NPDES Permit No. IL0075205
Notice No. YA:24120301.docx

Public Notice Beginning Date: May 20, 2025

Public Notice Ending Date: June 19, 2025

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
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
217/782-0610

Name and Address of Permittee:

Westlake Epoxy, Inc
8600 West 71st Street
Bedford Park, Illinois 60501

Name and Address of Facility:

Westlake Epoxy, Inc
8600 West 71st Street
Bedford Park, Illinois 60501
(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 Permittee. 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 Yousif Alkola at 217/558-8143.

The applicant is engaged in the manufacture of epoxy resins and blends motor oil additives (SIC 2821, 5171). Plant operation results in an average discharge of 0.32 MGD of steam condensate and stormwater runoff from Outfall 004 and 0.18 MGD of steam condensate and stormwater runoff from Outfall 005.

Application is made for the existing discharge(s) which are 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
004	Unnamed ditch tributary to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal	41° 45′ 55″ North	87° 50′ 15″ West	General Use	Not Rated
005	Buckeye stormwater drainage system to an unnamed tributary of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal	41° 46′ 00″ North	87° 50′ 15″ West	General Use	Not Rated

Outfall 004 discharges to an unnamed ditch tributary to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal at a point where 0 cfs of flow exists upstream of the outfall during critical 7QI0 low-flow conditions. The unnamed ditch tributary to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal is classified as a General Use Water. The unnamed ditch tributary to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal 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, nor is it given an integrity rating in that document. The unnamed ditch tributary to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, tributary to Waterbody Segment IL_ GI-02, is not listed on the 2024 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List since it has not been assessed. The unnamed ditch tributary to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal is not subject to enhanced dissolved oxygen standards.

Outfall 005 discharges to Buckeye stormwater drainage system to an unnamed tributary of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal at a point where 0 cfs of flow exists upstream of the outfall during critical 7Q I 0 low-flow conditions. The Buckeye stormwater drainage system to the unnamed tributary of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal is classified as a General Use Water. The Buckeye stormwater drainage system to the unnamed tributary of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal 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, nor is it given an integrity rating in that document. The Buckeye storm water drainage system to the unnamed tributary of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, tributary to Waterbody Segment IL_ GI-02, is not listed on the 2024 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List since it has not been assessed. The Buckeye stormwater drainage system to the unnamed tributary of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal is not subject to enhanced dissolved oxygen standards.

Copper and Zinc standards are based on hardness data collected at AWQMN station GI-02, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, at Lockport, with a critical hardness value of 194 mg/L as $CaCO_3$. Water quality standards identified in the table are expressed in units of mg/L except where noted. Dissolved metals standards have been converted to total metal except where noted. All data was provided by the discharger.

To address Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (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 2821 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 Outfalls 004, 005, and Special Conditions 10 and 11 have been added to the permit as well.

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

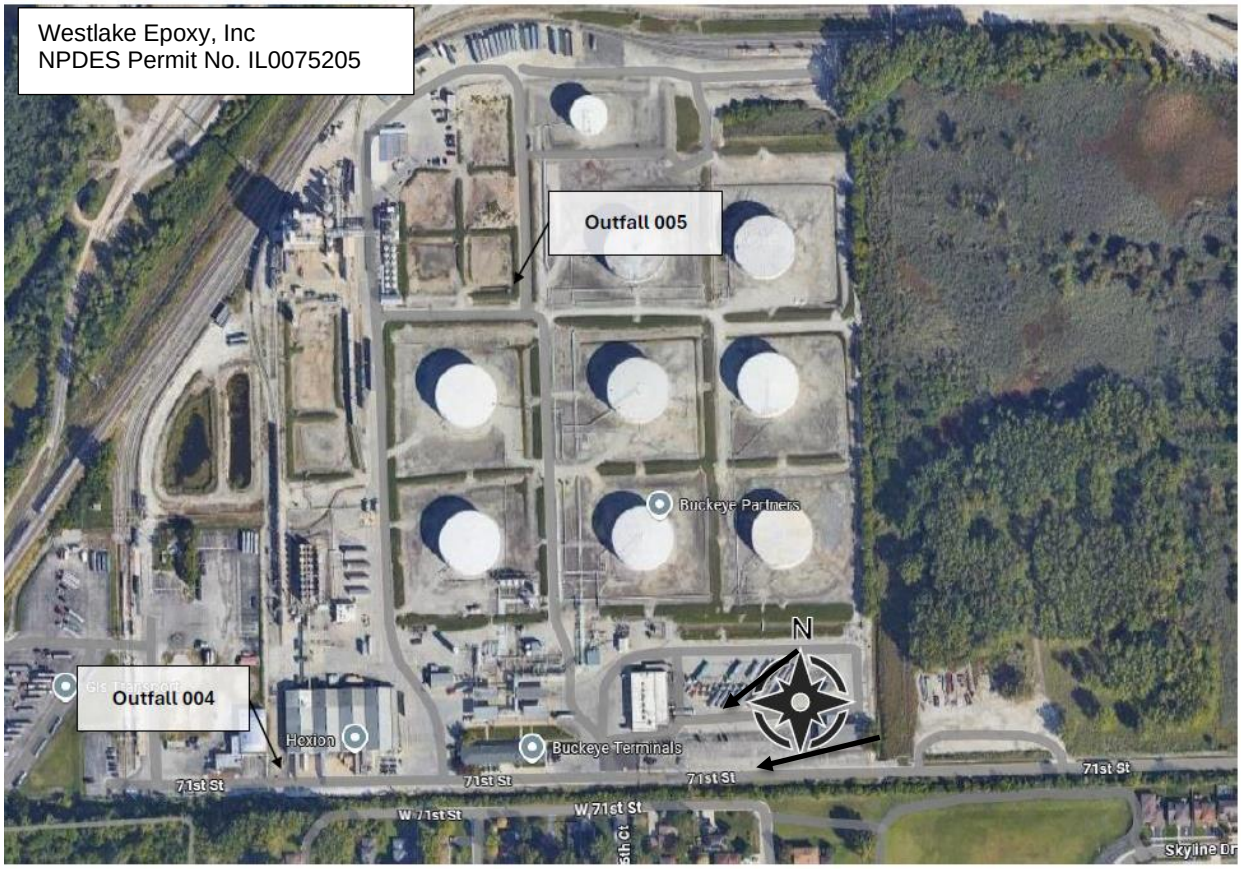
	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L		
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION
Outfall 004:						
Flow (MGD)						35 IAC 309.146
pH						35 IAC 302.204
Temperature						35 IAC 302.211
Total Suspended Solids				15	30	35 IAC 304.124
Total Zinc					Monitor	35 IAC 309.146
Stormwater						40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(ii)
PFAS					Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146

Outfall 005:			
Flow (MGD)			35 IAC 309.146
pH			35 IAC 302.204
Temperature			35 IAC 302.211
Total Suspended Solids	15	30	35 IAC 304.124
Total Zinc	Monitor		35 IAC 309.146
Total Copper			35 IAC 309.146
Stormwater			40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(ii)
PFAS	Monitor Only		35 IAC 309.146

The following explain the conditions of the proposed permit:

Special Conditions will require monthly DMR limits, outline temperature requirements, and explain the non-contact cooling water limitations of this permit, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements, PFAS monitoring requirements, and PFAS Best Management Practices (BMPs).

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



NPDES Permit No. IL0075205

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control

2520 West Iles Avenue

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 Permittee:

Westlake Epoxy, Inc
8600 West 71st Street
Bedford Park, Illinois 60501

Facility Name and Address:

Westlake Epoxy, Inc
8600 West 71st Street
Bedford Park, Illinois 60501
(Cook County)

Discharge Number and Name:	Receiving Waters:
Outfall 004 – Steam Condensate and Stonnwater Runoff	Unnamed ditch tributary to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal
Outfall 005 – Steam Condensate and Stonnwater Runoff	Buckeye stormwater drainage system to an unnamed tributary of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal

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. IL0075205

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) 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 004 – Steam Condensate and Stonnwater Runoff (DAF = 0.32 MGD)						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				Measure When Monitoring	
pH	See Special Condition 2				2/Month	Grab
Temperature	See Special Condition 3				2/Month	Single-Reading
Total Suspended Solids			15	30	2/Month	Grab
Total Zinc	See Special Condition 8		Monitor		Quarterly	Grab
Stormwater	See Special Condition 9					
PFAS					***	***
Outfall 005 – Steam Condensate and Stonnwater Runoff (DAF = 0.18 MGD)						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				Measure When Monitoring	
pH	See Special Condition 2				2/Month	Grab
Temperature	See Special Condition 3				2/Month	Single-Reading
Total Suspended Solids			15	30	2/Month	Grab
Total Zinc	See Special Condition 8		Monitor		Quarterly**	Grab
Total Copper*			Monitor		2/Month	Grab
Stormwater	See Special Condition 9					
PFAS					***	***

**If a copper-based algicide has been applied within seven days prior to a discharge from outfall 005, the permittee must take a sample for total copper. If a sample for total copper has already been taken and a second discharge from outfall 005 will occur within the seven day period, another sample is not required.

**Quarterly Report Period: January, April, July, and October.

*** See Special Condition 10 and 11 for PFAS Requirements.

NPDES Permit No. IL0075205

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 6.5 to 9.0. The monthly minimum and monthly maximum values shall be reported on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. 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 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. 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://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/surface-water/netdmr.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
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 6. 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.

NPDES Permit No. IL0075205

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. When outfall 005 is diverted to outfall 004, outfall 005 shall be monitored prior to mixing with outfall 004.

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. Samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a rainfall event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude or equivalent snow melt and occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall or equivalent snow melt) storm event Where feasible, the variance in the duration of the event and total rainfall of the event should not exceed 50 percent from the average or median rainfall event in that area.

For discharges from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours, a minimum of one grab sample may be taken and analyzed. For all other discharges, a grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge and a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of the discharge for the entire discharge or the first three hours of the discharge, with each aliquot being separated by a minimum period of fifteen minutes. The grab sample taken during the initial thirty minutes of discharge shall be analyzed separately and the remaining sample aliquots may be combined to form a single sample for analysis.

The Permittee. shall record monitoring results on the discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for Outfalls 004 and 005 each month.

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

The Permittee shall compare each sample to the following pollutant benchmark monitoring concentrations.

Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Total Zinc	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater hardness Range (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99	0.04
25-49.99	0.05
50- 74.99	0.08
75-99.99	0.11
100-124.99	0.13
125 -149.99	0.16
150 -174.99	0.18
175-199.99	0.20
200-224.99	0.23
225-249.99	0.25
250+	0.26

If a sample is greater in concentration than the benchmark concentrations listed above, the Permittee shall attach a report to the next DMR with an explanation as to why the concentration has exceeded the benchmark concentrations, the measures being taken to ensure that the benchmark concentrations will be achieved in the future and what SWPPP modifications, if any, are needed. After a total of four samples have been collected from qualifying storm events the concentrations from the four samples shall be averaged. If the average concentration from the four samples exceeds any of the above parameter's benchmark concentrations, then sample frequency shall continue at once per month for the remainder of the permit. If the average concentration from the four samples does not exceed all of the parameter's benchmark concentrations, then sample frequency may be changed upon the Permittee's written request to the Agency at the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Compliance Assurance Section
Mail Code #19
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

After collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark concentrations, the permittee has fulfilled the monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term and no additional monitoring is required.

NPDES Permit No. IL0075205

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 9.

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

      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 facility inspection required by paragraph H 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. Direction of Stormwater Flow;

xi. Locations of stormwater monitoring points;

xii. Location of any potable water supply wells;

xiii. Fueling stations;

xiv. Immediate access roads and rail lines;

xv. Vehicle or product machinery related to industrial activity;

xvi. Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent properties that contain significant quantities of pollutants;

xvii. Locations of any material storage areas (i.e. deicing materials, fertilizers, soil stockpiles, etc.)

xviii. Areas under items iv and xviii 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. The Permittee must conduct spill prevention and response measures, including but not limited, to the following:

   i. Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur.

   ii. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, such as the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;

   iii. Develop spill response training procedures for preventing, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Spills shall be cleaned and any contaminated water oar solids shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;

   iv. Keep spill kits on-site, in easily accessible locations,

   v. Notify appropriate facility personnel, and for significant spills, emergency response agencies and regulatory agencies, when a leak, spill, or other release occurs;

   vi. Document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred in the exposed areas, or that drained to a storm water conveyance, during the previous 5 years;

   vii. Visually inspect retained storm water (e.g. storm water in a secondary containment structure) prior to discharge, to assure the stormwater contains no unnatural turbidity, color, oil films, foams, settleable solids, or deposits before discharging and collected stormwater.

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.

viii. Use of grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;

ix. Ensure that all wash water, with the exception of discharges from pavement wash water and routine building washdown, drains to a sanitary sewer, sump, or other proper collection system (i.e. not the stormwater drainage system).

x. Minimize dust and offsite tracking of raw, final, and waste materials. Trash disposal areas where dumpsters and roll off boxes are located shall have the lids which shall remain closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids BMPs shall be utilized to prevent any contaminated storm water runoff.

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.

9. De-icing Material Storage – Storage piles of deicing material used onsite or for other commercial or industrial purposes must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). The Permittee must document and implement appropriate pollution prevention measures that minimize exposure to stormwater when adding to or removing material from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharge to Waters of the United States or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit. The Permittee must document the location of any storage piles of deicing material to be used for deicing or for other commercial or industrial use in the SWPPP site map.

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.

NPDES Permit No. IL0075205

Special Conditions

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 measurable (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.

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 facility shall submit an electronic copy of the annual inspection report to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The 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 mailed to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Compliance Assurance Section
Annual Inspection Report
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

V. The permittee shall notify any regulated small municipal separate storm sewer owner (MS4 Community) that they maintain coverage under an individual NPDES permit. The permittee shall submit any SWPPP or any annual inspection to the MS4 community upon request by the MS4 community.

SPECIAL CONDITION 10.

1) PFAS Sample Frequency and Type of Sample.

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

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

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 11. 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

b) Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Compliance Assurance Section
Mail Code #19
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

2520 WEST ILES AVENUE, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 · (217) 782-3397

JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR **JAMES JENNINGS**, ACTING DIRECTOR