NPDES Permit No. IL0078719

Notice No. KPM:24100401.docx

Public Notice Beginning Date: November 26, 2024

Public Notice Ending Date: December 26, 2024

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Permit Program

Draft Modified 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 Permittee:

Wieland Rolled Products North America, LLC
305 Lewis & Clark Blvd.
East Alton, Illinois 62024

Facility Name and Address:

Wieland Rolled Products North America
305 Lewis & Clark Blvd.
East Alton, Illinois 62024
(Madison 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 Keegan MacDonna at 217/782-0610.

The applicant is engaged in brass casting operating and annealing and rolling and cleaning of copper and copper alloy products. The facility manufactures copper alloy products. (SIC 3351, 3341, 3471) Plant operation results in an intermittent discharge of Zone 17 WWTF treated wastewater from Outfall 001, 0.352 MGD of Zone 17 WWTF treated wastewater from internal Outfall D15 (which discharges to Olin Corporation Outfall 015, NPDES Permit No. IL000230), an intermittent discharge of steam condensate, groundwater, and stormwater runoff from Outfall 018, an intermittent discharge of stormwater runoff and groundwater from Outfall 019, and an intermittent discharge of stormwater runoff and groundwater from Outfall 020.

The following modification is proposed:

The addition of a new outfall, Outfall 021, for the discharge of dewatered groundwater to facilitate construction of a facility expansion. The dewatered groundwater will be discharged at a rate of 8.64 MGD through the force main that was previously associated with Outfall 001.

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

Outfall	Receiving Stream	Latitude		Longitude		Stream Classification	Integrity Rating
001	Wood River	38° 52' 30"	North	90° 07' 30"	West	General Use	C
018	Wood River	38° 53' 20"	North	90° 07' 03"	West	General Use	C
019	Unnamed Tributary to the Mississippi River	38° 52' 18"	North	90° 07' 25"	West	General Use	Not Rated
020	Unnamed Tributary to the Mississippi River	38° 52' 09"	North	90° 06' 45"	West	General Use	Not Rated
021	Wood River	38° 52' 30"	North	90° 07' 30"	West	General Use	C

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

The stream segment JR-02 receiving the discharge from Outfalls 001, 018, and 021 is on the 2020/2022 303(d) list of impaired waters and is not a biologically significant stream on the 2008 Illinois Department of Natural Resources Publication – *Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System*.

The stream segment J-05 receiving the discharge from Outfalls 019 and 020 are on the 2020/2022 303(d) list of impaired waters and is not a biologically significant stream on the 2008 Illinois Department of Natural Resources Publication – *Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System*.

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

Wood River

Designated Use:	Potential Cause:
Aquatic Life Use	Flow Regime Modification, Habitat Alterations
Primary Contact Use	Fecal Coliform

Mississippi River

Designated Use:	Potential Cause:
Fish Consumption Use	Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mercury, Mirex, PCBs, Toxaphene

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

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION
Outfall 001:						
Flow (MGD)						35 IAC 309.146
pH				6 - 10 s.u.		35 IAC 304.125
Temperature						35 IAC 302.211
Total Residual Chlorine					0.05	40 CFR 125.3 and 35 IAC 302.208
BOD_5	57	144	35 IAC 304.120	10	20	35 IAC 304.120
Total Suspended Solids	68	173	35 IAC 304.120	12	24	35 IAC 304.120
Chromium (Total)	0.36	0.88	40 CFR 464 & 468	1	2	35 IAC 304.124

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION
Outfall 001 cont.:						
Copper		0.29	40 CFR 122.44(l)		0.048	40 CFR 122.44(l)
Lead	0.82	1.5	40 CFR 464 & 468	0.2	0.4	35 IAC 304.124
Nickel	2.5	3.8	40 CFR 464 & 468	1	2	35 IAC 304.124
Zinc	1.8	4.6	40 CFR 464 & 468	1	2	35 IAC 304.124
Oil/Grease	84	167	40 CFR 122.44L	15	30	35 IAC 304.124
Phenols (Total)	1.3	3.4	40 CFR 122.44L	0.3	0.6	35 IAC 304.124
Chloride				Monitor Only		
Outfall D15:						
Flow (MGD)						35 IAC 309.146
pH				6 - 10 s.u.		35 IAC 304.125
Temperature				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Total Residual Chlorine				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Chloride				Monitor Only		
BOD_5	126	360	40 CFR 122.44(l)	30	60	35 IAC 304.120
Total Suspended Solids	139	305	40 CFR 464 & 468	30	60	35 IAC 304.120
Chromium (Total)	0.36	0.88	40 CFR 464 & 468	1	2	35 IAC 304.124
Copper	2.9	5.5	40 CFR 464 & 468	0.5	1	35 IAC 304.124
Lead	0.82	1.5	40 CFR 464 & 468	0.2	0.4	35 IAC 304.124
Nickel	2.5	3.8	40 CFR 464 & 468	1	2	35 IAC 304.124
Zinc	1.8	4.6	40 CFR 464 & 468	1	2	35 IAC 304.124
Oil/Grease	84	167	40 CFR 122.44(l)	15	30	35 IAC 304.124
Phenols (Total)	1.3	3.4	40 CFR 122.44(l)	0.3	0.6	35 IAC 304.124
PFAS					Report	35 IAC 309.146

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION
Outfall 018:						
Flow (MGD)						35 IAC 309.146
Lead				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Zinc				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Copper				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Fecal Coliform				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Outfall 019:						
Flow (MGD)						35 IAC 309.146
Zinc				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Copper				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Lead				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Outfall 020:						
Flow (MGD)						35 IAC 309.146
Zinc				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Copper				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Lead				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Fecal Coliform				Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146
Outfall 021:						
Flow (MGD)						35 IAC 309.146
pH				6.5 – 9.0 s.u.		35 IAC 302.204
Copper				0.0221	0.0353	35 IAC 302.208
Nickel				0.0093		35 IAC 302.208
Zinc				0.0590	0.2272	35 IAC 302.208
Iron (Total)				2.0	4.0	35 IAC 304.124
Total Suspended Solids				15	30	35 IAC 304.124

Load Limit Calculations:

Outfalls 001 and D15:

A. Load limit calculations for the following pollutant parameters were based on a design average flow and design maximum flow of 0.684 MGD and 0.864 MGD and using the formula of maximum flow (MGD) X concentration limit (mg/l) X 8.34 = the average or maximum load limit (lbs/day): BOD_5, Total Suspended Solids, Chromium (Total), Copper, Lead, Nickel, Zinc, Oil/Grease, and Phenols.

B. Production based load limits were calculated by multiplying the average production by the effluent limit contained in 40 CFR 464 and 468. Production figures utilized in these calculations for the following subcategories are as follows:

Subcategory	Production Rate
40 CFR 464	1,000,000 lbs metal poured
Subpart B - Copper Casting Subcategory	
b. Direct Chill Casting	1.8
g. Mold Cooling	0.02
40 CFR 468	1,000,000 off lbs
Subpart A - Copper Forming Subcategory	
a. Hot Rolling Spent Lubricant	1.75
b. Cold Rolling Spent Lubricant	1.45
d. Solution Heat Treatment	1.75
k. Pickling Rinse	0.05
m. Pickling Bath	0.05
n. Pickling Fume Scrubber	0.05
q. Miscellaneous Waste Streams	1.39

Total Suspended Solids, Chromium (Total), Copper, Lead, Nickel, Zinc, and Oil/Grease were limited using Federal production based load limits.

The load limits appearing in the permit will be the more stringent of the State and Federal Guidelines.

A reasonable potential analysis performed by the Agency's Water Quality Standards Unit found that there exists a reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards at Outfall 021 for copper, nickel, and zinc. Monthly average limits have been added for all three parameters based on the chronic water quality standards, and daily maximum limits have been added for copper and zinc based on the acute water quality standards. The sample data for the groundwater to be discharged through Outfall 021 showed concentrations higher than the effluent standards for total iron and total suspended solids. Limits for total iron and total suspended solids have been added at Outfall 021 in accordance with 35 IAC 304. Production-based load limits do not apply at Outfall 021.

The following explain the conditions of the proposed permit:

The special conditions clarify flow, pH, monitoring location, Discharge Monitoring Report Submission, Total Residual Chlorine, temperature, additives, and stormwater.

The reissuance of this permit will include the continued approved usage of water treatment additives as identified in the permit application.

To address Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) under the NPDES permit program the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), Bureau of Water, Permit Section has implemented a PFAS Reduction Initiative. Under this initiative, facilities with SIC codes that have been identified by USEPA as having the potential to use and/or discharge PFAS compounds are being required by IEPA to perform monitoring for PFAS compounds in their discharges and to implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) to reduce the potential for discharging PFAS to surface waters. The SIC code 3471 is on the USEPA list of SIC codes which indicates the need for both PFAS monitoring and the development and implementation of BMP's. Monitoring for PFAS has been added to the effluent limitations, monitoring, and reporting page(s) for outfall D15 and Special Conditions 17 and 18 have been added to the permit as well.

PFAS parameters are not known to be used at this facility.

Antidegradation Assessment
NPDES Permit No. IL0078719

Wieland Rolled Products is seeking a permit modification in order to generate a new wastewater stream to dewater groundwater for construction purposes. The facility proposes dewatering in order to place deep footings associated with facility expansion. The dewatering will lower the water table by displacing an estimated 8.64 MGD of groundwater for a period of 6-9 months. Weiland produces

copper-based alloys utilized to make sheet and strip products for various industries. The expansion project would allow for installation of a new electric induction casting unit which would improve product quality.

The new wastewater stream would be discharged through the forcemain, an existing NPDES Outfall 001, which would be renamed Outfall 001FM. The new discharge would consist only of extracted water from dewatering activities. The facility is proposing to extract groundwater via temporary extraction wells at the project site. The discharge is in addition to the existing permitted emergency discharge through gravity main Outfall 001, to be renamed Outfall 001G.

Identification and Characterization of the Affected Water Body.

The subject facility discharges to the Wood River at a point where 0 cfs of flow exists upstream of the outfall during critical 7Q10 low-flow conditions. The Wood River is classified as a General Use Water. According to the 2008 IDNR document "Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System", the Wood River is not a biologically significant stream at this location, however, it is given an integrity rating of "C" using IDNR's integrity rating system at this location. This segment of the Wood River is not subject to enhanced dissolved oxygen standards. The Wood River, Waterbody Segment, IL_JR-02, is listed on the 2024 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for aquatic life use with potential causes given as flow regime modification and habitat alterations, and primary contact use with a potential cause given as fecal coliform. Aesthetic quality use is fully supported.

Identification of Proposed Pollutant Load Increases or Potential Impacts on Uses.

Groundwater sampling was conducted by the facility. It was determined that the average concentrations of the groundwater copper analytes were above the water quality standards and would result in a loading increase to the receiving water. The average of the nickel analytes was below the water quality standard, however, reasonable potential analysis showed that chronic water quality standard limits should be incorporated in the NPDES permit. The average of the zinc analytes was below both the acute and chronic water quality standards and reasonable potential analysis showed that both acute and chronic water quality standard limits should be incorporated in the NPDES permit. The TSS sample results were also elevated. All pollutant loadings to the Wood River will are expected to decrease once the project is completed as dewatering extraction will cease.

Fate and Effect of Parameters Proposed for Increased Loading.

Sheet piling and grouting will be used in the excavation area to reduce the volume and rate of groundwater required to be extracted. Additionally, reuse of an existing outfall eliminates the need to create additional disturbance in the project area. The repurposed outfall will follow a final design which includes channelized riprap to minimize velocity of the discharge stream and facilitate sediment settling prior to entering the Wood River. Treatment of the extracted groundwater may need to be provided to reduce the amount of copper, nickel and zinc in order for it to meet the water quality standards.

Purpose and Social & Economic Benefits of the Proposed Activity.

The purpose of the expansion project is to install a new electric induction casting unit, Casting Unit 6 (CU-6). The new casting unit utilizes underpour technology that will allow Wieland to improve product quality resulting in a decrease in reprocessing of material due to impurities in the cast copper alloys and a decrease in the production of off-spec material. The new casting unit will utilize technology that Wieland's facilities in Germany use allowing the East Alton facility to have more consistency with operations at other facilities.

Assessments of Alternatives for Less Increase in Loading or Minimal Environmental Degradation.

The facility evaluated five alternatives that took into consideration environmental and ecological impacts, operations costs, existing technologies, operations logistics, and feasibility in light of the overall project purpose as well as consideration of the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative.

<u>Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative:</u>
Under the No Action Alternative, Wieland would continue to operate using existing equipment that inherently introduces impurities in the cast metal. This requires enhanced downstream processing to remove the impurity which results in a significant generation of scrap metal. There would be no building expansion; therefore, no dewatering would be required which is the source of the excess water. The No Action Alternative would require Wieland to continue the practice of generating excess metal scrap from processing out impurities. The No Action Alternative was not considered further.

<u>Alternative 2 - Pump into Wood River (Preferred Action):</u>
This alternative uses pumps to lower the groundwater in the project area to appropriate levels for construction, discharging pumped water into the Wood River via a currently permitted outfall. The extracted groundwater would then flow into the Mississippi River. Several measures were considered to minimize impacts and pollutant loading including employing the use of sheet piling and grouting in the excavation area to reduce the volume/rate of groundwater required to be extracted and including channelized riprap to the repurposed outfall for facilitation of sedimentation. This option allows for the least disturbance to the existing property and ecology as it is utilizing an existing permitted outfall. No construction and/or permitting of a new discharge point, the use of a significant volume of truck traffic, land application that would flood the subject property and surrounding areas, or the construction of a large reservoir on the subject property is required. This alternative allows for the discharged water to be handled efficiently and economically with the least amount of intrusion to

subject property and surrounding area. This was considered the Preferred Action and the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative.

Alternative 3 - Pump Into Surrounding Farmland:
This alternative would involve the facility discharging the groundwater onto the surrounding farmland owned by Olin Corporation. At a maximum predicted rate of 8.64 million gallons of water per day, Weiland would pump approximately 27 acre-feet of water daily. This would result in localized flooding due to the poor absorption quality of the soil east and west of the facility. Additionally, farmland to the north is not only of poor absorption quality, but it would be reabsorbed into the ground surrounding the jobsite. Farmland lies south of the property but due to the rail line separating the properties, it is not contiguous to the facility property. Soil to the northwest of the facility also has poor absorption quality, while farmland to the east is broken up by the highway separating the properties. This alternative was not considered further.

Alternative 4 - Pump, Containerize and Haul:
Under the Pump, Containerize and Haul Alternative, Wieland would pump the water into transportable containers to be transferred off-site and handled at an alternate location. If the extracted groundwater was pumped into 10,000-gallon trucks, this would require 864 daily trips. A truck would need filled every 1.67 minutes not including load securing, safety examinations, logging, keeping, and transferring of travel manifests. An industry acceptable load time is between 25-40 minutes, thus requiring up to 23 individual loading sources. With the high-velocity pumping rate proposed (600 GPM), the transportable tanks could not be filled realistically and would likely generate significant amounts of loss from overflows.

The travel involved to process the total 8.64 MGD would not only be logistically infeasible, impact local traffic, increase vehicle emissions, produce airborne particulate matter from increased road usage, impact road deterioration, impact operation costs, and impact the Wieland site as well as the site that would accept the hauled water. This alternative was not considered further as it would create a variety of environmental, financial, and logistical issues in the process.

Wieland also considered rail hauling. However, if Wieland chose to use the railway adjoining its facility to move the water, Wieland would need to acquire, load, and ship a 251-car train daily given a maximum
railcar capacity of 34,500 gallons to a car. Similar to hauling with trucks, this logistical task as well as other expected issues, deemed this alternative as not feasible as well.

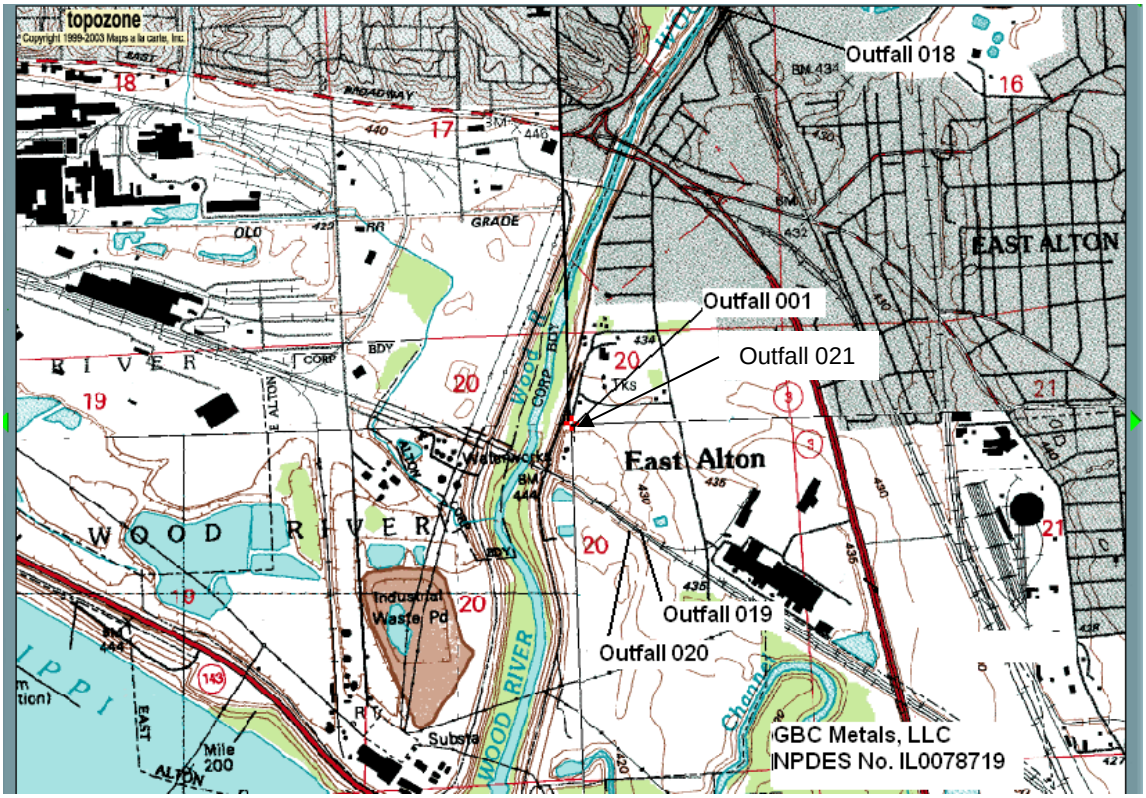
Alternative 5 - Pump, Store, Containerize and Haul:
Under the Pump, Store, Containerize and Haul alternative, existing storm water runoff storage basins would be utilized. Wieland would pump ground water into these basins while at the same time pumping water out to be transported off-site and handled at an alternate location capable of handling the daily expected total of water of 8.64 MGD. This alternative is a way to provide for a fill rate into transportable containers that is only slightly more reasonable than Alternative 4. However, pre-existing basins on the property that are already permitted would likely require permit modifications based on the volume of additional influent and the introduction of a new type of influent (e.g., non-storm water). Thus, Wieland could consider building a new larger water storage basin. However, based on the rate of the pumped
Groundwater generated the volume of the basin would need to be more than 7,160 acre-feet.
Considering the necessary capacity of the basin alone, construction of a new basin is not practical and would likely also require permitting due to the expected land disturbance. Construction of a new storage basin would also have a significant impact on the local environment and ecosystem, as it would involve a large amount of soil relocation and potential ecological and natural resource impacts. Along with ecological concerns, the feasibility of this option remains low due to the logistical concerns.

Summary Comments of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Regional Planning Commissions, Zoning Boards or Other Entities.

On September 11, 2024, an IDNR EcoCAT (Project #2503601) review identified protected resources that may be in the vicinity of the proposed action. The Department has evaluated this information and concluded that adverse effects are unlikely. Therefore, consultation under 17 Ill. Adm. Code Part 1075 is terminated.

Agency Conclusion.

This preliminary assessment was conducted pursuant to the Illinois Pollution Control Board regulation for Antidegradation found at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105 (antidegradation standard) and was based on the information available to the Agency at the time the draft permit was written. We tentatively find that the proposed activity will result in the attainment of water quality standards; that all existing uses of the receiving stream will be maintained; that all technically and economically reasonable measures to avoid or minimize the extent of the proposed increase in pollutant loading have been incorporated into the proposed activity; and that this activity will allow the facility to produce a higher grade copper alloy which will result in a decrease in off-spec material therefore allowing them to cast lest copper alloy while still meeting market demands and consuming less energy and raw materials. Comments received during the NPDES permit public notice period will be evaluated before a final decision is made by the Agency.


topozone
Outfall 018
EAST ALTON
Outfall 001
Outfall 021
East Alton
Outfall 019
Outfall 020
GBC Metals, LLC
NPDES No. IL0078719
WOOD RIVER
Industrial Waste Pd
Mile 200

NPDES Permit No. IL0078719

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

Modified (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date: April 30, 2029

Issue Date: April 24, 2024
Effective Date: May 1, 2024
Modification Date:

Name and Address of Permittee:

Wieland Rolled Products North America, LLC
305 Lewis & Clark Blvd.
East Alton, Illinois 62024

Facility Name and Address:

Wieland Rolled Products North America
305 Lewis & Clark Blvd.
East Alton, Illinois 62024
(Madison County)

Discharge Number and Name:	Receiving Waters:
001 Zone 17 WWTF Gravity Main	Wood River
D15 Zone 17 WWTF Force Main	
018 Zone 7	Wood River
019 Zone 17 Main Plant	Unnamed Tributary to the Mississippi River
020 Zone 17 Pond	Unnamed Tributary to the Mississippi River
021 Dewatered Groundwater	Wood 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

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NPDES Permit No. IL0078719

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l			
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfall 001 - Zone 17 WWTF Gravity Main* (Intermittent Discharge)						
The discharge consists of: 1. Cooling Tower Blowdown 2. Experimental Casting 3. Cold Rolling 4. Annealing 5. Cleaning 6. Direct Chill Casting Copper & Copper Alloys 7. Horizontal Strip Casting Copper & Copper 8. Hot Rolling Copper & Copper 9. Coil Milling Copper & Copper 10. Slitting 11. Non-Contact Cooling Water 12. MRL Casting 13. Stormwater Runoff***						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1.				Daily/ When Discharging	Continuous
pH	See Special Condition 2.				1/Week When Discharging	Grab
Temperature	See Special Condition 4.				1/Week When Discharging	Single Reading
Total Residual Chlorine	See Special Condition 3.			0.05	1/Week When Discharging	Grab
BOD_5	57	144	10	20	1/Week When Discharging	8 Hour Composite
Total Suspended Solids	68	173	12	24	1/Week When Discharging	24 Hour Composite
Chromium (Total)	0.36	0.88	1	2	1/Week When Discharging	24 Hour Composite
Copper		0.29		0.048	1/Week When Discharging	24 Hour Composite
Lead	0.82	1.5	0.2	0.4	1/Week When Discharging	24 Hour Composite
Nickel	2.5	3.8	1	2	1/Week When Discharging	24 Hour Composite
Zinc	1.8	4.6	1	2	1/Week When Discharging	24 Hour Composite
Oil/Grease	84	167	15	30	1/Week When Discharging	**
Phenols (Total)	1.3	3.4	0.3	0.6	1/Week When Discharging	Grab
Chloride			Monitor Only		1/Week When Discharging	Grab

* - This Outfall is for emergency discharge only. See Special Condition 6.
** - See Special Condition 5.

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

*** - See Special Condition 14.

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

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
Outfall D15 - Zone 17 WWTF Force Main** (DMF = 0.72 MGD)						
The discharge consists of: 1. Cooling Tower Blowdown 2. Experimental Casting 3. Cold Rolling 4. Annealing 5. Cleaning 6. Direct Chill Casting Copper & Copper Alloys 7. Horizontal Strip Casting Copper & Copper Alloys 8. Hot Rolling Copper & Copper Alloys 9. Coil Milling Copper & Copper Alloys 10. Slitting 11. Non-Contact Cooling Water 12. MRL Casting 13. Stormwater Runoff***						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1.				Daily	Continuous
pH	See Special Condition 2.				1/Month	Grab
Temperature				Monitor Only	1/Month	Single Reading
Total Residual Chlorine				Monitor Only	1/Month	Grab
Chloride				Monitor Only	1/Month	Grab
BOD_5	126	360	30	60	1/Month	8-Hour Composite
Total Suspended Solids	139	305	30	60	1/Month	24-Hour Composite
Chromium (Total)	0.36	0.88	1	2	1/Month	24-Hour Composite
Copper	2.9	5.5	0.5	1	1/Month	24-Hour Composite
Lead	0.82	1.5	0.2	0.4	1/Month	24-Hour Composite
Nickel	2.5	3.8	1	2	1/Month	24-Hour Composite
Zinc	1.8	4.6	1	2	1/Month	24-Hour Composite
Oil/Grease	84	167	15	30	1/Month	*
Phenols (Total)	1.3	3.4	0.3	0.6	1/Month	Grab
PFAS****				Report	****	****

* - See Special Condition 5.
** - See Special Condition 12.
*** - See Special Condition 14.
****- See Special Conditions 17 and 18.

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l			
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfall 018 - Zone 7 (Intermittent Discharge) The discharge consists of: 1. Steam Condensate** 2. Compressor Condensate** 3. Groundwater 4. Stormwater Runoff*						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1.				1/Quarter	Measure
Lead			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab
Copper			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab
Fecal Coliform			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab

* - See Special Condition 7.
** - This very low volume waste stream consists of steam condensate and compressor condensate that collects and drains to the ground surface. This waste stream would only have the potential to discharge to waters of the state during periods of wet weather flow.

Outfall 019 - Zone 17 Main Plant (Intermittent Discharge) The discharge consists of: 1. Groundwater 2. Non-Contact Cooling Water 3. Compressor Condensate** 4. Stormwater Runoff*						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1.				1/Quarter	Measure
Zinc			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab
Copper			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab
Lead			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab
Iron			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab

* - See Special Condition 7.
** - This very low volume waste stream consists of compressor condensate that collects and drains to the ground surface. This waste stream would only have the potential to discharge to waters of the state during periods of wet weather flow.
*** - When Discharging Non-Contact Cooling Water.

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l			
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfall 020 - Zone 17 Pond (Intermittent Discharge) The discharge consists of: 1. Groundwater 2. Stormwater Runoff*						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1.				1/Quarter	Measure
Zinc			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab
Copper			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab
Lead			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab
Fecal Coliform			Monitor Only		1/Quarter	Grab

* - See Special Condition 7.

Outfall 021 – Zone 17 WWTF Force Main (DAF = 8.64 MGD) The discharge consists of: 1. Dewatered Groundwater						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1.				1/Week*	Measure
pH	See Special Condition 19.				1/Week*	Grab
Copper			0.0221	0.0353	1/Week*	8 Hour Composite
Nickel			0.0093		1/Week*	8 Hour Composite
Zinc			0.0590	0.2272	1/Week*	8 Hour Composite
Iron (Total)			2	4	1/Week*	8 Hour Composite
Total Suspended Solids			15	30	1/Week*	8 Hour Composite

*When discharging.

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. Flow shall be measured in units of Million Gallons per Day (MGD) and reported as a monthly average and a daily maximum on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2. The pH shall be in the range 6.0 to 10.0. The monthly minimum and monthly maximum values shall be reported on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. All samples for Total Residual Chlorine shall be analyzed by an applicable method contained in 40 CFR 136, equivalent in accuracy to low-level amperometric titration or other methods found in Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater, current edition. Any analytical variability of the method used shall be considered when determining the accuracy and precision of the results.

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. 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 than 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 5. Mathematical composites for oil, fats and greases shall consist of a series of grab samples collected over any 24-hour consecutive period. Each sample shall be analyzed separately and the arithmetic mean of all grab samples collected during a 24-hour period shall constitute a mathematical composite. No single grab sample shall exceed a concentration of 75 mg/l.

SPECIAL CONDITION 6.

A. The discharge of process wastewater through the direct discharging outfall which is normally tributary to Outfall D15 is prohibited except during emergency conditions.

B. For purposes of bypassing Outfall D15 during emergency conditions when the river stage prevents flow through the multiport diffusion structure or during routine maintenance of the diffusion structure, pipeline, or pump stations, the Permittee may divert Outfall D15 though Outfall 001 to Wood River. Wieland Rolled Products North America, LLC. shall notify the Agency within 72 hours of each diversion or bypass.

SPECIAL CONDITION 7.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be maintained by the permittee for the storm water associated with industrial activity at this facility. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee shall modify the plan if substantive changes are made or occur affecting compliance with this condition.

1. Waters not classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

   Unless otherwise specified by federal regulation, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event.

2. Waters classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act

Special Conditions

For any site which discharges directly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing, and if any parameter in the subject discharge has been identified as the cause of impairment, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event. If required by federal regulations, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.

B. The operator or owner of the facility shall make a copy of the plan available to the Agency at any reasonable time upon request.

Facilities which discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer system shall also make a copy available to the operator of the municipal system at any reasonable time upon request.

C. The permittee may be notified by the Agency at any time that the plan does not meet the requirements of this condition. After such notification, the permittee shall make changes to the plan and shall submit a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.

D. The discharger shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to the waters of the State or if a quarterly visual observation required by paragraph H or the annual facility inspection required by paragraph I of this condition indicates that an amendment is needed. The plan should also be amended if the discharger is in violation of any conditions of this permit, or has not achieved the general objective of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges. Amendments to the plan shall be made within 30 days of any proposed construction or operational changes at the facility, and shall be provided to the Agency for review upon request.

E. The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from storm water outfalls at the facility. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate. Any map or portion of map may be withheld for security reasons.

2. A site map showing:

   i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;

   ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;

   iii. Paved areas and buildings;

   iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.

   v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);

   vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations

   vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;

   viii. Vehicle service areas;

   ix. Material loading, unloading, and access areas.

   x. Areas under items iv and ix above may be withheld from the site for security reasons.

3. A narrative description of the following:

   i. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site, including a description of significant materials that are treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water;

   ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges;

   iii. Existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;

iv. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities;
v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials.

4. A list of the types of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. Also provide a list of any pollutant that is listed as impaired in the most recent 303(d) report.

5. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.

6. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.

F. The plan shall describe the storm water management controls which will be implemented by the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:

1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel - Identification by job titles of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the plan.

2. Preventive Maintenance - Procedures for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.

3. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.

4. Spill Prevention and Response - Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, spill cleanup equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal notification procedures for spills of significant materials should be established.

5. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. In developing the plan, the following management practices shall be considered:

i. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff. To the maximum extent practicable storm water discharged from any area where material handling equipment or activities, raw material, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water should not enter vegetated areas or surface waters or infiltrate into the soil unless adequate treatment is provided.

ii. Oil & Grease Separation - Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges.

iii. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges.

iv. Waste Chemical Disposal - Waste chemicals such as antifreeze, degreasers and used oils shall be recycled or disposed of in an approved manner and in a way which prevents them from entering storm water discharges.

v. Storm Water Diversion - Storm water diversion away from materials manufacturing, storage and other areas of potential storm water contamination. Minimize the quantity of storm water entering areas where material handling equipment of activities, raw material, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water using green infrastructure techniques where practicable in the areas outside the exposure area, and otherwise divert storm water away from exposure area.

vi. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials manufacturing and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water.

vii. Storm Water Reduction - Install vegetation on roofs of buildings within adjacent to the exposure area to detain and evapotranspirate runoff where precipitation falling on the roof is not exposed to contaminants, to minimize storm water runoff; capture storm water in devices that minimize the amount of storm water runoff and use this water as appropriate based on quality.

6. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion. The plan shall describe measures to limit erosion.

7. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution control plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

8. Inspection Procedures - Qualified plant personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and plant areas. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.

G. Non-Storm Water Discharge - The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharge. The certification shall include a description of any test for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the methods used, the dates of the testing, and any onsite drainage points that were observed during the testing. Any facility that is unable to provide this certification must describe the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the test results, potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer, and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible.

H. Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges - The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual observations are applicable to all outfalls covered by this condition.

1. You must perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The visual observation must be made during daylight hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff during daylight hours from the facility during a monitoring quarter, you are excused from the visual observations requirement for that quarter, provided you document in your records that no runoff occurred. You must sign and certify the document.

2. Your visual observation must be made on samples collected as soon as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour or when the runoff or snow melt begins discharging from your facility. All samples must be collected from a storm event discharge that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measureable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The observation must document: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. If visual observations indicate any unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution, the permittee shall obtain a sample and monitor for the parameter or the list of pollutants in Part E.4.

3. You must maintain your visual observation reports onsite with the SWPPP. The report must include the observation date and time, inspection personnel, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

4. You may exercise a waiver of the visual observation requirement at a facility that is inactive or unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If you exercise this waiver, you must maintain a certification with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.

5. Representative Outfalls - If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, you may conduct visual observations of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).

6. The visual observation documentation shall be made available to the Agency and general public upon written request.

I. The permittee shall conduct an annual facility inspection to verify that all elements of the plan, including the site map, potential pollutant sources, and structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharges are accurate. Observations that require a response and the appropriate response to the observation shall be retained as part of the plan. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection shall be submitted to the Agency in accordance with the reporting requirements of this permit.

Special Conditions

J. This plan should briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated there under, and Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100.

K. The plan is considered a report that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.

L. The plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.

M. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to municipal separate storm sewers may also be subject to additional requirement imposed by the operator of the municipal system

Construction Authorization

Authorization is hereby granted to construct treatment works and related equipment that may be required by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan developed pursuant to this permit.

This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s).

N. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the permittee there upon waives all rights there under.

O. The issuance of this authorization (a) does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance or operation of the proposed facilities; (b) does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and (c) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois, or other applicable local law, regulations or ordinances.

P. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as part of the stormwater management practice shall be included in the SWPPP.

Q. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The permittee shall contact the IEPA regarding the required permit(s).

REPORTING

R. The annual inspection report shall include results of the annual facility inspection which is required by Part I of this condition. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s). The annual inspection report is considered a public document that shall be available at any reasonable time upon request.

S. The first report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has expired. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.

T. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the annual report.

U. The permittee shall retain the annual inspection report on file at least 3 years. This period may be extended by request of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at any time.

Annual inspection reports shall be submitted electronically at epa.prmtspeccondtns@illinois.gov or mailed to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Compliance Assurance Section
Annual Inspection Report
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. The Permittee shall record monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) electronic forms using

Special Conditions

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, http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/net-dmr/index.html.

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 9. 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 10. The use or operation of this facility shall be by or under the supervision of a Certified Class K operator.

SPECIAL CONDITION 11. 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 12. Outfall D15 discharges to the Mississippi River via Olin Corporation discharge pipe, Outfall 015 (NPDES Permit IL0000230).

SPECIAL CONDITION 13. This permit authorizes the use of water treatment additives that were requested as part of this renewal. The use of any new additives, or change in those previously approved by the Agencies, or if the permittee increases the feed rate or quantity of the additives used beyond what has been approved by the Agencies, the permittee shall request a modification of this permit in accordance with the Standard Condition - Attachment H.

SPECIAL CONDITION 14. For outfalls 001 and D15, the Agency has determined that the effluent limitations in this permit constitute BAT/BCT for storm water which is treated in the existing treatment facilities for purposes of this permit reissuance, and no pollution prevention plan will be required for such storm water. In addition to the chemical specific monitoring required elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity, and determine whether any facility modifications have occurred which result in previously-treated storm water discharges no longer receiving treatment. If any such discharges are identified the permittee shall request a modification of this permit within 30 days after the inspection. Records of the annual inspection shall be retained by the permittee for the term of this permit and be made available to the Agency on request.

SPECIAL CONDITION 15. 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.

SPECIAL CONDITION 16. The pH shall be in the range 6.0 to 9.0. The monthly minimum and monthly maximum values shall be reported on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 17:

1) PFAS Sample Frequency and Type of Sample.

Sampling Point	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Report
Effluent	Quarterly**	Grab	ng/L

Special Conditions

** Quarterly sampling – Testing done during the first quarter (January – March) must be reported on the April Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (NetDMR), testing done in the second quarter (April – June) must be reported on the July NetDMR, testing done in the third quarter (July – September) must be reported on the October NetDMR, and testing done in the fourth quarter (October – December) must be reported on the January NetDMR.

2) Test results must be reported in nanograms per liter (ng/L) as a daily maximum concentration.

3) Monitoring for Per- and polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) shall be performed using USEPA 3rd draft test method 1633 or subsequent draft test method. Upon USEPA's final approval and incorporation under 40 CFR 136, the approved method shall be used for PFAS testing.

4) The Minimum Level (ML) of Detection identified in paragraph 6) of this Special Condition is based on the USEPA's 3rd Draft Method 1633, dated December 2022. The permittee shall use these minimum levels of detection until they are replaced by subsequent draft methods, or a final method is defined under 40 CFR 136. At that time of update the permittee shall use the revised minimum level of detection values as part of this permit.

5) Following two years of quarterly sampling, the permittee may request a reduction in testing frequency, or an elimination of testing, by filing an NPDES permit modification request with the Agency. Quarterly sampling shall continue until such time as the Agency modifies the NPDES permit to either reduce or eliminate the quarterly sampling requirement.

6) Specific PFAS constituents that must be analyzed for are listed in the following table:

Target Analyte Name	Abbreviation	CAS Number	STORET	Minimum Level (ML) of Detection	
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids				**Aqueous (ng/L)**	**Solids (ng/g)**
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	375-22-4	51522	2.0	0.8
Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3	51623	2.0	0.4
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4	51624	2.0	0.2
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9	51625	2.0	0.2
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1	51521	2.0	0.2
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1	51626	2.0	0.2
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2	51627	2.0	0.2
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2058-94-8	51628	2.0	0.2
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	307-55-1	51629	2.0	0.2
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	72629-94-8	51630	2.0	0.2
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeDA	376-06-7	51631	2.0	0.2
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids					
Acid Forms					
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	375-73-5	52602	2.0	0.2
Perfluoropentansulfonic acid	PFPeS	2706-91-4	52610	2.0	0.2
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4	52605	2.0	0.2
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	375-92-8	52604	2.0	0.2
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1	52606	2.0	0.2
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	PFNS	68259-12-1	52611	2.0	0.2
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3	52603	2.0	0.2
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid	PFDoS	79780-39-5	52632	2.0	0.2

Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids					
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	4:2FTS	757124-72-4	52605	5.0	0.8
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	6:2FTS	27619-97-2	62606	10	0.8
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	8:2FTS	39108-34-4	52603	10	0.8
Perfluorooctane sulfonamides					
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	PFOSA	754-91-6	51525	2.0	0.2
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NMeFOSA	31506-32-8	52641	2.0	0.2
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NEtFOSA	4151-50-2	52642	2.0	0.2
Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids					
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2355-31-9	51644	2.0	0.2
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2991-50-6	51643	2.0	0.2
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanols					
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NMeFOSE	24448-09-7	51642	10	2
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NEtFOSE	1691-99-2	51641	20	2
Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids					
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6	52612	5.0	0.8
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	919005-14-4	52636	5.0	0.8
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	PFMPA	377-73-1	PF002	2.0	0.4
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	PFMBA	863090-89-5	PF006	2.0	0.4
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	NFDHA	151772-58-6	52626	5.0	0.4
Ether sulfonic acids					
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	756426-58-1	PF003	5.0	0.8
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	763051-92-9	PF004	5.0	0.8
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	PFEESA	113507-82-7	52629	2.0	0.4
Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids					
3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid	3:3FTCA	356-02-5	PF001	10	1.0
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic acid	5:3FTCA	914637-49-3	PF007	20	5.0
3-Perfluoroheptyl propanoic acid	7:3FTCA	812-70-4	PF005	20	5.0

SPECIAL CONDITION 18: PFAS Minimization Program:

1) PFAS Reduction Initiative:

   a) Within 6 months from the effective date of the permit the Permittee shall develop and implement a PFAS reduction initiative. The reduction initiative must include Best Management Practices (BMP's).

   b) Best Management Practices (BMPs) must include an evaluation based on product substitution, reduction, or elimination of PFAS in discharges as detected by method 1633. When developing a BMP, the following should be considered, at a minimum:

      i) Evaluation of the potential for the industrial facility to use products containing PFAS or have knowledge or suspect wastewater being discharged under the NPDES permit to contain PFAS.

ii) Evaluation of Pollution prevention/source reduction opportunities which may include:

(1) Product elimination or substitution when a reasonable alternative to using PFAS is available in the industrial process,

(2) Accidental discharge minimization by optimizing operations and good housekeeping practices,

(3) Equipment decontamination or replacement (such as in metal finishing facilities) where PFAS products have historically been used to prevent discharge of legacy PFAS following the implementation of product substitution.

iii) Identification of the measures being taken to reduce PFAS loading from the facility, and any available information, including facility wastewater testing for PFAS, and/or the loading reduction achieved.

c) BMP's for PFAS must be reevaluated in accordance with paragraph 1 b) of this Special Condition and updated on an annual basis. The reevaluated BMP's must include any updates made since the previous BMP was submitted.

d) The Permittee is required to submit a PFAS reduction report annually to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at the address indicated under paragraph 2) of this Special Condition, with the first report due 12 months from the permit effective date. Subsequent annual reports shall be due 12 months following the previous report's due date.

PFAS reduction reports must include the following information:

i) The name, address, and NPDES permit number of the Permittee,

ii) The current BMP for the facility. Reevaluated BMP's must also include all updates made since the previous BMP was submitted.

2) The Permittee shall submit the PFAS reduction reports identified under paragraphs 1) of this Special Condition electronically or in writing to the one of the following addresses:

a) EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@Illinois.gov, or

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

SPECIAL CONDITION 19. The pH shall be in the range 6.5 to 9.0. The monthly minimum and monthly maximum values shall be reported on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 20. The Permittee may collect data in support of developing a site-specific metals translator for copper, nickel, and zinc at Outfall 021. Total and dissolved metals monitoring for a minimum of twelve weekly samples need to be collected and analyzed from the effluent and at a downstream location indicative of complete mixing between the effluent and the receiving water to determine a metal translator for these parameters. Before sampling is commenced, a study plan is required to be sent to the Agency indicating the location, frequency, and methods for the translator study. The IEPA will review submitted sample data and may reopen and modify this Permit to eliminate or include revised effluent limitations for these parameters based on the metal translator determined from the collected data.