NPDES Permit No. IL0026085

Notice No. LAT:25100201

Public Notice Beginning Date: November 26, 2025

Public Notice Ending Date: December 26, 2025

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Permit Program

PUBLIC NOTICE/FACT SHEET
of
Draft Reissued NPDES Permit to Discharge into Waters of the State

Public Notice/Fact Sheet Issued By:

Illinois EPA
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:

City of Wilmington
1165 South Water Street
Wilmington, Illinois 60481

Name and Address of Facility:

City of Wilmington STP
601 East Kankakee River Drive
Wilmington, Illinois 60481
(Will 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. All comments on the draft Permit and requests for hearing must be received by the IEPA by U.S. Mail, carrier mail or hand delivered by the Public Notice Ending Date. 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 numbers 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 Lisa Tossi 217/782-0610.

The following water quality and effluent standards and limitations were applied to the discharge:

Title 35: Environmental Protection, Subtitle C: Water Pollution, Chapter I: Pollution Control Board and the Clean Water Act were applied in determining the applicable standards, limitations and conditions contained in the draft Permit.

The applicant is engaged in treating domestic wastewater for the City of Wilmington.

The length of the Permit is approximately 5 years.

The main discharge number is 001. The seven day once in ten year low flow (7Q10) of the receiving stream, Kankakee River is 476 cfs.

The design average flow (DAF) for the facility is 1.25 million gallons per day (MGD) and the design maximum flow (DMF) for the facility is 3.30 MGD. Treatment consists of screening, oxidation ditch, extended aeration, phosphorus removal, sedimentation, UV disinfection, aerobic digestion, belt filtration, sludge storage and sludge landfilling.

This Reissued Permit does not increase the facility’s DAF, DMF, concentration limits, and/or load limits.

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

Discharge Number	Receiving Stream	Latitude	Longitude	Stream Classification	Integrity Rating
001	Kankakee River	41° 19' 07" North	88° 09' 16" West	General Use	"B"

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

The stream segment(s) (segment F-16) receiving the discharge from outfall(s) 001 is on the 2020/2022 Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) list of impaired waters. The Wilmington effluent travels a total of 10.5 miles in the Kankakee River before it joins the Des Plains River to form the Illinois River.

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

Potential Causes	Uses Impaired
Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mercury and Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Mirex, and Toxaphene	fish consumption
Fecal Coliform	primary contact
Iron	public and food processing water supply

The stream segment(s) (segment F-01) receiving the discharge from outfall(s) 001 is on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) list of impaired waters. The Wilmongton effluent travels a total of 10.5 miles in the Kankakee River before it joins the Des Plains River to form the Illinois River.

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

Potential Causes	Uses Impaired
Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mercury and Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Mirex, and Toxaphene	fish consumption

Special Condition 17 of the permit effective September 1, 2019, has been removed. This condition addresses a 0.5 mg/L Total Phosphorus 12 month rolling geometric mean limit. As indicated in Special Condition 17 (B)(4), "If the Permittee has already installed chemical addition for phosphorus removal instead of BPR, and has a 1.0 mg/L Total Phosphorus monthly average effluent limit in its permit…the 1.0 mg/L Total Phosphorus monthly average effluent limit (and associated compliance schedule) shall apply, and the Limit shall not be applicable."

Wilmington has had a 1.0 mg/L Total Phosphorus limit in the NPDES permit since at least 2013. Review of field inspection reports and DMR data indicate that the facility has been meeting this limit since at least 2016 with ferric chloride. Therefore, there is no need to incorporate a total phosphorus effluent limits of 0.5 mg/L.

NARP

Prior to issuance of Wilmngton's permit issued on August 29, 2019, the Agency determined the Permittee's treatment plant effluent is located upstream of a waterbody or stream segment at risk of eutrophication. This determination was made upon reviewing available information concerning the characteristics of the relevant waterbody/segment and the relevant facility. A waterbody or segment is at risk of eutrophication if there is available information that plant, algal or cyanobacterial growth is causing or will cause violation of a water quality standard.

Special Condition 18 of Wilmington STP's previous permit required Wilmington STP to address the risk of eutrophication in the downstream waterbody by developing or contributing to a Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP). The NARP requirements include:

1. **NARP Development & Submission**:
    - Submit the NARP to the Agency by December 31, 2023.
    - The NARP must be based on sound scientific rationale and supported by data.
    - The Permittee can develop the NARP independently or collaborate with a watershed group.
2. **Collaboration**:
    - The Permittee must work with watershed stakeholders to find cost-effective solutions.
    - If stakeholders do not cooperate, the Permittee must independently develop and submit a NARP.
3. **Target Levels & Strategies**:
    - The NARP must address phosphorus reductions and other measures to mitigate eutrophication.

    - It can adopt recommendations from the Nutrient Science Advisory Committee or develop site-specific targets.
    - The NARP may conclude phosphorus reductions are unnecessary if supported by data.
4. **Implementation Schedule**:
    - The NARP must include a schedule for implementing measures, with clear timelines.
5. **Water Quality Trading**:
    - The NARP may incorporate water quality trading, provided it does not violate water quality standards.
6. **Permit Modification**:
    - Within 90 days of completing the NARP, the Permittee must request a permit modification to include identified phosphorus reduction measures.
7. **Compliance**:
    - If no NARP is developed, the Agency will impose effluent limits to ensure compliance with water quality standards.
    - Limits will be determined based on existing data or on a case-by-case basis if a NARP is absent.

In response to the permit requirement, Wilmington STP submitted a NARP on December 29, 2023. The summary of the plan is given below.

Study Area

- The study area for the NARP was the Kankakee River watershed, from Forked Creek's confluence to the Illinois River confluence.
- The region had a mix of land use, including cropland, forest land and urban areas that were concentrated in cities, towns, large lakes.
- The population of Wilmington was 5,664 (2020), with an expected 25% increase by 2050.
- The Kankakee River has also been identified on Illinois EPA's 303(d) list of impaired waters, with impairments for fish consumption, primary contact, and public/food processing water supply due to pollutants including mercury, PCBs, aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, toxaphene, fecal coliform, and iron.
- A 7Q10 of 476 cfs was used for modeling eutrophication risk.

Eutrophication Factors

- The risk of eutrophication was assessed using the following:
    - Chlorophyll-a concentration (indicating algal growth).
    - pH levels.
    - Dissolved oxygen (DO) saturation.
    - Illinois EPA recognizes that in addition to point and nonpoint nutrient reductions, other measures such as dam removal, riparian buffers, stream restoration, and constructed wetlands may also be necessary to eliminate impairments.

Historical Application to Kankakee River

- Data from 2010 to 2016 was analyzed at multiple stations along the Kankakee River:
    - F-04 (12.1 miles upstream of the STP: %DO and pH were exceeded for 5 days.
    - F-16 (1.1 miles upstream of the STP): % DO and pH were exceeded for 10 days.
    - F-01 (3.6 miles downstream of the STP): % DO and pH were exceeded for 3 days.

- The findings suggested that the risk of eutrophication in the Kankakee River was generally low, but there were localized incidents where pH and DO saturation exceeded thresholds.

NARP Development

- **Data Collection:** Occurred during the 2023 water quality monitoring period
    - Parameters: Discrete – Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, CBOD, TKN, Total Phosphorus, DO, TSS, Sestonic Chlorophyll-a Continuous – DO, Temperature, pH, Turbidity, Specific conductivity

    - Locations: WL 1 (continuous) is 0.4 miles upstream; WL-2 (continuous), WL-3 (discrete), and WL-4 (continuous) are 2.5, 3.6, and 6.8 miles downstream, respectively.

Data Analysis:

Phosphorus and Chlorophyll-a Levels:

- **Upstream:** Total phosphorus and sestonic chlorophyll-a concentrations were higher compared to the first monitoring site downstream.
- **Downstream:** Total phosphorus instream concentrations increased from WL2 at approximately 0.04 mg/L to WL3 at approximately 0.07 mg/L to WL4 at approximately 0.09 mg/L. Sestonic chlorophyll-a was consistently highest at the furthest downstream monitoring site WL-4, though all measurements were below the risk of eutrophication criteria (0.026 mg/L). The concentrations observed at WL-4 may have been due to stagnant water or lower aeration and are unlikely to be the result of Wilmington STP activities.

Dissolved Oxygen Diurnal Patterns:

- **Upstream**: Larger daily variations in DO levels suggested the presence of photosynthetic activity (i.e., algae or aquatic plants) during daylight and respiration at night, both of which affected oxygen dynamics.

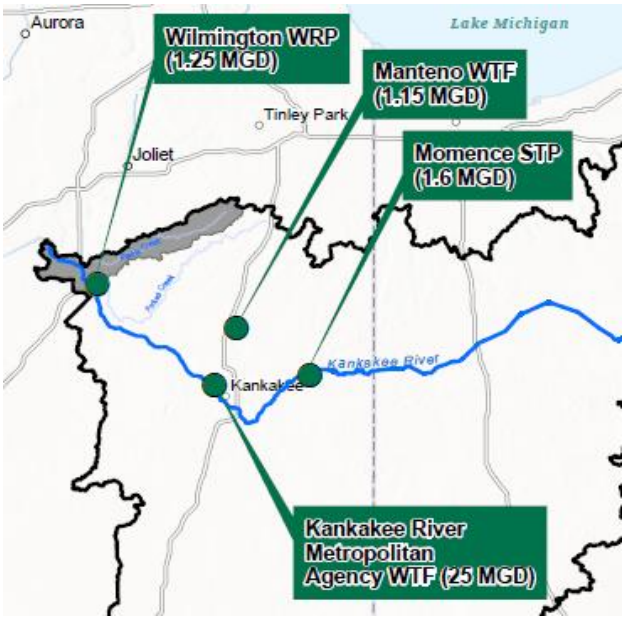
- **Downstream**: A lack of daily DO fluctuations and lower DO concentrations suggested more stagnant conditions.

- **Wilmington STP Conclusion on STP's Impact**: Wilmington STP did not appear to be causing increased total phosphorus concentrations downstream, which implied the treatment plant was not contributing to phosphorus pollution in the Kankakee River in a significant way.

Comparison with Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency Data (KRMA)

- KRMA had been measuring continuous data on temperature, pH, DO, chlorophyll-a, conductivity, and turbidity from October 2021 to October 2023 at Warner Bridge Road, upstream of the Wilmington STP.

    - **Eutrophication Risk in 2022**: Low DO levels and high pH levels.
    - **Comparison with 2023 Data**: The limited data agreed with this NARP's field data at the upstream WL-1 station, showing similar daily swings in dissolved oxygen saturation.
    - **Chlorophyll-a Data**: Increase in chlorophyll-a concentration from 2 µg/L in the 2022 to 71 µg/L in 2023. This suggested a marked rise in phytoplankton biomass.
    - **Impact on Downstream Water Quality**: The data suggested that unless water quality is improved at locations upstream of Wilmington STP, particularly at Warner Bridge Road, efforts to reduce eutrophication downstream of the Wilmington STP would likely have limited effectiveness.



Agency Conclusions

Wilmington's NARP outlines past and future action items to address the risk of eutrophication within the Kankakee River, including future effluent total phosphorus concentration limits of 0.5 mg/L for the Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency, stakeholder engagement, watershed collaboration, modeling, and monitoring.

Upstream of Wilmington's WWTP is Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency (KRMA) and Manteno. KRMA's 2017 BNR upgrade project resulted in a reduction of total phosphorus from the treatment plant by 79%. And Manteno is projected to reduce their total phosphorus effluent concentration by 73% (8,161 lbs/year) with future upgrades to meet an effluent concentration of 0.5 mg/L. A significant amount of the remaining instream total phosphorus load is contributed by non-point sources

Current instream monitoring data indicates a total phosphorus instream value ranging from 0.04 – 0.09 mg/L across 3 downstream sites. This value is within the range of the Illinois Nutrient Science Advisory Committee (NSAC) numeric criteria of 0.113 mg/L ,which ranges between 0.033 mg/L (lower 95% confidence limit) and 0.193 mg/L (upper 95% confidence limit).

Wilmington indicated point-source reductions below 0.5 mg/L are not necessary to address the risk of eutrophication. And it is recommended for Wilmington to consider total nitrogen reductions by continuing optimization efforts with their current BNR facility.

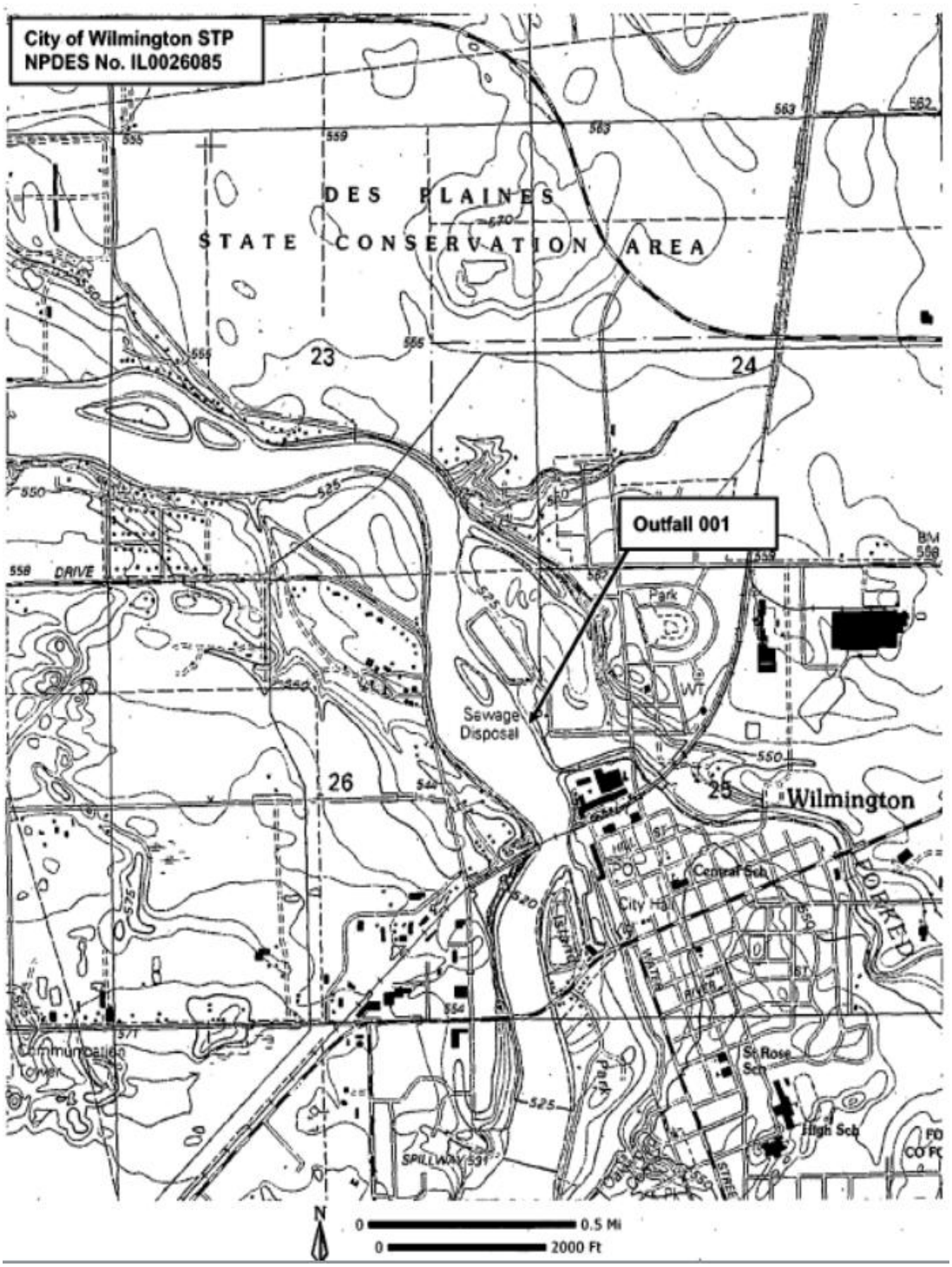
The instream total phosphorus geometric mean is 0.094 mg/L, which is within the NSAC's criteria. Illinois EPA monitoring data from 2020 through 2021, taken at downstream station F-01 on the Kankakee River, indicating there was a median chlorophyll a of 2.0 µg/L and 2 days (6 days sampled) with pH greater than 8.35 standard units and dissolved-oxygen saturation greater than 110%. Compared to previous risk of eutrophication date from 2010 through 2015, the exceedances of risk of eutrophication thresholds have gone down when compared to the 2020 and 2021 data. Also note – no risk of eutrophication thresholds were exceeded when analyzing data collected by Wilmington.

With the current instream geometric mean concentration of 0.094 mg/L, which is within range of the NSAC criteria, there is no justification to continue research to identify a lower instream target threshold nor to further characterize non-point source reductions. Based on the information provided in the NARP, the applicable requirements of a NARP were sufficiently met and the findings of the NARP shall be implemented. Through IEPA surface water monitoring and assessment program, if there is a future TP impairment, future DO impairment indicative of excess algae, or future violation of water quality standards due to nutrients by the effluent, there would be justification to continue research to identify an instream target threshold and further characterize non-point source reductions. It is recommended the permittee provide annual updates on NARP implementation – collaboration with KRMA and other nutrient sources within the watershed, informational meetings held, and feedback received, summary of monitoring program, and any overall revisions to the NARP.

Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS)

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, it has been determined that those Publicly Owned Treatment Works who are classified as a major discharger by USEPA, and with the type and variety of industries that discharge to the sewer system, have the potential to receive wastewater contaminated by PFAS. To help eliminate and/or control the amount of PFAS being discharged to the sewer system, the permittee will be required to monitor for PFAS compounds and to require Best Management Practices (BMPs) be developed by specific industrial facilities.

Monitoring will be done on the wastewater treatment plant's influent, effluent and biosolids. The permit will also require BMPs be developed for those industrial facilities who have been identified by USEPA as having the potential to use and/or discharge PFAS compounds. Monitoring for PFAS has been added to the effluent limitations, monitoring, and reporting page(s) for outfalls 001, and Special Conditions 19 and 20 have been added to the permit as well.


City of Wilmington STP
NPDES No. IL0026085
DES PLAINES
STATE CONSERVATION AREA
Outfall 001
Sewage Disposal
Wilmington
Central Sch
City Hall
St Rose Sch
High Sch
Park
SPILLWAY 531
23
24
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26
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0 0.5 Mi
0 2000 Ft

The discharge(s) from the facility is (are) proposed to be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 001 STP Outfall

Load limits computed based on a design average flow (DAF) of 1.25 MGD (design maximum flow (DMF) of 3.30 MGD).

From the effective date of this Permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the above discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)*			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L			
Parameter	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Regulation
$CBOD_5$ **	209 (550)	417 (1101)		20	40		35 IAC 304.120 40 CFR 133.102
Suspended Solids**	261 (688)	469 (1238)		25	45		35 IAC 304.120 40 CFR 133.102
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units						35 IAC 304.125
Fecal Coliform	Daily Maximum shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL (May through October)						35 IAC 304.121
Chlorine Residual						0.038	35 IAC 302.208
Ammonia Nitrogen: March	14 (36)	--	29 (77)	1.3	--	2.8	35 IAC 355 and 35 IAC 302
April-May/Sept.-Oct.	14 (36)	--	29 (77)	1.3	--	2.9	
June-August	8 (22)	20 (52)	30 (80)	0.8	1.9	2.9	
Nov.-Feb.	29 (77)	--	29 (77)	2.8	--	2.8	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	10 (28)			1.0			35 IAC 304.123
Total Nitrogen (as N)						Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
Dissolved Phosphorous						Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
Nitrate/Nitrite						Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)						Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
Dissolved Oxygen						Monitor Only	35 IAC 302.206
Alkalinity						Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
Temperature						Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS ***)							35 IAC 309.146

*Load Limits are calculated by using the formula: 8.34 x (Design Average and/or Maximum Flow in MGD) x (Applicable Concentration in mg/L). The 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent.
**BOD_5 and Suspended Solids (85% removal required): In accordance with 40 CFR 133, the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent.
*** PFAS are required to be sampled in the influent, effluent, and biosolids as a PFAS reduction initiative. Best Management Practices (BMP) shall be developed for certain targeted industrial facilities who discharge to this POTW.

Annual average is defined as the 12 month rolling average (calculated monthly).

This draft Permit also contains the following requirements as special conditions:

1. Reopening of this Permit to include different final effluent limitations.

2. Operation of the facility by or under the supervision of a certified operator.

3. Submission of the operational data in a specified form and at a required frequency at any time during the effective term of this Permit.

4. More frequent monitoring requirement without Public Notice.

5. Prohibition against causing or contributing to violations of water quality standards.

6. Recording the monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report Forms using one such form for each outfall each month and submitting the forms to IEPA each month.

7. The provisions of 40 CFR Section 122.41(m) & (n) incorporated herein by reference.

8. Effluent sampling point location.

9. Reopening of this Permit to include revised effluent limitations based on a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other water quality study.

10. Submission of annual fiscal data.

11. A requirement for biomonitoring of the effluent.

12. Submission of semi annual reports indicating the quantities of sludge generated and disposed.

13. Controlling the sources of infiltration and inflow into the sewer system.

14. Monitoring of the wastewater effluent for total nitrogen, dissolved phosphorus, nitrate/nitrite, total kjeldahl nitrogen, alkalinity, temperature and specific conductivity once a month.

15. Seasonal fecal coliform limits.

16. A requirement to monitor and a limit of 0.05 mg/L for residual chlorine when it is used.

17. Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan Requirements.

18. Monitoring for arsenic, barium, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, total chromium, copper, available cyanide, total cyanide, fluoride, dissolved iron, total iron, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, oil, phenols, selenium, silver and zinc is required to be conducted semi-annually beginning 3 months from the effective date.

19. PFAS Testing and Reporting.

20. PFAS Reduction Program.

21. Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) plan.

22. Submittal of Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan.

NPDES Permit No. IL0026085

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:

City of Wilmington
1165 South Water Street
Wilmington, Illinois 60481

Facility Name and Address:

City of Wilmington STP
601 East Kankakee River Drive
Wilmington, Illinois 60481
(Will County)

Receiving Waters: Kankakee River

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

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

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

DEL:LAT25100201

NPDES Permit No. IL0026085

Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 001 STP Outfall

Load limits computed based on a design average flow (DAF) of 1.25 MGD (design maximum flow (DMF) of 3.30 MGD).

From the effective date of this Permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the above discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)*			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L				
Parameter	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)							Continuous	
$CBOD_5$ ** ****	209 (550)	417 (1101)		20	40		3 Days/Week	Composite
Suspended Solids****	261 (688)	469 (1238)		25	45		3 Days/Week	Composite
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units						3 Days/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform***	Daily Maximum shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL (May through October)						3 Days/Week	Grab
								Grab
Chlorine Residual*****						0.038	*****	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen: March	14 (36)	--	29 (77)	1.3	--	2.8	3 Days/Week	Composite
April-May/Sept.-Oct	14 (36)	--	29 (77)	1.3	--	2.8	3 Days/Week	Composite
June-August	8 (22)	20 (52)	30 (80)	0.8	1.9	2.9	3 Days/Week	Composite
Nov.-Feb.	29 (77)	--	29 (77)	2.8	--	2.8	3 Days/Week	Composite
Total Phosphorus (as P)	10 (28)			1.0			3 Days/Week	Composite
Total Nitrogen (as N)						Monitor Only	1 Day/Month	Composite
Dissolved Phosphorus						Monitor Only	1 Day/Month	Composite
Nitrate/Nitrite						Monitor Only	1 Day/Month	Composite
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)						Monitor Only	1 Day/Month	Composite
Dissolved Oxygen						Monitor Only	1 Day/Month	Grab
Alkalinity						Monitor Only	1 Day/Month	Grab
Temperature						Monitor Only	1 Day/Month	Grab
PFAS ******			******			******	******	******
PFAS Sum******			******			******	******	******

NPDES Permit No. IL0026085

Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 001 STP Outfall (Continued)

Load limits based on design maximum flow shall apply only when flow exceeds design average flow.
**Carbonaceous BOD_5 ($CBOD_5$) testing shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136.
***See Special Condition 15.
****BOD_5 and Suspended Solids (85% removal required): In accordance with 40 CFR 133, the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. The percent removal need not be reported to the IEPA on DMRs but influent and effluent data must be available, as required elsewhere in this Permit, for IEPA inspection and review. For measuring compliance with this requirement, 5 mg/L shall be added to the effluent $CBOD_5$ concentration to determine the effluent BOD_5 concentration. Percent removal is a percentage expression of the removal efficiency across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of the raw wastewater influent concentrations to the facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.
*****See Special Condition 16
******See Special Condition 19
Flow shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as monthly average and daily maximum.
Fecal Coliform shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.
pH shall be reported on the DMR as minimum and maximum value.
Dissolved oxygen shall be reported on the DMR as a minimum value.
Total Phosphorus shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average value.
Total Nitrogen shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value. Total Nitrogen is the sum total of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Nitrate and Nitrite.

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Influent Monitoring, and Reporting

The influent to the plant shall be monitored as follows:

Parameter	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	Continuous	
BOD_5	3 Days/Week	Composite
Suspended Solids	3 Days/Week	Composite
Total Phosphorous (as P)	3 Days/Week	Composite
PFAS*	*	*
PFAS Sum*	*	*

Influent samples shall be taken at a point representative of the influent.

Flow (MGD) shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as monthly average and daily maximum.

BOD_5 and Suspended Solids shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average concentration.

Total Phosphorus shall be reported on the DMR a monthly average and daily maximum value.

* See Special Condition 19

Biosolids Monitoring, and Reporting

Biosolids shall be monitored as follows:

Parameter	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
PFAS*	*	*
PFAS Sum*	*	*

* See Special Condition 19

NPDES Permit No. IL0026085

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. This Permit may be modified to include different final effluent limitations or requirements which are consistent with applicable laws, regulations, or judicial orders. The IEPA will public notice the permit modification.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2. The use or operation of this facility shall be by or under the supervision of a Certified Class 1 operator.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. The IEPA may request in writing submittal of operational information in a specified form and at a required frequency at any time during the effective period of this Permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. The IEPA may request more frequent monitoring by permit modification pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.63 and Without Public Notice.

SPECIAL CONDITION 5. 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 6. The Permittee shall record monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) electronic forms using one such form for each outfall each month.

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

The Permittee is required to submit electronic DMRs (NetDMRs) instead of mailing paper DMRs to the IEPA unless a waiver has been granted by the Agency. More information, including registration information for the NetDMR program, can be obtained on the IEPA website:

https:www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/surface-water/netdmr/pages/quick-answer-guide.aspx.

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

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

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Attention: Compliance Assurance Section
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. The provisions of 40 CFR Section 122.41(m) & (n) are applicable and are hereby incorporated by reference.

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. 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 9. This Permit may be modified to include alternative or additional final effluent limitations pursuant to an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Study or upon completion of an alternate water quality study.

SPECIAL CONDITION 10. During January of each year the Permittee shall submit annual fiscal data regarding sewerage system operations to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency/Division of Water Pollution Control/Compliance Assurance Section. The Permittee may use any fiscal year period provided the period ends within twelve (12) months of the submission date.

Submission shall be on forms provided by IEPA titled “Fiscal Report Form For NPDES Permittees”.

SPECIAL CONDITION 11. The Permittee shall conduct biomonitoring of the effluent from Discharge Number(s) 001.

Biomonitoring

A. Acute Toxicity - Standard definitive acute toxicity tests shall be run on at least two trophic levels of aquatic species (fish, invertebrate) representative of the aquatic community of the receiving stream. Testing must be consistent with Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (Fifth Edition) EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002, and Whole Effluent Toxicity Methods Errata Sheet EPA/821-R-02-012-ES, December 2016. Unless substitute tests are pre-approved; the

following tests are required:

1. Fish 96-hour static LC_{50} Bioassay using fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*).
2. Invertebrate 48-hour static LC_{50} Bioassay using *Ceriodaphnia*.

B. Testing Frequency - The above tests shall be conducted using 24-hour composite samples unless otherwise authorized by the IEPA. Sample collection and testing must be conducted in the 18th, 15th, 12th, and 9th month prior to the expiration date of this Permit. When possible, bioassay sample collection should coincide with sample collection for metals analysis or other parameters that may contribute to effluent toxicity.

C. Reporting - Results shall be reported according to EPA/821-R-02-012, Section 12, Report Preparation, and shall be emailed to EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@Illinois.gov with "IL0030970 Special Condition 13" as the subject of the email within one week of receipt from the laboratory. Reports are due to the IEPA no later than the 16th, 13th, 10th, and 7th month prior to the expiration date of this Permit.

D. Toxicity – Should a bioassay result in toxicity to >20% of organisms tested in the 100% effluent treatment, the IEPA may require, upon notification, six (6) additional rounds of monthly testing on the affected organism(s) to be initiated within 30 days of the toxic bioassay. Results shall be submitted to IEPA within one (1) week of becoming available to the Permittee. Should any of the additional bioassays result in toxicity to ≥ 50% of organisms tested in the 100% effluent treatments, the Permittee must contact the IEPA within one (1) day of the results becoming available to the Permittee and begin the toxicity identification and reduction evaluation process as outlined below.

E. Toxicity Identification and Reduction Evaluation - Should any of the additional bioassays result in toxicity to ≥50% of organisms tested in the 100% effluent treatment, the Permittee must contact the IEPA within one (1) day of the results becoming available to the Permittee and begin the toxicity identification evaluation process in accordance with Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, EPA/600/6-91/003. The IEPA may also require, upon notification, that the Permittee prepare a plan for toxicity reduction evaluation to be developed in accordance with Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/833B-99/002, which shall include an evaluation to determine which chemicals have a potential for being discharged in the plant wastewater, a monitoring program to determine their presence or absence and to identify other compounds which are not being removed by treatment, and other measures as appropriate. The Permittee shall submit to the IEPA its plan for toxicity reduction evaluation within ninety (90) days following notification by the IEPA. The Permittee shall implement the plan within ninety (90) days or other such date as contained in a notification letter received from the IEPA.

The IEPA may modify this Permit during its term to incorporate additional requirements or limitations based on the results of the biomonitoring. In addition, after review of the monitoring results, the IEPA may modify this Permit to include numerical limitations for specific toxic pollutants. Modifications under this condition shall follow public notice and opportunity for hearing.

SPECIAL CONDITION 12. For the duration of this Permit, the Permittee shall determine the quantity of sludge produced by the treatment facility in dry tons or gallons with average percent total solids analysis. The Permittee shall maintain adequate records of the quantities of sludge produced and have said records available for U.S. EPA and IEPA inspection. The Permittee shall submit to the IEPA, at a minimum, a semi-annual summary report of the quantities of sludge generated and disposed of, in units of dry tons or gallons (average total percent solids) by different disposal methods including but not limited to application on farmland, application on reclamation land, landfilling, public distribution, dedicated land disposal, sod farms, storage lagoons or any other specified disposal method. Said reports shall be submitted to the IEPA by January 31 and July 31 of each year reporting the preceding January thru June and July thru December interval of sludge disposal operations.

Duty to Mitigate. The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any sludge use or disposal in violation of this Permit.

Sludge monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Permit.

Planned Changes. The Permittee shall give notice to the IEPA on the semi-annual report of any changes in sludge use and disposal.

The Permittee shall retain records of all sludge monitoring, and reports required by the Sludge Permit as referenced in Standard Condition 25 for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of this Permit.

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit or the Sludge Permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the reporting of data submitted to the IEPA.

The Permittee shall comply with existing federal regulations governing sewage sludge use or disposal and shall comply with all existing applicable regulations in any jurisdiction in which the sewage sludge is actually used or disposed.

The Permittee shall comply with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish the standards for sewage sludge use or disposal even if the permit has not been modified to incorporate the requirement.

The Permittee shall ensure that the applicable requirements in 40 CFR Part 503 are met when the sewage sludge is applied to the land, placed on a surface disposal site, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator.

Monitoring reports for sludge shall be reported on the form titled "Sludge Management Reports" to the following address:

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

SPECIAL CONDITION 13. Consistent with permit modification procedures in 40 CFR 122.62 and 63, this Permit may be modified to include requirements for the Permittee on a continuing basis to evaluate and detail its efforts to effectively control sources of infiltration and inflow into the sewer system and to submit reports to the IEPA if necessary.

SPECIAL CONDITION 14. The Permittee shall monitor the wastewater effluent for Total Phosphorus, Dissolved Phosphorus, Nitrate/Nitrite, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Ammonia, Total Nitrogen (calculated), Alkalinity and Temperature at least once a month beginning on the effective date of this permit. The Permittee shall monitor the wastewater influent for Total Phosphorus at least 3 days/week. The results shall be submitted on electronic Discharge Monitoring Report Forms (NetDMRs) to IEPA unless otherwise specified by the IEPA.

SPECIAL CONDITION 15. Fecal Coliform limits for Discharge Number 001 are effective May thru October. Sampling of Fecal Coliform is only required during this time period.

The total residual chlorine limit is applicable at all times. If the Permittee is chlorinating for any purpose during the months of November through April, sampling is required on a daily grab basis. Sampling frequency for the months of May through October shall be as indicated on effluent limitations, monitoring and reporting page of this Permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 16. For Discharge No. 001, any use of chlorine to control slime growths, odors or as an operational control, etc. shall not exceed the limit of 0.038 mg/L (daily maximum) total residual chlorine in the effluent. Sampling is required on a daily grab basis during the chlorination process. Reporting shall be submitted on the DMR's on a monthly basis.

SPECIAL CONDITION 17.

1. The Agency previously determined that the Permittee's treatment plant effluent is located upstream of a waterbody or stream segment that has been determined to be at risk of eutrophication. This determination was made upon reviewing available information concerning the characteristics of the relevant waterbody/segment. The Permittee was required to develop a Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP) to address the risk of eutrophication and in response submitted a NARP on December 29, 2023. If information becomes available indicating that additional effluent limitations or conditions may be necessary to protect against eutrophication or other use impairments in the receiving waters, the Agency may revise this permit through modification or at renewal, consistent with applicable procedures for public notice and hearing. Upon receiving such notification, the Permittee shall participate in the development and implementation of a revise NARP.

2. Public Information Meeting

    a. The NARP findings previously submitted shall be presented to the general public at a public information meeting conducted by the Permittee within 9 months of the effective date of this Permit. The Permittee shall submit documentation that the NARP complies with the requirements of this Permit and that the public information meeting was held. Such documentation shall be submitted to the Agency within twelve (12) months of the effective date of this Permit and shall include a summary of all significant issues raised by the public, the Permittee's response to each issue, and any subsequent revisions made to the NARP, if any. Following the public meeting, the Permittee shall continue to implement the NARP and make any necessary revisions to address issues raised by the public.

3. Annual Progress Reports

    a. Annual progress reports on the implementation and any revisions of the NARP shall be submitted electronically to EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@illinois.gov with "Permit Number Special Condition 17" as the subject of the email and posted to the Permittee's website (if available) by December 31 of each year. The report shall include a summary of the previous year's progress as well as expected action items in the year to come, including but not limited to (if applicable) NARP

implementation – collaboration with KRMA and other nutrient sources within the watershed, informational meetings held and feedback received, summary of monitoring program, and any overall revisions to the NARP.

4. Summary of NARP Compliance Dates

Progress reports	Annually by December 31st each year
Conduct NARP Public Information Meeting	9 months from the effective date of this permit
Submit NARP Public Information Meeting Summary	12 months from the effective date of this permit

REPORTING

For each item listed above, the Permittee's annual progress report shall include: a) the date the item was completed, or b) that the item was not completed, the reasons for non-completion and the anticipated completion date to the Agency Compliance Section. Separate notification to the Agency, for each item listed above, is not required to be submitted by the completion date.

5. Reopening and Modifying this Permit

a. The Agency may initiate a modification for this Permit at any time to include requirements and compliance dates which have been submitted in writing by the Permittee, or other requirements and dates which are necessary to carry out the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, or regulations promulgated under those Acts. Public Notice of such modifications and opportunity for public hearing shall be provided.
b. If information becomes available indicating that additional effluent limitations or conditions may be necessary to protect against eutrophication or other use impairments in the receiving waters, the Agency may revise this permit through modification or at renewal, the Agency will notify the Permittee in writing or through future permit renewals. Upon receiving such notification, the Permittee shall develop and implement a revised NARP for assuring that discharges from this Permit comply with the schedule for implementation of the measures.

SPECIAL CONDITION 18. The Permittee shall conduct semi-annual monitoring of the effluent and report concentrations (in mg/L) of the following listed parameters. Monitoring shall begin three (3) months from the effective date of this permit. The sample shall be a 24-hour effluent composite except as otherwise provided below and the results shall be submitted on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) electronic forms, unless otherwise specified by the IEPA. The parameters to be sampled and the minimum reporting limits to be attained are as follows:

STORET CODE	PARAMETER	Minimum reporting limit
01002	Arsenic	0.05 mg/L
01007	Barium	0.5 mg/L
01027	Cadmium	0.001 mg/L
01032	Chromium (hexavalent) (grab)	0.01 mg/L
01034	Chromium (total)	0.05 mg/L
01042	Copper	0.005 mg/L
00720	Cyanide (total) (grab)***	5.0 µg/L
00722	Cyanide (grab) (available**** or amenable to chlorination)***	5.0 µg/L
00951	Fluoride	0.1 mg/L
01045	Iron (total)	0.5 mg/L
01046	Iron (Dissolved)	0.5 mg/L
01051	Lead	0.05 mg/L
01055	Manganese	0.5 mg/L
71900	Mercury (grab)**	1.0 ng/L*
01067	Nickel	0.005 mg/L
00556	Oil (hexane soluble or equivalent) (Grab Sample only)	5.0 mg/L
32730	Phenols (grab)	0.005 mg/L
01147	Selenium	0.005 mg/L
01077	Silver (total)	0.003 mg/L
01092	Zinc	0.025 mg/L

The minimum reporting limit for each parameter is specified by Illinois EPA as the regulatory authority.

The minimum reporting limit for each parameter shall be greater than or equal to the lowest calibration standard and within the acceptable calibration range of the instrument.

The minimum reporting limit is the value below which data are to be reported as non-detects.

The statistically-derived laboratory method detection limit for each parameter shall be less than the minimum reporting limit required for that parameter.

All sample containers, chemical and thermal preservation, holding times, analyses, method detection limit determinations and quality assurance/quality control requirements shall be in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.

Unless otherwise indicated, concentrations refer to the total amount of the constituent present in all phases, whether solid, suspended or dissolved, elemental or combined, including all oxidation states.

*1.0 ng/L = 1 part per trillion.
**Utilize USEPA Method 1631E and the digestion procedure described in Section 11.1.1.2 of 1631E.
***Analysis for cyanide (available or amenable to chlorination) is only required if cyanide (total) is detected at or above the minimum reporting limit.
****USEPA Method OIA-1677 or Standard Method SM 4500-CN G.

The Permittee shall sample and analyze the effluent for the pollutants identified in 40 CFR Appendix J, Table 2. Provide data from a minimum of 3 samples taken within four and one-half years prior to the expiration of this Permit. Samples must be representative of the seasonal variation in the discharge. All samples must be collected and analyzed in accordance with analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136. Sample results shall be submitted with the application for renewal of this Permit.

The Permittee must provide notice of any new introduction of pollutants from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act as if it were directly discharging these pollutants and any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced by a source introducing pollutants at the time of issuance of this Permit. The notice must include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced and any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of the effluent to be discharged.

The Permittee shall provide a report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment activities and an updated listing of the Permittee's significant industrial users. The list should specify which categorical pretreatment standards, if any, are applicable to each Industrial User. Permittees who operate multiple plants may provide a single report. Such report shall be submitted within six (6) months of the effective date of this Permit to the following addresses:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
77 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Attention: Water Assurance Branch Enforcement and Compliance

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Attention: Compliance Assurance Section
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 19.

1. PFAS Sample Frequency and Type of Sample.

Sampling Point	**Sample Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Report****
Effluent	Quarterly*	Grab***	ng/L
Influent	Quarterly*	Grab***	ng/L
Biosolids	Semiannually**	Grab	ng/g

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

December) must be reported on the February NetDMR.

** Semiannually sampling – Testing done during the first half of each year (January through June) must be reported on the August NetDMR and sampling taken during the second half of each year (July through December) must be reported on the February NetDMR.

*** If the permittee prefers to collect composite samples instead grab samples, the permittee will be required to seek approval through the permit modification process. All samples shall be collected during dry weather flow, during normal business hours.

**** The Minimum Level (ML) of quantification established for PFAS by the laboratory, when using the approved analytical method, shall be submitted with the test results each reporting period on the NetDMR.

2. Influent and effluent test results must be reported in nanograms per liter (ng/L) as a daily maximum concentration. Biosolids test results must be reported in nanograms per gram (ng/g) as a daily maximum.

3. USEPA Method 1633A - Analysis of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Aqueous, Solid, Biosolids, and Tissue Samples by LC-MS/MS (finalized December 2024) is to be used when testing for PFAS. When PFAS analytical methods are promulgated through rulemaking and incorporated into 40 CFR Part 136, the permittee shall follow the approved methods.

4. When testing for PFAS the laboratory shall determine their limit of quantitation (LOQ) for each analyte in accordance with the test method identified in Part 3 of this Special Condition. The LOQ is synonymous with Minimum Level (ML) and Reporting Limit. The laboratory LOQs (Minimum Levels) must not exceed the upper limit of the aqueous and biosolids ranges listed in the table in Part 7 of this Special Condition.

5. In addition to the testing and reporting requirements for the individual PFAS analytes listed on Part 7 of this Special Condition the permittee shall report the PFAS Sum. For purposes of this permit the PFAS Sum is the arithmetic summation of the individual analytes listed in Part 7 that are associated with a particular sampling event and location. Results must be submitted on the Net DMRs along with the individual test results.

   Test results for individual analytes which are below the ML as described in Parts 1 and 4 of this Special Condition should be assigned a value of zero (0) when calculating the PFAS Sum.

6. If sample results for PFAS are consistently below the minimum level (ML) of quantification for two consecutive years using USEPA Method 1633A or methods approved under 40 CFR 136, once finalized, the permittee may request a reevaluation of the testing requirements. Documentation supporting the request for a reduction in monitoring for PFAS must be made by the permittee as a permit modification request.

7. Specific PFAS constituents that must be tested for, and reported on, are listed in the following table:

Target Analyte Name	Abbreviation	CASRN Number	STORET	Minimum Level (ML)	
				Aqueous (ng/L)	Biosolids (ng/g)
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids					
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	375-22-4	51522	4 – 16	6.4 – 16
Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3	51623	2 – 8	3.2 – 8
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4	51624	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9	51625	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1	51521	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1	51626	1 – 4	1.6 – 13

Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2	51627	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2058-94-8	51628	1 – 4	1.6 – 5
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	307-55-1	51629	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	72629-94-8	51630	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeDA	376-06-7	51631	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids					
Acid Form					
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	375-73-5	52602	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	PFPeS	2706-91-4	52610	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4	52605	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	375-92-8	52604	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1	52606	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	PFNS	68259-12-1	52611	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3	52603	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid	PFDoS	79780-39-5	52632	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids					
1H,1H,2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	4:2 FTS	757124-72-4	52607	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
1H,1H, 2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	6:2 FTS	27619-97-2	52608	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
1H,1H, 2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	8:2 FTS	39108-34-4	52609	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
Perfluorooctane sulfonamides					
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	PFOSA	754-91-6	51525	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NMeFOSA	31506-32-8	52641	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NEtFOSA	4151-50-2	52642	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids					
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2355-31-9	51644	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2991-50-6	51643	1-4	1.6 – 4

Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanols					
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NMeFOSE	24448-09-7	51642	10 – 40	16 – 40
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NEtFOSE	1691-99-2	51641	10 – 40	16 – 40
Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids					
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6	52612	2 – 8	6.4 – 16
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	919005-14-4	52636	2 – 8	6.4 – 15
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	PFMPA	377-73-1	PF002	4 – 16	3.2 – 8
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	PFMBA	863090-89-5	PF006	4 – 15	3.2 – 8
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	NFDHA	151772-58-6	52626	2 – 7	3.2 – 8
Ether sulfonic acids					
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1- sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	756426-58-1	PF003	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1- sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	763051-92-9	PF004	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	PFEESA	113507-82-7	52629	2 – 8	3.2 – 7
Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids					
3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid	3:3 FTCA	356-02-5	PF001	5 – 20	8 – 50
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic acid	5:3 FTCA	914637-49-3	PF007	25 – 100	40 – 100
3-Perfluoroheptyl propanoic acid	7:3 FTCA	812-70-4	PF005	25 – 100	40 – 100

SPECIAL CONDITION 20.

1) PFAS Inventory:

a) The Permittee shall develop an inventory of those facilities which may have the potential to contribute or discharge PFAS into the sanitary sewer system. At a minimum, facilities which fall under one or more of the following SIC (NAICS) codes must be considered for inclusion in this inventory:

1020 (212230), 1041 (212221), 1094 (212291), 1311 (211120), 2221 (313210) , 2262 (313310), 2273 (314110), 2295 (313320), 2297 (313230), 2299 (313110), 2385 (314999), 2392 (314999), 2394 (314910), 2621 (322121), 2656 (322219), 2671 (322220), 2672 (322220), 2673 (322220), 2752 (323111), 2796 (323120), 2813 (325120), 2819 (211130, 325130, 325180), 2821 (325211), 2822 (325212), 2824 (325220), 2841 (325611), 2842 (325612), 2843 (325613), 2844 (325611), 2851 (325510), 2869 (325110, 325193, 325199), 2899 (325199, 325510, 325998), 2911 (324110), 2992 (324191), 3011 (326211), 3081 (326113), 3082 (326121), 3083 (326130), 3089 (326121), 3111 (316110), 3231 (323215, 327310), 3471 (332813), 3479 (332812), 3497 (332999), 3577 (334418),

3589 (333318), 3629 (335999), 3643 (335931), 3651 (334310), 3663 (334220), 3672 (334412), 3674 (334413), 3679 (334419), 3841 (333249), 3861 (333316), 4581 (488119), 4953 (562211, 562212, 562213, 562219), 5169 (424690), 5719 (442291), 7217 (561740), 7641 (811420), 9711 (928110).

b) Examples of other activities that may not have specific SIC codes, but have the potential to contribute or discharge PFAS into the sewer system, and therefore must also be included when developing the inventory list are:

i) Waste Management: RCRA Subtitle C Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (RCRA Part B permit holders; not defined by NAICS code).

ii) Firefighting training facilities.

iii) Airports (Part139).

iv) Any other activities that the permittee determines are known or expected sources of PFAS.

c) The following information must be included for each facility that is included in the inventory:

i) The facility name and address,

ii) List of SIC code(s,) or other reasons, which require the facility to be placed on the inventory list,

iii) Identification of wastewater discharges from the industrial facility which may have the potential to contribute or discharge PFAS into the sanitary sewer system,

iv) Actual or estimated monthly average flow rate in gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater being discharged to the sanitary sewer system by the facility for the previous year.

d) The Permittee must submit an initial inventory report within 12 months of the permit effective date. Subsequent annual updated reports of the inventory list will be due 12 months from the previous report due date for the term of the permit.

Information on the initial and subsequent updated inventory reports must include:

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

ii) The name and address of each facility on the inventory list,

iii) List of SIC code(s), or other reasons, for each facility which resulted in the facility to be placed on the inventory list,

iv) Identification of wastewater discharges at each facility which may have the potential to contribute or discharge PFAS into the sanitary sewer system,

v) Actual or estimated monthly average flow rate in gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater being discharged to the sewer system during the previous year for each facility on the inventory list.

Annual updated reports should identify only those sites currently discharging wastewater to the sanitary sewer.

2) PFAS Reduction Initiative:

a) Within 24 months from the effective date of the permit the Permittee shall develop and implement a PFAS reduction initiative. The reduction initiative must include PFAS loading reduction plans for facilities identified in the inventory under paragraph 1) of this Special Condition.

b) The PFAS loading reduction plans referred to above must include, for facilities identified in the inventory, the following Best Management Practices (BMPs):

i) Evaluation of the potential for the facility to use products containing PFAS or have knowledge or suspect wastewater being discharged to the sewer system 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) PFAS loading reduction plans must be reevaluated and updated on an annual basis. The updated plans must identify any changes made since the previous plan was submitted.

d) The Permittee is required to submit a PFAS reduction report annually to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses identified under paragraph 3) of this Special Condition with the first report due 36 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 name and address for each facility on the most current inventory list,

iii) The current PFAS loading reduction plans for each facility on the PFAS inventory list. Updated plans should include all changes made since the previous plan was submitted.

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

a) EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@Illinois.gov

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

SPECIAL CONDITION 21. The Permittee shall work towards the goals of achieving no discharges from sanitary sewer overflows or basement back-ups and ensuring that overflows or back-ups, when they do occur do not cause or contribute to violations of applicable standards or cause impairment in any adjacent receiving water. Overflows from sanitary sewers are expressly prohibited by this permit and by Ill. Adm. Code 306.304. As part of the process to ultimately achieve compliance through the elimination of and mitigating the adverse impacts of any such overflows if they do occur, the Permittee shall (A) identify and report to IEPA all SSOs that do occur, and (B) develop, implement and submit to the IEPA a Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) plan which includes an Asset Management strategy within twenty-four (24) months of the effective date of this Permit or review and revise any existing plan accordingly. The Permittee shall modify the Plan to incorporate any comments that it receives from IEPA and shall implement the modified plan as soon as possible. The Permittee should work as appropriate, in consultation with affected authorities at the local, county, and/or state level to develop the plan components involving third party notification of overflow events. The Permittee may be required to construct additional sewage transport and/or treatment facilities in future permits or other enforceable documents should the implemented CMOM plan indicate that the Permittee's facilities are not capable of conveying and treating the flow for which they are designed.

The CMOM plan shall include the following elements:

A. Measures and Activities:

1. A complete map and system inventory for the collection system owned and operated by the Permittee;
2. Organizational structure; budgeting; training of personnel; legal authorities; schedules for maintenance, sewer system cleaning, and preventative rehabilitation; checklists, and mechanisms to ensure that preventative maintenance is performed on equipment owned and operated by the Permittee;
3. Documentation of unplanned maintenance;

4. An assessment of the capacity of the collection and treatment system owned and operated by the Permittee at critical junctions and immediately upstream of locations where overflows and backups occur or are likely to occur; use flow monitoring and/or sewer hydraulic modeling, as necessary;
5. Identification and prioritization of structural deficiencies in the system owned and operated by the Permittee. Include preventative maintenance programs to prevent and/or eliminate collection system blockages from roots or grease, and prevent corrosion or negative effects of hydrogen sulfide which may be generated within collection system;
6. Operational control, including documented system control procedures, scheduled inspections and testing, list of scheduled frequency of cleaning (and televising as necessary) of sewers;
7. The Permittee shall develop and implement an Asset Management strategy to ensure the long-term sustainability of the collection system. Asset Management shall be used to assist the Permittee in making decisions on when it is most appropriate to repair, replace or rehabilitate particular assets and develop long-term funding strategies; and
8. Asset Management shall include but is not limited to the following elements:
    a. Asset Inventory and State of the Asset;
    b. Level of Service;
    c. Critical Asset Identification;
    d. Life Cycle Cost; and
    e. Long-Term Funding Strategy.

B. Design and Performance Provisions:

1. Monitor the effectiveness of CMOM;
2. Upgrade the elements of the CMOM plan as necessary; and
3. Maintain a summary of CMOM activities.

C. Overflow Response Plan:

1. Know where overflows and back-ups within the facilities owned and operated by the Permittee occur;
2. Respond to each overflow or back-up to determine additional actions such as clean up; and
3. Locations where basement back-ups and/or sanitary sewer overflows occur shall be evaluated as soon as practicable for excessive inflow/infiltration, obstructions or other causes of overflows or back-ups as set forth in the System Evaluation Plan.
4. Identify the root cause of the overflow or basement backup, and document to files;
5. Identify actions or remediation efforts to reduce risk of reoccurrence of these overflows or basement backups in the future, and document to files.

D. System Evaluation Plan:

1. Summary of existing SSO and Excessive I/I areas in the system and sources of contribution;
2. Evaluate plans to reduce I/I and eliminate SSOs;
3. Evaluate the effectiveness and performance in efforts to reduce excessive I/I in the collection system;
4. Special provisions for Pump Stations and force mains and other unique system components; and
5. Construction plans and schedules for correction.

E. Reporting and Monitoring Requirements:

1. Program for SSO detection and reporting; and
2. Program for tracking and reporting basement back-ups, including general public complaints.

F. Third Party Notice Plan:

1. Describes how, under various overflow scenarios, the public, as well as other entities, would be notified of overflows within the Permittee's system that may endanger public health, safety or welfare;
2. Identifies overflows within the Permittee's system that would be reported, giving consideration to various types of events including events with potential widespread impacts;
3. Identifies who shall receive the notification;
4. Identifies the specific information that would be reported including actions that will be taken to respond to the overflow;
5. Includes a description of the lines of communication; and
6. Includes the identities and contact information of responsible POTW officials and local, county, and/or state level officials.

For additional information concerning USEPA CMOM guidance and Asset Management please refer to the following web site addresses. http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cmom_guide_for_collection_systems.pdf and
http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/wastewater/upload/guide_smallsystems_assetmanagement_bestpratices.pdf

SPECIAL CONDITION 22. The Permittee shall develop and submit to the Agency a Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan within 18 months of the effective date of this permit. The plan shall include a schedule for the implementation of these optimization measures. Annual progress reports on the optimization of the existing treatment facilities shall be submitted to the Agency by March 31 of each year beginning 12 months from effective date of the permit. In developing the plan, the Permittee shall evaluate a range of measures for reducing phosphorus discharges from the treatment plant, including possible source reduction measures, operational improvements, and minor facility modifications that will optimize reductions in phosphorus discharges from the wastewater treatment facility. The Permittee's evaluation shall include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of the following optimization measures:

A. WWTF influent reduction measures.
    1. Evaluate the phosphorus reduction potential of users.
    2. Determine which sources have the greatest opportunity for reducing phosphorus (i.e., industrial, commercial, institutional, municipal and others).
        a. Determine whether known sources (i.e., restaurant and food preparation) can adopt phosphorus minimization and water conservation plans.
        b. Evaluate implementation of local limits on influent sources of excessive phosphorus.

B. WWTF effluent reduction measures.
    1. Reduce phosphorus discharges by optimizing existing treatment processes.
        a. Adjust the solids retention time for either nitrification, denitrification, or biological phosphorus removal.
        b. Adjust aeration rates to reduce dissolved oxygen and promote simultaneous nitrification-denitrification.
        c. Add baffles to existing units to improve microorganism conditions by creating divided anaerobic, anoxic, and aerobic zones.
        d. Change aeration settings in plug flow basins by turning off air or mixers at the inlet side of the basin system.
        e. Minimize impact on recycle streams by improving aeration within holding tanks.
        f. Reconfigure flow through existing basins to enhance biological nutrient removal.
        g. Increase volatile fatty acids for biological phosphorus removal.