Based on best professional judgment (BPJ), facilities will be required to monitor for the concentrations of chlorine listed above except under two conditions. The conditions are:

1. If no chlorine is present in or added to the source water.
2. If the distance from the end of the pipe to the receiving water of the state is greater than 2,500 feet and the applicant can demonstrate that the above limits are being met at the receiving water of the state.

If these conditions cannot be met, the permittee must monitor as required by the permit.

However, if these conditions are met, the facility must code the total residual chlorine parameter on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as *9 or the hardcopy DMR as "NODI=9" (monitoring is conditional not required this period).

The permittee will be required to monitor during shock chlorination.

Chlorides, Total

If the boiler blow down exceeds 5,000 gallons per day or if demineralizer wastewater is discharged, then total chlorides must be monitored in addition to the flow, pH, and temperature. Chlorides will have a limit of 860 mg/l to protect water quality. This limitation is based upon EPA's National Recommended Water quality Criteria. If necessary, the demineralizer wastewater may be diluted to meet water quality standards. Monitoring frequency is 1/month.

Total Dissolved Solids

If the boiler blow down exceeds 5,000 gallons per day or if demineralizer wastewater is discharged, then total dissolved solids must be. If necessary, the demineralizer wastewater may be diluted to meet water quality standards. Monitoring frequency is 1/month.

Oil and Grease

The oil and grease daily maximum limit is 15 mg/l. This limit has been demonstrated through experience by the Department to be Best Conventional Technology (BCT) to be achievable by gravity oil/water separators; however, to further ensure adequate oil removal occurs, a requirement for no oil sheen is also imposed. Monitoring frequency is 1/month.

Concrete batch plants classified as temporary prior to (INSERT EFFECTIVE DATE OF PERMIT) must maintain a log with the number of days of operation recorded and must report the total number of operating days on each monthly DMR.

Biocides

The permit requires that the permittee shall notify the Director in writing not later than sixty (60) days prior to instituting the use of any biocide corrosion inhibitor or chemical additive in a cooling or boiler system, not identified in the application for this permit, from which discharge is allowed by this permit. Such notification shall include:

- (1) name and general composition of biocide or chemical,
- (2) 48-hour or 96-hour LC50 data for the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) and cladoceran (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) for fresh water discharges. For salt water, the mysid shrimp, and sheepshead minnow or inland silverside. Other acceptable aquatic organisms may be allowed by the Department if sufficient information is submitted.

- (3) quantities to be used,
- (4) frequencies of use,
- (5) maximum discharge concentrations, and
- (6) EPA registration of number, if applicable.

The use of a biocide or additive containing tributyl tin, tributyl tin oxide, zinc, chromium or related compounds in a cooling or boiler system(s), from which a discharge regulated by the permit occurs, is prohibited. The use of any additive not identified in the permit or in the application for the permit prior to a determination by the Department that permit modification controlling discharge of the additive is prohibited.

Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act requires that facilities minimize adverse environmental impact resulting from the operation of cooling water intake structures (CWIS) by using the “best technology available” (BTA). U.S. EPA has promulgated rules to implement these requirements for new facilities (Phase I rules), existing industrial facilities (Phase II rules) and new offshore oil and gas extraction facilities (Phase III rules), and implementation must take place through the issuance of NPDES permits. However, there is a universe of facilities which are not specifically addressed by the rules, including:

- New and existing facilities, including offshore oil and gas, with a CWIS design flow less than 2 MGD;

All of these facilities, including those not specifically addressed by rules, must be evaluated for 316(b) compliance. For those facilities not addressed in Phase I, II, or III rules, a BTA determination must be made using best professional judgment.

For new facilities that are not subject to the Phase I rule, existing facilities that are not subject to the Phase II rule, or oil and gas facilities that are not subject to the Phase III rule, a determination of BTA will be made for the facility’s CWIS during the permit coverage renewal process.

For facilities with CWIS the following information shall be submitted at least 90 days to expiration of this permit.

- Design in-take flow of the CWIS;
- Percentage of in-take flow, based on the highest monthly average in last 5 years, used for cooling purposes;
- An estimate of the intake-flow reduction at the facility based upon the use of a 100 percent (or some lesser percentage) closed-cycle re-circulating cooling water system compared to a conventional once-through cooling water system;
- Through screen design in-take velocity;
- Any impingement and entrainment data that may have been collected based on the operation of the facility’s CWIS, collected since the effective date of this NPDES permit; and,

- A detailed description of any changes in the operation of the CWIS, or changes in type of technologies used at the CWIS such as screens or other technologies affecting the rates of impingement and/or entrainment of fish and shellfish.

The Permittee is required to operate and maintain the CWIS in a manner that minimizes impingement and entrainment levels. Documentation detailing the steps that have and are being taken to minimize the impingement and entrainment levels shall be maintained on-site and made available upon request during inspections. The Permittee must keep records of all submissions that are part of the permit NOI pertaining to the CWIS until the subsequent permit is issued to the Permittee. Nothing in this Permit authorizes take for the purpose of a facility compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

If an entity provides water to the permittee which is used for cooling by means of a surface water intake, the intake structure operated by the entity must be determined to represent the best technology available (BTA) to minimize adverse environmental impact in accordance with Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. section 1326).

If the entity providing water to the permittee is a public water system in accordance with Section 1401 of the Safe Water Drinking Act or the water used for cooling consists of treated effluent which would otherwise be discharged, the permittee is exempt from the requirements of this permit condition.

New Sources

This permit does not authorize new sources or new discharges of pollutants of concern to impaired waters unless consistent with an EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and applicable State law or determined by the Department to not cause or contribute to the impairment. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standards and are identified on the State of Alabama's 303(d) list, or an EPA approved TMDL. Pollutants of concern are those pollutants for which the water body is listed as impaired and contribute to the listed impairment.