NPDES Permit No. IL0005215
Notice No. SMT:23033101.smt

Public Notice Beginning Date: **August 18, 2023**

Public Notice Ending Date**:** **September 18, 2023**

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Permit Program

Draft Reissued NPDES Permit to Discharge into Waters of the State

Public Notice/Fact Sheet Issued By:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Division of Water Pollution Control
Permit Section
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
217/782-0610

Name and Address of Discharger:

400 Condominium Association
400 East Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Name and Address of Facility:

400 Condominium Association
400 East Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601
(Cook County)

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has made a tentative determination to issue a NPDES permit to discharge into the waters of the state and has prepared a draft permit and associated fact sheet for the above named discharger. The Public Notice period will begin and end on the dates indicated in the heading of this Public Notice/Fact Sheet. The last day comments will be received will be on the Public Notice period ending date unless a commentor demonstrating the need for additional time requests an extension to this comment period and the request is granted by the IEPA. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the draft permit to the IEPA at the above address. Commentors shall provide his or her name and address and the nature of the issues proposed to be raised and the evidence proposed to be presented with regards to those issues. Commentors may include a request for public hearing. Persons submitting comments and/or requests for public hearing shall also send a copy of such comments or requests to the permit applicant. The NPDES permit and notice number(s) must appear on each comment page.

The application, engineer's review notes including load limit calculations, Public Notice/Fact Sheet, draft permit, comments received, and other documents are available for inspection and may be copied at the IEPA between 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday when scheduled by the interested person.

If written comments or requests indicate a significant degree of public interest in the draft permit, the permitting authority may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing. Public notice will be given 45 days before any public hearing. Response to comments will be provided when the final permit is issued. For further information, please call Shu-Mei Tsai at 217/782-0610.

The applicant is engaged in the operation of an apartment building (SIC 6513). The water source is utilized the water from Chicago River. Plant operation results in an average discharge of 1.1 MGD of non-contact cooling water from outfall 001.

Application is made for the existing discharge which is located in Cook County, Illinois. The following information identifies the discharge point, receiving stream and stream classifications:

Outfall	Receiving Stream	Latitude	Longitude	Stream Classification	Integrity Rating
001	Storm Sewer Tributary to the Chicago River	41° 53′ 5.41″ North	87° 36′ 57.2″ West	General Use	E

To assist you further in identifying the location of the discharge please see the attached map.

The subject facility discharges to the Chicago River via storm sewer tributary at a point where 0 cfs of flow exists upstream of the outfall during critical 7Q10 low-flow conditions. The Chicago River is not listed as a biologically significant stream in the 2008 Illinois Department of Natural Resources Publication *Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System*, however, it is given an "E" integrity rating in that document. The Chicago River, Waterbody Segment, IL_HCB-01, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired.

The following parameters have been identified as the pollutants causing impairment:

Designated Use:	Potential Cause:
Aquatic Life	Unknown, flow alternation-changes in depth and flow velocity, flow regime modification loss of instream cover, and total phosphorus
Fish Consumption	Mercury and Polychlorinated biphenyls
Primary Contact	Fecal Coliform

The discharge from the facility shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall 001: Non-Contact Cooling Water (DAF = 1.1 MGD)

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L		
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION
Flow (MGD)						35 IAC 309.146
Temperature						35 IAC 302.211

The following explain the conditions of the proposed permit:

The Special Conditions clarify flow measurement and reporting, temperature, monitoring location, discharge monitoring report submission, 316(b), additives, and the requirement of renewal applications.

400 Condominium Association
316(b) Evaluation
NPDES Permit No. IL0005215 (Cook County)
Bureau ID# W0316000015

Pursuant to the cooling water intake structure rules established under Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act, the subject facility ("Applicant") is required to submit information consistent with that specified in 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2)-(13). Given that the cooling water intake structure for 400 Condominium Association (or facility) is part of an existing facility with a design intake flow of greater than 2 MGD and an actual intake flow of less than 125 MGD, the Applicant is required to submit the information specified within 40 CFR 122.21(r)(2)-(8). Of this information, the Water Quality Standards Section has been tasked with reviewing the source water baseline biological characterization data submitted in fulfillment of the (r)(4) requirement and existing entrainment performance studies required by (r)(7) to be used in making a site-specific determination on the best treatment available (BTA) for entrainment. A review of the (r)(2) - (r)(13) information provided by the Applicant follows below.

Summary

The 400 Condominium Association is the owner of the building at 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. Building cooling is provided by two operating chillers that use cooling water from the Chicago River.

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act Section 316(b) Final Rule, the permittee utilizes more the 25 percent of total intake water for cooling purposes and has a design intake flow rate greater than 2 million gallon per day but less than 125 MGD.

Permit design intake flow is 3,300 gallons per minute (GPM) or 7.35 ft^3/sec and annualized mean intake flow is 160 GPD (0.36 ft^2/sec) resulting in a design intake velocity of 2.10 ft/sec and annualized mean velocity of 1.10 feet/sec. It should be noted that the second screen, located 25 feet from the river intake, has a design intake velocity of 0.36 ft/sec. The average annual Chicago River flow is 198 ft^3/sec. The design intake flow is 7.35 ft^3/sec or 3.72% of total Chicago River flow. The expected annualized mean intake flow is 0.36 ft^3/sec or 0.18% of the annual average Chicago River flow.

40 CFR 122.21(r)(2) – Source Water Physical Data

Geography

Location:		
	Building:	400 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601 (Cook County, Illinois
	Township Range Section:	West, South, and North Towns, Township 39 North Range 14 East
	Cooling Water Intake:	Chicago River north of Harbor drive, under south shore Esplanade
	Cooling Water Discharge:	Outfall 001 drains into a storm sewer. The storm sewer discharges into Chicago River at Columbus Drive
Coordinates		
	400 East Randolph Street Building	41º 53’ 5.17” North, 87º 36’ 59.41” West
	Water Inlet to CWIS	41º 53’ 16.64” North, 87º 36’ 59.01” West
	Outfall 001	41º 53’ 5.41” North, 87º 36’ 57.20” West
	Discharge to Chicago River	41º 53’ 17.79” North, 87º 37’ 12.62” West
Chicago River (Main Stem)		
	Length	1.6 miles
		200 feet
		20 feet nominal
		579 feet (Chicago River at Columbus Drive)

Source water values are from the nearest USGS Station (05536123) which is located at Columbus Drive. The cooling water intake at Harbor Drive is approximately 1250 feet east of USGS Station 05536123. Water flow is typically from Lake Michigan to the west so that values taken at the station will be equivalent to those at the intake.

The USGS recorded temperatures at the 05536123 station between October 2007 to September 2008, the highest of temperature was 79.88 Fº, minimum was 44.78 Fº, and mean was 65.69 Fº. Readings were taken at -3.6 feet, 6.5 feet, -8.8 feet, -12.0 feet, -14.1 feet and -15.7 feet. The CWIS intake is located at -4.0 feet normal, so the 2008 season at -3.6 feet is used as the design basis.

40 CFR 122.21(r)(3) – Cooling Water Intake Structure Data

An intake located on the south face of the Chicago River near Harbor Drive. The intake is 36 inches in diameter and has a grid with $2\frac{3}{8}$ inch square openings ($3\frac{3}{8}$ inches on center with 1 inch bars). Starting at the river intake, a 36 inch to 24 inch reducer is followed by a 25 foot long 24 inch diameter concrete reinforced pipe that ends at Basin #5.

Basin #5, a basin with access through a manhole cover, is located south of the intake. In addition to access to the CWIS, the basin has an internal trash rake for removal of debris should the intake grid be removed. The inside dimensions of the rectangular basin are 13’-4” high, 5’-0” wide and 9’-0” long. Inside are two access ladders and a trach rack that is 5’-0” wide and 8’-8” tall. The trash rack grate openings are 1” wide x $3\frac{3}{4}$” tall. Basin #5 can be accessed with permission of the City of Chicago. A gravity supply line that runs approximately 1,125 feet to the chiller cooling water pumps suction wet well located east of the building. The cooling water pumps suction basin is approximately 17.75 ft deep and 5 ft in diameter. Water is supplied by the gravity line from the river and withdrawn by the 16 ft chiller cooling water suction line. A chiller cooling water suction line that conveys water to the three chillers inside the building.

The original system used two cooling water pumps in parallel operating at 1650 GPM each for a design flow of 3300 GPM. The new

cooling water system includes three pumps. The pumps are in parallel with two operating and one standby spare. Each pump is rated for 1200 GPM for a total design flow of 2400 GPM.

40 CFR 122.21(r)(4)(i)-(xii) – Source Water Baseline Biological Characterization Data

(i) A list of unavailable biological data: The data needed to fulfill 40 CFR 122.21(r)(4)(ii) through (vi) are fully available.

(ii) A list of species (or relevant taxa) for all life stages and their relative abundance in the vicinity of the cooling water intake structure: The Applicant has fulfilled this requirement through a discussion of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Chicago's (MWRD) multi-year (2001–2012) monitoring of the Chicago Area Waterways (CAWS), which includes stations in the Chicago River. The altered Chicago River habitat, consisting of two vertical sides and an inorganic silt bottom, is deemed stressed for invertebrates and fair for fish. Surveyed stations (74 and 100) on either side of and near (39 and 46) the Condominium Association's CWIS were reported to have similar biological communities. The Applicant has attributed that outcome to the stations' close proximity and low water velocities. Generally, the fish population was found to be low and consist of common species. Based on the MWRD's 2010 annual survey, which included survey Stations 74 and 100, Gizzard Shad, Common Carp, Quagga mussels, and Zebra mussels are the most prevalent species. In the 2010 survey, 12 species, including 5 game fish species (168 individuals), were encountered at station 74 (Lakeshore Drive). Fourteen species (136 individuals), including 7 game fish species, were encountered at Station 100 (Wells Street), and 13 species (365 individuals) were found at Station 46 (North Branch at Grand Avenue), including 5 game fish. Gizzard Shad was the most predominant fish species at each of those stations, constituting 60%, 46%, and 82%, respectively, of the catch. Other species encountered at three or all four stations near the facility intake at relatively lower percentages include Common Carp, Spotfin Shiner, Golden Shiner, Bluntnose Minnow, Largemouth Bass, Green Sunfish, and Bluegill. Petite Ponar and Hester-Dendy sampling at Stations 76 and 100 in the 2010 study revealed limited invertebrate species, viz., Oligochaeta (worms), Quagga mussels, and Dicrotenpides (midges).

Additionally, a nearby facility that is less than a mile from the 400 Condominium Association, DUS Management Inc., reported results of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources' (IDNR) electrofishing surveys, and gill/trammel net sampling at its Chicago sampling station. The surveys, starting from the South and North Branches of the Chicago River and extending to Lake Michigan, were conducted in the weeks of June 12 and 19 and September 18 and 25, 2017. The IDNR encountered twenty-nine (29) species and two (2) hybrid species (carp x goldfish and hybrid sunfish), including Bluegill, Common Carp, Emerald Shiner, Freshwater Drum, and Gizzard Shad. Common Carp (56.1%) and Gizzard Shad (37.9%) were the most commonly collected fish at the IDNR Chicago River Station, making up 94% of the total catch (66 individuals). While not reported as the most predominant taxa, the trend of high Gizzard Shad abundance in the IDNR survey is notable, albeit at lower rates than the previously discussed MWRD 2010 surveys Stations near the 400 Condominium Association's CWIS.

(iii) Identification of the species and life stages that would be most susceptible to impingement and entrainment. Species evaluated should include the forage base as well as those most important in terms of significance to commercial and recreational fisheries: Impingement and entrainment studies have not been conducted at this facility. However, DUS Management Inc., the nearby facility, concluded that Gizzard Shad are susceptible to impingement, while Common Carp, Emerald Shiner, and Freshwater Drum are likely susceptible. This conclusion was based on sampling density along the Chicago River station, relevant species' habitat preferences at different life stages, feeding behavior, and reproduction. None of the other species observed in the surveys that DUS Management discussed were considered susceptible to entrainment.

The Applicant has determined that fish impingement will be low near its CWIS due to the infrequent use of the design flow; a similar outcome is envisaged for entrainment due to the limited aquatic life in the Chicago River. Further justification for these projections follows. The 400 Condominium Association reports annual water withdrawal only during the cooling season, May to mid-September, for its chillers. The facility's design intake flow occurs approximately 1.9% of the CWIS operation period, with the cooling water system minimizing intake flow via recirculation the remainder of the time. In addition, the annualized mean intake velocity is estimated to be 0.10 feet per second. Other factors considered include video inspections that revealed mussel shells, no live fish or fish remains at the bottom of the CWIS, and divers' visualization of a few fish near the CWIS and their ability to swim safely away.

(iv) Identification and evaluation of the primary period of reproduction, larval recruitment, and period of peak abundance for relevant taxa: General information regarding species that are identified as common near the 400 Condominium Association facility is available, especially Gizzard Shad and Common Carp.

Water temperature is stimulus to spawn, and fish species use diverse spawning strategies to increase the likelihood of success. Some species broadcast eggs over multiple substrates, while others are territorial and create spawning beds to protect their eggs. Impingement does not typically pose a risk for the eggs due to the substrate and water depth that the adults need to spawn. Peak larval recruitment changes yearly due to temperature fluctuations, however, for most fish species, peak recruitment would occur between April and July. Young-of-year (YOY) are more susceptible to entrainment as they approach adult habitats, because they tend to be small and have limited ability to swim away. Some overlap occurs between fish species' periods of peak abundance and recruitment. While spawning habits influence the peak abundance period, abundance would typically peak between May and August. Further discussion of two common species that occur near the facility's CWIS follows.

Gizzard Shad spawn from April through June in Illinois, mostly when water temperatures are 10 to 21 ^{o}C. The species typically spawns at night in slow-moving water in groups. A high average of 390,000 eggs may be laid by an age-two female. The large amounts of dermasal and adhesive eggs that this species lays in the water column settle on various substrates as current and gravity allow. Gizzard Shad juveniles feed on zooplankton until they reach about 25 mm in length and are elevated in the water column. As a result, juveniles

typically forage for food in deeper water. Smaller Gizzard Shad are vital food sources for predatory fish. The species prefer slow-moving water, including lakes, ponds, large rivers, and backwaters. Although some populations extend into Wisconsin, northeastern Illinois is close to the northern limit of the species' natural range due to low water temperatures. Large Gizzard Shad die-offs may occur during cold winters due to lower water temperatures.

Common Carp spawn from spring to early fall, with peaks occurring in late May or early June. The species typically spawns in shallow habitats, weedy areas, lakes, ponds, tributaries, temporary flood plains, and marshes with a depth range of 8–183 cm. Common Carp lay adhesive eggs, approximately 0.9–2.0 mm in diameter, which stick to debris, plants, or sink to the bottom.

(v) Data representative of the seasonal and daily activities (e.g., feeding and water column migration) of biological organisms in the vicinity of the cooling water intake structure: The discussion of species under (r)(4)(iv) fulfils this requirement.

(vi) Identification of all threatened, endangered, and other protected species that might be susceptible to impingement and entrainment at your cooling water intake structures: The Applicant has not reported any threatened and endangered aquatic species near the facility CWIS.

(*vii) Documentation of any public participation or consultation with Federal or State agencies undertaken in development of the plan:* The Applicant has not reported any public participation or consultation with agencies.

(viii) Description of methods and quality assurance procedures for sampling and data analysis: The Applicant has referenced MWRD's survey results as its biological baseline data. The supporting document that the Applicant has included with its (r) submittal report details relevant methods and quality assurance procedures.

(ix) Definition of the source water baseline biological characterization data: The requirement has been fulfilled as required under 122.21(r)(4)(i-xii).

(x) Identification of protective measures and stabilization activities that have been implemented: No stabilization activities have been reported by this facility.

(xi) A list of fragile species, as defined at 40 CFR 125.92(m), at the facility: Gizzard shad is likely the only fragile species that may be present near the facility intake area.

(xii) Information submitted in order to obtain incidental take exemption or authorization: The Applicant has not indicated any consultation to obtain incidental take or exemption.

40 CFR 122.21(r)(5) – Cooling Water System Data

The chiller system is used during warm months and is operated approximately 31% of the year. Chicago River temperature is usually lower than the 78 ºF design temperature. Lower river water temperatures allow more recirculation and reduced intake flow. The annualized average flow is 6.7% of the design intake flow.

The system is in operation for approximately 114 days in a year. The cooling water intake is blocked with a plate during the approximately 251 days of non-operation.

Compared to the design intake flow of 7.35 cfs, the average monthly flow are

Month	*Cooling Water Intake Flow (cfs)*	*Proportion of Design Intake Flow (%)*
January	0.00	0.0
February	0.00	0.0
March	0.00	0.0
April	0.00	0.0
May	0.09	1.22
June	0.82	11.56
July	1.27	17.28
August	1.52	20.68
September	0.55	7.48
October	0.00	0.0
November	0.00	0.0
December	0.00	0.0

The proportion of the source waterbody withdrawn (on a monthly basis):

Month	*Chicago River Flow (cfs)*	*Cooling Water Intake Flow (cfs)*	*Proportion (%)*
January	67	0.00	0.0
February	48	0.00	0.0
March	54	0.00	0.0
April	65	0.00	0.0
May	128	0.09	1.22
June	320	0.82	11.56
July	475	1.27	17.28
August	482	1.52	20.68
September	400	0.55	7.48
October	205	0.00	0.0
November	76	0.00	0.0
December	52	0.00	0.0

40 CFR 122.21(r)(6) – Chosen Method(s) of Compliance with Impingement Mortality Standard

The 400 Condominium Association is requesting a de minimis determination for 316(b) compliance. Operations of the system are consistent with the intent of Section 125.94(c)(6) – *Systems of technologies as the BTA for impingement mortality*.

The new chiller system is designed for a 99.6% HVAC design temperature and a 95% Chicago River temperature to meet NPDES requirement.

Design intake flow occurs 1.9% of the time indicating that full flow only occurs as a short term transient. The remainder of the time the cooling water control system minimizes intake water flow by recirculating as much water as possible while maintaining a constant discharge temperature. The model calculates a maximum daily flow of 1.697 MGD and an annualized average flow of 0.230 MGD. This annualized value will result in a 94.7% reduction in entrainment compared to permit design flow (4.375 MGD).

40 CFR 122.21(r)(7) – Entrainment Performance Studies

The facility has not conducted an entrainment performance study nor reported any completed at a nearby facility. The Illinois EPA is, however, aware of a nine-month entrainment study that 401 N. Wabash, a facility that is approximately a mile from the 400 Condominium Association location, conducted in February through October 2019 to characterize and estimate entrainment at its location. A total of eight fish taxa were encountered in the 401 N. Wabash 2019 entrainment study, including Common Carp (*Poxomis* sp.), Freshwater Drum, Gizzard Shad, Sunfish (*Lepomis sp*.), Alewife, Clupeidae, Crappie, and *Morone* sp. Forty-one (41) fish larvae and 65 fish eggs were collected; threatened and endangered species were not encountered. The reference and description of this study fulfill the intent of (r)(7), which is to obtain previous studies that were conducted to comply with past permit proceedings.

40 CFR 122.21(r)(8) – Operational Status

The 400 East Randolph Condominium building was competed in 1963 and has utilized the Chicago River Water for chiller cooling. The existing CWIS was installed as part of the 1980's lakeshore Drive reconstruction. The original chillers were replaced in 1985 and this second generation has been replaced with new chillers that were commissioned in Spring 2018.

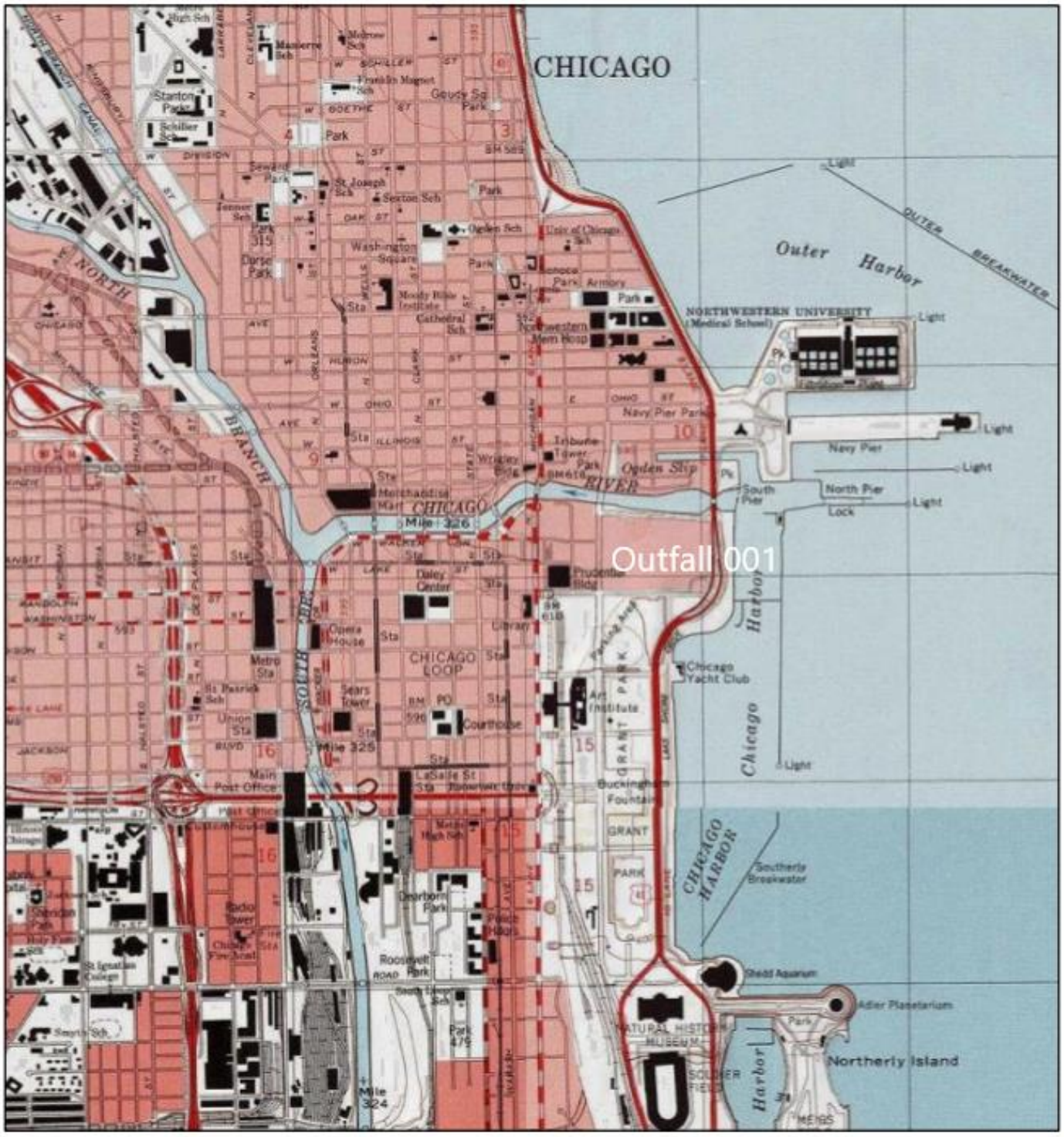
The new system minimized Chicago River water by maintaining a set discharge temperature of 88 ^{o}F through use of a temperature-controlled recirculation valve. Each chiller is deigned for a constant flow of 1200 GPM with a maximum cooling water temperature rise of 13 ^{o}F.

Cooling loads are calculated on an hourly basis for each month of the cooling season. Daily calculations show a cooling water intake range of 0 GPM to 2400 GPM with an expected average cooling season flows of 453 GPM. Design flow will be achieved when the design cooling load and chiller supply water values are met or exceeded simultaneously. Mean annual flow rate will be 5.3% of the permitted design flow rate.

Additional Comment

The Applicant has complied with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.21(r)(4) and (r)(7). No further characterization of the biological community in the vicinity of the cooling water intake structure is required.

NPDES IL0005215 400 Condominium Association



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NPDES Permit No. IL0005215

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control

1021 North Grand Avenue East

Post Office Box 19276

Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Reissued (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date:

Issue Date:
Effective Date:

Name and Address of Discharger:

400 Condominium Association
400 East Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Name and Address of Facility:

400 Condominium Association
400 East Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601
(Cook County)

Discharge Number and Name:

001 Non-Contact Cooling Water

Receiving Waters:

Storm Sewer Tributary to Chicago River

In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Title 35 of Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C and/or Subtitle D, Chapter 1, and the Clean Water Act (CWA), the above-named permittee is hereby authorized to discharge at the above location to the above-named receiving stream in accordance with the standard conditions and attachments herein.

Permittee is not authorized to discharge after the above expiration date. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall submit the proper application as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) not later than 180 days prior to the expiration date.

Darin E. LeCrone, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

DEL:SMT:23033101.smt

NPDES Permit No. IL0005215

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall 001: Non-Contact Cooling Water (DAF = 1.1 MGD)

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF) 30 DAY AVERAGE	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF) DAILY MAXIMUM	CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L 30 DAY AVERAGE	CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1.				Continuous	Measured or Estimated
Temperature	See Special Condition 2.				1/Month	Single-Reading

NPDES Permit No. IL0005215

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. Flow shall be measured or calculated in units of Million Gallons per Day (MGD) and reported as a monthly average and a daily maximum on the Discharge Monitoring Report. The monthly average shall consist of the summation of the daily flows divided by the number of days the facility discharged during that month.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2. This facility is not allowed any mixing with the receiving stream in order to meet applicable water quality thermal limitations. Therefore, discharge of wastewater from this facility must meet the following thermal limitations prior to discharge into the receiving stream.

A. The discharge must not exceed the maximum limits in the following table during more than one percent of the hours in the 12 month period ending with any month. Moreover, at no time shall the water temperature of the discharge exceed the maximum limits in the following table by more the 1.7° C (3° F).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
°F	60	60	60	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	60
°C	16	16	16	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	16

B. In addition, the discharge shall not cause abnormal temperature changes that may adversely affect aquatic life unless caused by natural conditions.

C. The discharge shall not cause the maximum temperature rise above natural temperatures to exceed 2.8° C (5° F).

D. The monthly maximum value shall be reported on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. The Permittee shall record monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) electronic forms using one such form for each outfall each month.

In the event that an outfall does not discharge during a monthly reporting period, the DMR Form shall be submitted with no discharge indicated.

The Permittee is required to submit electronic DMRs (NetDMRs) instead of mailing paper DMRs to the IEPA unless a waiver has been granted by the Agency. More information, including registration information for the NetDMR program, can be obtained on the IEPA website, https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/surface-water/netdmr/Pages/quick-answer-guide.aspx

The completed Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be submitted to IEPA no later than the 25th day of the following month, unless otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

Permittees that have been granted a waiver shall mail Discharge Monitoring Reports with an original signature to the IEPA at the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Attention: Compliance Assurance Section, Mail Code # 19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge, but prior to entry into the receiving stream.

SPECIAL CONDITION 5. If an applicable effluent standard or limitation is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant not limited in the NPDES Permit, the Agency shall revise or modify the permit in accordance with the more stringent standard or prohibition and shall so notify the permittee.

SPECIAL CONDITION 6. For the purpose of this permit, the discharge from outfall 001 is limited to non-contact cooling water, free from process and other wastewater discharges. In the event that the permittee shall require the use of water treatment additives, the permittee must request a modification of this permit in accordance with the Standard Conditions -- Attachment H.

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. To receive the renewal authorization to discharge under this permit, the applicant must complete and submit applicable EPA NPDES forms for all existing discharge and for any new discharge. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(c)(1), permittees must submit a renewal application at least 180 days prior to expiration of the current permit.

NPDES Permit No. IL0005215

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. The effluent, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard outlined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.