NPDES Permit No. IL0021784

Notice No. CWB:24100201

Public Notice Beginning Date: January 21, 2026

Public Notice Ending Date: February 20, 2026

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:

Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency
1600 West Brookmont Blvd.
Kankakee, Illinois 60901

Name and Address of Facility:

Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency STP
1600 West Brookmont Blvd.
Kankakee, Illinois 60901
(Kankakee 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 Corey Branson at 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 and industrial wastewater for Kankakee, Bradley, Bourbonnais and Aroma Park.

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 451 cfs.

Discharge number 003 is the discharge from the flow equalization basin to a channel immediately tributary to the Kankakee River. Excess flow is diverted to this flow equalization basin when the main plant exceeds 45 million gallons per day.

The design average flow (DAF) for the facility is 25.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and the design maximum flow (DMF) for the facility is 45.0 MGD. Treatment consists of screening, grit removal, flow equalization, excess flow treatment, activated sludge, settling, chlorine disinfection, dechlorination, anaerobic digestion, belt filtration, and flotation thickening.

Prior to issuance of Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency's (KRMA) permit issued on February 19, 2020, the Illinois EPA 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 20 of KRMA's previously issued permit required KRMA 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 Illinois EPA 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 Illinois EPA 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, the KRMA submitted a NARP on December 28, 2023. The summary of the plan is given below.

The Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP) submitted by the Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency (KRMA) is intended to address the risk of eutrophication. KRMA operates a 25.0 million gallons per day (mgd) activated sludge wastewater treatment plant located at 1600 West Brookmont Blvd, Kankakee, Kankakee County. Serving a population of approximately 65,000 residents, including the City of Kankakee (23,922), the Village of Bradley (15,039), and the Village of Bourbonnais (18,854). The Kankakee River is not listed as impaired for total phosphorus or dissolved oxygen (DO), however the river is at a risk of eutrophication downstream of the wastewater treatment plant, prompting the development of the NARP. KRMA implemented a $65 million facility upgrade in 2017, incorporating biological nutrient removal (BNR) technology that achieved a 79% reduction in total phosphorus discharges.

Impairments or Risk of Eutrophication Factors Identified

- **Reason NARP was performed:** To address the risk of eutrophication in the Kankakee River.
- **Existing and Potential Causes and Sources:**
  - KRMA discharges to Segment F-12 of the Kankakee River. Downstream segments (F-04, F-16, and F-01) are not listed on the 2022 303d list as impaired for DO or total phosphorus.
  - The NARP was triggered by IEPA's risk of eutrophication assessment.
- **Modeling Endpoints:**
  - If NSAC recommendations were implemented, KRMA's sampling data suggests compliance, as the geometric mean of total phosphorus data downstream of KRMA (0.094 mg/L) is below NSAC's 0.1 mg/L recommendation.
- **Existing Annual Load:**
  - One-half of the watershed's area and total phosphorus load originates in Indiana.
  - The 2012 USGS Sparrow Model for Illinois (KRMA NARP Area): 687,351 lbs./year.
    - WWTPs: 135,296 lbs./year
    - Farm: 343,385 lbs./year
    - Manure: 10,246 lbs./year
    - Natural Sources: 151,473 lbs./year
    - Urban: 46,951 lbs./year
- **Future Phosphorus Reductions:**
  - KRMA's effluent total phosphorus has consistently been below 0.5 mg/L as a result of KRMA's 2017 biological nutrient removal (BNR) project, which reduced total phosphorus by 68,800 lbs/year. A technology-based limit of 0.5 mg/L is expected in KRMA's NPDE permit by 2035.
  - A 0.5 mg/L annual average total phosphorus limit for all other major WWTPs in the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers by 2030 or 2035 could reduce total phosphorus by an additional 65,700 lbs./year.

Stakeholder Engagement and Public Outreach

- KRMA engaged stakeholders through public meetings, informational flyers, and collaborations.
- Public meetings were held to educate and involve local municipalities, conservation districts, and advocacy groups.
- Stakeholders include:
  - City of Kankakee and Villages of Aroma Park, Bourbonnais, and Bradley
  - WWTPs: Aqua Illinois, Village of Grant Park, Village of Manteno, City of Momence, Village of Peotone, Village of Beecher, City of Wilmington, Village of Essex, Village of Herscher, Village of Sun River Terrace
  - Will County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)

- Kankakee County SWCD
- Illinois Farm Bureau – Kankakee and Will Counties
- Kankakee River State Park
- Friends of the Kankakee – Member of National Wildlife Refuge Association
- Kankakee County
- Kankakee River Basin Commission
- Kankakee Riverfront Society
- IEPA
- Sierra Club
- Prairie Rivers Network

Source Identification and Monitoring Efforts

- The watershed's total phosphorus load primarily originates from nonpoint sources, with agricultural runoff as the largest contributor.
- More than half of the total phosphorus load comes from Indiana's portion of the watershed.
- KRMA's monitoring program shows total phosphorus levels downstream are consistently at or below 0.1 mg/L.
- **Sampling Locations and Methodology:**
  - Continuous monitoring sites include:
    - Station Street Bridge (1.5 miles upstream of KRMA discharge; 41.118, -87.875).
    - Warner Bridge Road (8.7 miles downstream of KRMA discharge; 41.208, -88.011).
  - Additional grab sample locations:
    - 1000 ft upstream of outfall (41.136, -87.887).
    - 1150 ft downstream of outfall (41.141, -87.890).
  - Pollutant parameters monitored: pH, dissolved oxygen, specific conductivity, water temperature, chlorophyll-a, turbidity, and total phosphorus.
  - Continuous sampling occurred hourly, while grab samples were taken weekly and after rain events of 0.5 inches or more.
- Data corroborates KRMA's findings that downstream total phosphorus levels comply with recommendations and suggest no significant impairments.

Projects and Initiatives

- KRMA's 2017 upgrade reduced its annual total phosphorus load by 79%, with effluent concentrations below 0.5 mg/L.
- Reductions to 0.1 mg/L are cost-prohibitive and provide limited watershed benefits at this time. Future analysis may determine cost-effective technology may become available in the future.
- Kankakee County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) promotes agricultural practices like cover cropping and conservation tillage to reduce nutrient runoff.
- Agricultural conservation practices have the potential to reduce total phosphorus loads by hundreds of thousands of pounds annually.
- Funding from state and federal sources support ongoing nutrient reduction efforts by Kankakee County SCWD, Kankakee County, agricultural community, and other WWTPs.

Future Recommendations

- **Nonpoint Source Dominance:** Over 94% of total phosphorus in the watershed comes from nonpoint sources, limiting the impact of point-source reductions.
- **Collaboration:** Significant contributions from Indiana require coordinated efforts by state legislators across state lines.
- **Cost-Effective Solutions:** Emphasizing agricultural best management practices over costly WWTP upgrades.
- **Monitoring:** KRMA will perform continuous monitoring for the life of the current sonde sampling equipment, which are expected to last approximately 3 more months.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** If a watershed group is formed, KRMA will be an active participant to address nutrient issues collaboratively.

Illinois EPA Conclusions

KRMA's NARP outlines past and future action items to address the risk of eutrophication within the Kankakee River, including KRMA's 2017 BNR upgrade project, future effluent total phosphorus concentration limits, stakeholder engagement, watershed collaboration, modeling, and monitoring. KRMAS's 2017 BNR upgrade project resulted in a reduction of total phosphorus from the treatment plant by 79%. 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 geometric mean of 0.094 mg/L downstream of KRMA's point of discharge. 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).

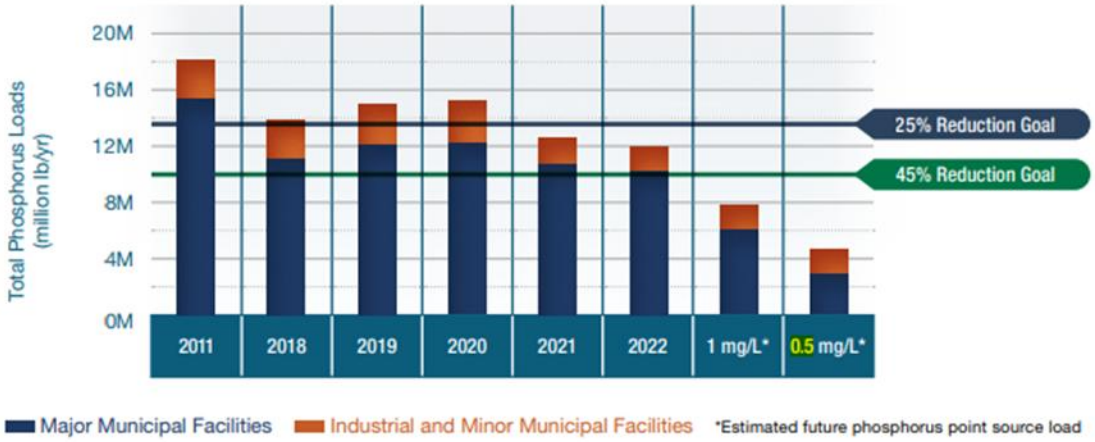
KRMA indicated point-source reductions below 0.5 mg/L are not necessary to address the risk of eutrophication. KRMA should also consider total nitrogen reductions by continuing optimization efforts with their current BNR facility

Although the instream total phosphorus geometric mean is 0.094 mg/L, which is within the NSAC's criteria, the Illinois EPA has determined there is still a risk of eutrophication in the receiving waterbody. This was determined by analyzing Illinois EPA monitoring data from 2020 through 2024, taken at downstream station F-04 on the Kankakee River, indicating there was a median chlorophyll a of 1.07 and 1 day (3 days sampled) with pH greater than 8.35 standard units and dissolved-oxygen saturation greater than 110%. Further downstream at station F-16, data indicates there was a median chlorophyll a of 2.67 µg/L and 4 days (12 days sampled) with pH greater than 8.35 standard units and dissolved-oxygen saturation greater than 110%. Sampling data at station F-16 indicates a risk of eutrophication during this time. 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. If future risk of eutrophication analyses identifies an increase in exceedances of risk of eutrophication thresholds, future NARP requirements may be necessary.

The current instream geometric mean concentration is 0.094 mg/L, which is within range of the NSAC criteria. Accordingly, it appears the risk of eutrophication is not directly rated to TP, DO, or any other constituent present in KRMA's effluent. No evidence or data exists that suggests an instream TP target threshold would have an impact on the risk of eutrophication for the Kankakee River. 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 for Illinois EPA 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 – as identified in Project Initiatives, and Future Recommendations above, informational meetings held and feedback received, summary of monitoring program, and any overall revisions to the NARP.

Reducing total phosphorus loads from the point source sector is especially important to the Illinois Nutrient Loss Reduction Strategy, NLRS. According to the original strategy published in 2015, nutrient loading from the point source sector represented almost half of the statewide total for phosphorus compared with just 16% for nitrate-nitrogen. The last decade has seen substantial phosphorus reduction achievements in the point source sector. The strategy set a goal of a 25% reduction of phosphorus from the 2011 baseline for the point source sector by 2025. In 2022, the point source sector reduced its phosphorus discharge by 34%, or a total of 6.2 million pounds. The 2022 estimated annual statewide total phosphorus load from point sources was 11.9 million pounds.

Estimates of future point source loads if all major municipal facilities were meeting 1 mg/L and 0.5 mg/l total phosphorus concentrations in their discharge. These estimated loads are based on each facility's 2022 discharge flow data calculated using total phosphorus concentrations of 1.0 mg/L and 0.5 mg/L. 46 facilities had total phosphorus annual average concentration at or below 0.5 mg/L in 2022.



This treatment works has an approved pretreatment program. There are 20 noncategorical SIUs and 14 CIUs.

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

The facility is located in or near a potential Environmental Justice area pursuant to Illinois EPA's Environmental Justice Public Participation Policy. More information concerning Environmental Justice may be found at http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/environmental-justice/index or by contacting Chris Pressnall, EJ Officer, at 217/524-1284.

Application is made for the existing discharge(s) which is located in Kankakee 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° 07' 47" North	87° 52' 44" West	General Use	Not rated*
003	Kankakee River	41° 08' 24" North	87° 53' 17" West	General Use	Not rated

*According to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources document "Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System", the Kankakee River is not a biologically significant stream at this location; however, it is a biologically significant stream approximately one (1) mile downstream of the outfall. The Kankakee River is not given an integrity rating in that document at this location; however, it is given an integrity rating of "B" approximately 2.2 miles downstream of the outfall.
**Directly, or indirectly discharged to.

To assist you further in identifying the location of the discharge(s) please see the map on page 8 of the Public Notice Fact Sheet.

The Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency discharges to the Kankakee River, Waterbody Segment IL_F-12. The Kankakee River, Waterbody Segment IL_F-12 is listed on the 2024 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mercury, mirex, polychlorinated biphenyls, and toxaphene. Aesthetic quality, aquatic life, and public and food processing water supply uses are fully supported. Primary contact use has not been assessed. From the treatment plant to the end of segment IL_F-12 is a distance of 7.28 stream miles.

Segment IL_F-04 is the next segment of the Kankakee River. The Kankakee River, Waterbody Segment IL_F-04, is listed on the 2024 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls. Aesthetic quality and aquatic life uses are fully supported. Primary contact use has not been assessed. Segment IL_F-04 is 8.8 stream miles in length.

Segment IL_F-16 is the next segment of the Kankakee River. The Kankakee River, Waterbody Segment IL_F-16, is listed on the 2024 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mercury, mirex, polychlorinated biphenyls, and toxaphene, impaired for primary contact use with a potential cause given as fecal coliform, and impaired for public and food processing water supply with a potential cause given as iron. Aesthetic quality and aquatic life uses are fully supported. Segment F-16 is 8.22 stream miles in length.

Segment F-01 is the next segment of the Kankakee River. The Kankakee River, Waterbody Segment IL_F-01, is listed on the 2024 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mercury, mirex, polychlorinated biphenyls, and toxaphene. Aesthetic quality, aquatic life, and primary contact uses are fully supported. Segment IL_F-01 is 6.25 stream miles in length.

The Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency effluent travels a total of approximately 30.5 miles in the Kankakee River before it joins the Des Plaines River to form the Illinois River. There is no algae impairment noted in the 303(d) List nor is there any impairment due to a cause of dissolved oxygen anywhere in this downstream continuum. There is no evidence to imply that phosphorus from the facility is causing any impairment prohibited by the narrative water quality standard. However, segment F-16 is at a risk of eutrophication as stated in the NARP summary above.

The discharge(s) from the facility is 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 25.0 MGD (design maximum flow (DMF) of 45.0 MGD).
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
$CBOD_5$**	4170 (7506)	8340 (15012)		20	40		35 IAC 304.120 40 CFR 133.102
Suspended Solids**	5213 (9383)	9383 (16889)		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: (as N)							35 IAC 355 and 35 IAC 302
March-May/Sept.-Oct.	355 (638)	876 (1576)	1647 (2865)	1.7	4.2	7.9	
June-August	313 (563)	792 (1426)	1731 (3115)	1.5	3.8	8.3	
Nov.-Feb.	646 (1163)		1564 (2815)	3.1		7.5	
Cadmium	0.52 (0.94)			0.0025			35 IAC 302.208
Nickel	2.48 (4.47)			0.0119			35 IAC 302.208
Chromium (hex)	Monitor Only			Monitor Only			35 IAC 309.146
Total Phosphorus (as P)			Monitor Only			Monitor Only	35 IAC 304.123
Total Nitrogen (as N)			Monitor Only			Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
PFAS***			Monitor Only			Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
PFAS Sum***			Monitor Only			Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
Dissolved Oxygen				Monthly Avg. not less than	Weekly Avg. not less than	Daily Minimum	35 IAC 302.206
March-July				N/A	6.25	5.0	
August-February				6.0	4.5	4.0	

*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).
**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.
***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.

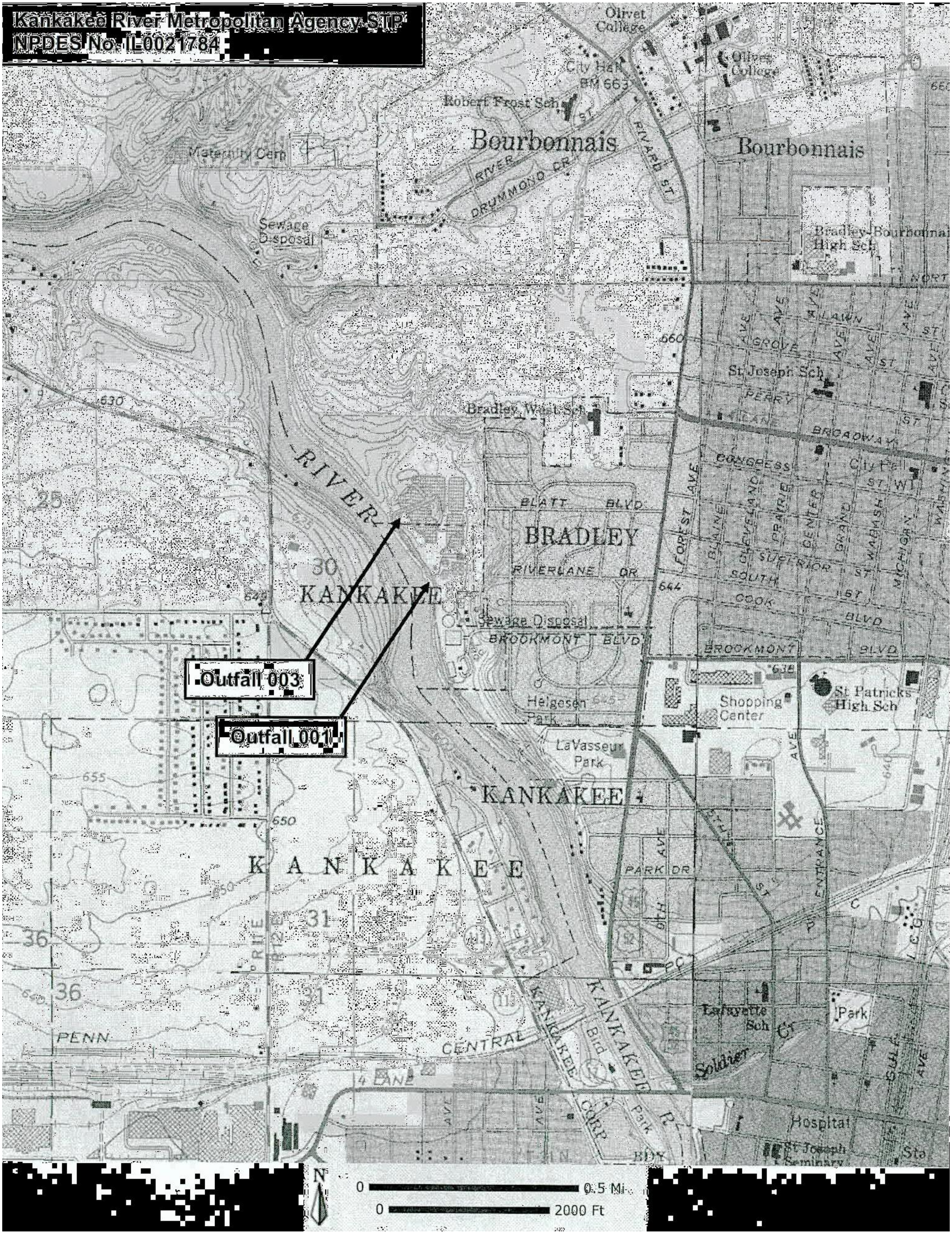
Monitoring will be done on the wastewater treatment plant's influent, effluent and biosolids. The permit will also require BMPs be developed for those industrial facilities who have been identified by USEPA as having the potential to use and/or discharge PFAS compounds. Monitoring for PFAS has been added to the effluent limitations, monitoring, and reporting page(s) for outfall 001, and Special Conditions 13 and 14 have been added to the permit as well.

This Permit contains a prohibition on the discharge from the excess flow treatment system as follows:
Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 003 Flow Equalization Basin Discharge

	CONCENTRATION LIMITS (mg/L)	
Parameter	Monthly Average	Regulation
BOD_5		40 CFR 133.102
Suspended Solids		40 CFR 133.102
Fecal Coliform	Daily Maximum Shall Not Exceed 400 per 100 mL	35 IAC 304.121
Chlorine Residual	0.75	35 IAC 304.208
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 standard units	35 IAC 304.125
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)		35 IAC 309.146
Total Phosphorus (as P)		35 IAC 309.146
Total Nitrogen		35 IAC 309.146

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) are incorporated herein by reference.
8. Effluent sampling point location.
9. Submission of annual fiscal data.
10. A requirement for biomonitoring of the effluent.
11. Submission of semi annual reports indicating the quantities of sludge generated and disposed.
12. Reopening of this Permit to include revised effluent limitations based on a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other water quality study.
13. PFAS Testing and Reporting.
14. PFAS Minimization Program.
15. Capacity, Management, Operations and Maintenance (CMOM) requirements.
16. Six months of additional chromium (hex) monitoring.
17. Seasonal fecal coliform limits.
18. Burden Reduction.
19. Site specific metals translator for cadmium and nickel.
20. Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID).
21. Controlling the sources of infiltration and inflow into the sewer system.
22. Permittee must meet 0.5 mg/L phosphorus limit by January 1, 2035.
23. The Permittee implements and administers an industrial pretreatment program pursuant to 40 CFR 403.
24. Implementation of NARP Risk of Eutrophication.


Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency STP
NPDES No. IL0021784
Outfall 003
Outfall 001
Bourbonnais
Bradley
Kankakee
KANKAKEE
RIVER
Sewage Disposal
Olivet College
Robert Frost Sch
Bradley-Bourbonnais High Sch
St Joseph Sch
Bradley West Sch
Helgesen Park
LaVasseur Park
Shopping Center
St Patricks High Sch
Lafayette Sch
Hospital
BLATT BLVD
RIVERLANE DR
BROOKMONT BLVD
DRUMMOND DR
CENTRAL
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NPDES Permit No. IL0021784

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:

Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency
1600 West Brookmont Blvd.
Kankakee, Illinois 60901

Facility Name and Address:

Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency STP
1600 West Brookmont Blvd.
Kankakee, Illinois 60901
(Kankakee 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 Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting requirements; Special Conditions and Attachment H Standard Conditions attached 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

BDF:CWB:24100201

NPDES Permit No. IL0021784

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 25.0 MGD (design maximum flow (DMF) of 45.0 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	
$CBOD_5$**, ***	4170 (7506)	8340 (15012)		20	40		3 Days/Week	Composite
Suspended Solids***	5213 (9383)	9383 (16889)		25	45		3 Days/Week	Composite
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units						5 Days/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform******	Daily Maximum shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL (May through October)						5 Days/Week	Grab
Chlorine Residual******						0.038	3 Days/Week	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen: (as N)								
March-May/Sept.-Oct.	355 (638)	876 (1576)	1647 (2865)	1.7	4.2	7.9	5 Days/Week	Composite
June-August	313 (563)	792 (1426)	1731 (3115)	1.5	3.8	8.3	5 Days/Week	Composite
Nov.–Feb.	646 (1163)		1564 (2815)	3.1		7.5	5 Days/Week	Composite
Cadmium	0.52 (0.94)			0.0025			5 Days/Week	Composite
Nickel	2.48 (4.47)			0.0119			5 Days/Week	Composite
PFAS****			****			****	****	****
PFAS Sum****			****			****	****	****
Total Phosphorus (as P)			Monitor Only			Monitor Only	5 Days/Week	Composite
Total Nitrogen (as N)			Monitor Only			Monitor Only	1 Day/Month	Composite
Dissolved Oxygen				Monthly Avg. not less than	Weekly Avg. not less than	Daily Minimum		
March-July				N/A	6.25	5.0	2 Days/Week	Grab
August-February				6.0	4.5	4.0	2 Days/Week	Grab
Chromium (hex)*****							*****	Composite

*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.
***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 NPDES 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 13.
*****See Special Condition 16.
******See Special Condition 17.

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.
Chlorine Residual shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.
Dissolved Oxygen shall be reported on the DMR as a minimum value.
pH shall be reported on the DMR as minimum and maximum value.
Total Phosphorus (as P) shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.
Total Nitrogen (as N) shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value. Total Nitrogen is the sum total of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Nitrate, and Nitrite.

Influent BOD_5 and Effluent $CBOD_5$, Fecal Coliform, Chlorine Residual, Ammonia Nitrogen, and Dissolved Oxygen sampling is not required on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, and the day after Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and the day before Christmas.

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Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 003 Flow Equalization Basin Discharge

To mitigate the adverse impact of any discharge from this facility, any discharge shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Parameter	CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L	Monthly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Fecal Coliform	Daily Maximum Shall Not Exceed	400 per 100 mL	Daily When Discharging	Grab
Chlorine Residual		0.75	Daily When Discharging	Grab
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 standard units		Daily When Discharging	Grab

To assess the adverse impact of any discharge from this facility, any discharge shall be monitored for the following:

Parameter	CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L	Monthly Average	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Flow (MG)	See Below		Daily When Discharging	Continuous
BOD_5		Monitor Only	Daily When Discharging	Grab
Suspended Solids		Monitor Only	Daily When Discharging	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)		Monitor Only	Daily When Discharging	Grab
Total Phosphorus (as P)		Monitor Only	Daily When Discharging	Grab

Total flow in million gallons shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) in the quantity maximum column.

Report the number of days of discharge in the comments section of the DMR.

Fecal coliform shall be reported on the DMR as daily maximum.

Chlorine Residual shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average concentration.

pH shall be reported on the DMR as a minimum and a maximum.

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

Ammonia Nitrogen shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average concentration.

Total Phosphorus shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average concentration.

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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
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.

*See Special Condition 13.

Biosolids Monitoring, and Reporting

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

*See Special Condition 13.

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Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. This Permit may be modified to include different final effluent limitations or requirements which are consistent with applicable laws and regulations. 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 and 303.

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 Illinois EPA. 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 7. The provisions of 40 CFR Section 122.41(m) & (n) are incorporated herein 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. 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 10. The Permittee shall conduct biomonitoring of the effluent from Discharge Number 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-01-012-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 "IL0021784 Special Condition 10" 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 11. 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
Mail Code #19
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 12. 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 13. PFAS Testing and Reporting

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Special Conditions

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 14. PFAS Reduction Program:

1) 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 industrial or commercial 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 15. The Permittee does not own or operate sanitary sewers, combined sewers, or any portion of the collection systems tributary to the Permittee. The Permittee shall require owners and operators of the collection systems tributary to the Permittee to 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 require owners and operators of the collection systems tributary to the Permittee to (A) identify and report to IEPA all SSOs that do occur, and (B) update the existing Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) plan at least annually and maintain it at the facility for review during Illinois EPA Field Operations Section inspections. The Permittee shall submit copies of the CMOM to the IEPA upon written request. The Permittee shall require owners and operators of the collection system tributary to the Permittee to 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 require owners and operators of the collection systems tributary to the Permittee to 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 owners and operators of the collection systems tributary to 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.

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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 16. The Permittee shall monitor the effluent for the following parameters twice a month for a period of six (6) consecutive months, beginning three (3) months from the effective date of this Permit. This Permit may be modified with public notice to establish effluent limitations if appropriate, based on information obtained through sampling. 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 as a monthly average, 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
01032	Chromium (hexavalent)(Grab)	0.01 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.

SPECIAL CONDITION 17. Fecal Coliform limits for Discharge Number 001 (Existing Plant and Proposed Plant) 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 for the existing plant. 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.

For the proposed plant, any use of chlorine to control slime growths, odors or 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 chlorination process. Reporting shall be submitted on the DMRs on a monthly basis.

SPECIAL CONDITION 18. The Permittee has undergone a Monitoring Reduction review and the influent and effluent sample frequency has been reduced for $CBOD_5$, Suspended Solids, and Chlorine Residual parameters due to sustained compliance. The IEPA may require that the influent and effluent sampling frequency for these parameters be increased without Public Notice. This provision does not limit EPA's authority to require additional monitoring, information or studies pursuant to Section 308 of the CWA.

SPECIAL CONDITION 19. The Permittee may collect data in support of developing a site-specific metals translator for cadmium and nickel consistent with EPA Guidance. Data collection to support a site-specific metals translator must include Total and dissolved metal samples collected at least once per week for twelve weeks and must be collected from representative flow of the effluent and from within the receiving stream at a location downstream of the discharge indicative of complete mixing between the effluent and the receiving water. The IEPA will review submitted sample data and may modify this Permit.

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SPECIAL CONDITION 20. Modeling or field studies may be used to demonstrate the availability of a mixing zone and zone of initial dilution (ZID). The purpose of these optional studies is to define the dilution ratios present during 7Q10 low receiving stream flow conditions. Any report submitted to the IEPA should show effluent concentrations at various distances downstream of the effluent outfall, sufficient to demonstrate the areas of the mixing zone and ZID, during the observed or modeled low flow condition. The mixing regulations of 35 IAC 302.102 will then be used to determine if the conditions necessary for the Illinois EPA to grant a mixing zone and ZID are present. If the permittee intends to pursue this option, a study plan outlining the methodologies proposed to be used must be submitted for IEPA approval. The IEPA will review the submitted study results and may reopen and modify this Permit to eliminate or include revised effluent limitations based on the results of the collected data.

SPECIAL CONDITION 21. 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 22.

A. An effluent limit of 0.5 mg/L Total Phosphorus 12 month rolling geometric mean (calculated monthly) (hereinafter "Limit"), will be applicable by the Permittee beginning December 31, 2035.

In order for the Permittee to achieve the above limit, it will be necessary to modify existing treatment facilities to include phosphorus removal to meet the future 0.5 mg/L total phosphorus. The Permittee must implement the following compliance measures consistent with the schedule below:

1. Interim Report	12 months from the effective date of this Permit and every 12 months thereafter
2. Begin construction	June 30, 2033
3. Construction completion	December 31, 2034
4. Achieve compliance with the 0.5 mg/L Total Phosphorus 12 month rolling geometric mean (calculated monthly) (hereinafter "Limit")	December 31, 2035

REPORTING

The Permittee shall submit progress reports electronically to EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@illinois.gov with "IL0021784 Special Condition 22" as the subject of the email for the compliance schedule indicating: 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 Illinois EPA Compliance Assurance Section.

SPECIAL CONDITION 23:

A. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) Pretreatment Program General Provisions

1. The Permittee shall implement and enforce its approved Pretreatment Program which was approved on August 12, 1985 and all approved subsequent modifications thereto. The Permittee shall maintain legal authority adequate to fully implement the Pretreatment Program in compliance with Federal (40 CFR 403), State, and local laws and regulations. All definitions in this section unless specifically otherwise defined in this section, are those definitions listed in 40 CFR 403.3. U.S. EPA Region 5 is the Approval Authority for the administration of pretreatment programs in Illinois. The Permittee shall:

   a. Develop and implement procedures to ensure compliance with the requirements of a pretreatment program as specified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)

   b. Carry out independent inspection and monitoring procedures at least once per year, which will determine whether each significant industrial user (SIU) is in compliance with applicable pretreatment standards;

   c. Evaluate whether each SIU needs a slug control plan or other action to control slug discharges. If needed, the SIU slug control plan shall include the items specified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vi). For IUs identified as significant prior to November 14, 2005, this evaluation must have been conducted at least once by October 14, 2006; additional SIUs must be evaluated within 1 year of being designated an SIU;

   d. Update its inventory of Industrial Users (IUs) at least annually and as needed to ensure that all SIUs are properly identified, characterized, and categorized;

   e. Receive and review self monitoring and other IU reports to determine compliance with all pretreatment standards and requirements, and obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any IU with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement;

   f. Investigate instances of noncompliance, collect and analyze samples, and compile other information with sufficient care as to produce evidence admissible in enforcement proceedings, including judicial action;

g. Require development, as necessary, of compliance schedules by each industrial user to meet applicable pretreatment standards; and,

h. Maintain an adequate revenue structure and staffing level for continued operation of the Pretreatment Program.

2. The Permittee shall issue/reissue permits or equivalent control mechanisms to all SIUs prior to expiration of existing permits or prior to commencement of discharge in the case of new discharges. The permits at a minimum shall include the elements listed in 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(B).

3. The Permittee shall develop, maintain, and enforce, as necessary, local limits to implement the general and specific prohibitions in 40 CFR § 403.5 which prohibit the introduction of any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference and the introduction of specific pollutants to the waste treatment system from any source of nondomestic discharge.

   a. General prohibitions. A user may not introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference.

   b. Specific prohibitions. In addition, the following pollutants shall not be introduced into a POTW:

      i. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

      ii. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;

      iii. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference;

      iv. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW.

      v. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW Treatment Plant exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits.

      vi. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

      vii. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

      viii. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

4. In addition to the general limitations expressed in Paragraph 3 above, applicable pretreatment standards must be met by all industrial users of the POTW. These limitations include specific standards for certain industrial categories as determined by Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act, State limits, or local limits, whichever are more stringent.

5. The USEPA and IEPA individually retain the right to take legal action against any industrial user and/or the POTW for those cases where an industrial user has failed to meet an applicable pretreatment standard by the deadline date regardless of whether or not such failure has resulted in a permit violation.

6. The Permittee shall establish agreements with all contributing jurisdictions, as necessary, to enable it to fulfill its requirements with respect to all IUs discharging to its system.

7. Unless already completed, the Permittee shall within six (6) months of the effective date of this Permit submit to USEPA and IEPA a proposal to modify and update its approved Pretreatment Program to incorporate Federal revisions to the general pretreatment regulations. The proposal shall include all changes to the approved program and the sewer use ordinance which are necessary to incorporate the revisions of the Pretreatment Streamlining Rule (which became effective on November 14, 2005), which are considered required changes, as described in the Pretreatment Streamlining Rule Fact Sheet 2.0: Required changes, available at: http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/whatsnew.cfm?program_id=3. This includes any necessary revisions to the Permittee's Enforcement Response Plan (ERP).

8. The Permittee has conducted a technical re-evaluation of its local limitations consistent with U.S. EPA's Local Limits Development Guidance (July 2004) and submit the evaluation and any proposed revisions to its local limits to IEPA and U.S. EPA Region 5 for review and approval. U.S. EPA Region 5 will request Permittee to submit the evaluation and any proposed revisions to its local limits on the spreadsheet found at: https://www.epa.gov.region5/water/npdestek/locallmt.xls. The Local Limits Evaluation was submitted August 22, 2012. To demonstrate technical justification for new local industrial user limits or justification for retaining existing limits, the following information must be submitted to U.S. EPA:

   a. Total plant flow
   b. Domestic/commercial pollutant contributions for pollutants of concern

c. Industrial pollutant contributions and flows
d. Current POTW pollutant loadings, including loadings of conventional pollutants
e. Actual treatment plant removal efficiencies, as a decimal (primary, secondary, across the wastewater treatment plant)
f. Safety factor to be applied
g. Identification of applicable criteria:
    i. NPDES permit conditions
        •Specific NPDES effluent limitations
        •Water-quality criteria
        •Whole effluent toxicity requirements
        •Criteria and other conditions for sludge disposal
    ii. Biological process inhibition
        •Nitrification
        •Sludge digester
    iii. Collection system problems
h. The Permittee's sludge disposal methods (land application, surface disposal, incineration, landfill)
i. Sludge flow to digester
j. Sludge flow to disposal
k. % solids in sludge to disposal, not as a decimal
l. % solids in sludge to digester, not as a decimal
m. Plant removal efficiencies for conventional pollutants
n. If revised industrial user discharge limits are proposed, the method of allocating available pollutants loads to industrial users
o. A comparison of maximum allowable headworks loadings based on all applicable criteria listed in g, above
p. Pollutants that have caused:
    i. Violations or operational problems at the POTW, including conventional pollutants
    ii. Fires and explosions
    iii. Corrosion
    iv. Flow obstructions
    v. Increased temperature in the sewer system
    vi. Toxic gases, vapors or fumes that caused acute worker health and safety problems
    vii. Toxicity found through Whole Effluent Toxicity testing
    viii. Inhibition
q. Pollutants designated as "monitoring only" in the NPDES permit
r. Supporting data, assumptions, and methodologies used in establishing the information a through q above

The Permittee's Pretreatment Program has been modified to incorporate a Pretreatment Program Amendment approved by U.S. EPA on July 24, 1997. The amendment became effective on the date of approval and is a fully enforceable provision of your Pretreatment Program.

Modifications of your Pretreatment Program shall be submitted in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.18, which established conditions for substantial and nonsubstantial modifications. All requests should be sent in electronic format to r5npdes@epa.gov, attention: NPDES Program Branch.

B. Reporting and Records Requirements

1. The Permittee shall provide an annual report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities over the previous calendar year. Permittees who operate multiple plants may provide a single report providing all plant-specific reporting requirements are met. Such report shall be submitted no later than April 28th of each year to USEPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Attention: Water Enforcement & Compliance Assurance Branch, and shall be in the format set forth in IEPA's POTW Pretreatment Report Package which contains information regarding:

    a. An updated listing of the Permittee's significant industrial users, indicating additions and deletions from the previous year, along with brief explanations for deletions. The list shall specify which categorical Pretreatment standards, if any, are applicable to each Industrial User.

    b. A descriptive summary of the compliance activities including numbers of any major enforcement actions, (i.e., administrative orders, penalties, civil actions, etc.), and the outcome of those actions. This includes an assessment of the compliance status of the Permittee's industrial users and the effectiveness of the Permittee's Pretreatment Program in meeting its needs and objectives.

    c. A description of all substantive changes made to the Permittee's Pretreatment Program. Changes which are "substantial modifications" as described in 40 CFR § 403.18(c) must receive prior approval from the USEPA.

    d. Results of sampling and analysis of POTW influent, effluent, and sludge.

e. A summary of the findings from the priority pollutants sampling. As sufficient data becomes available the IEPA may modify this Permit to incorporate additional requirements relating to the evaluation, establishment, and enforcement of local limits for organic pollutants. Any permit modification is subject to formal due process procedures pursuant to State and Federal law and regulation. Upon a determination that an organic pollutant is present that causes interference or pass through, the Permittee shall establish local limits as required by 40 CFR § 403.5(c).

2. The Permittee shall maintain all pretreatment data and records for a minimum of three (3) years. This period shall be extended during the course of unresolved litigation or when requested by the IEPA or the Regional Administrator of USEPA. Records shall be available to USEPA and the IEPA upon request.

3. The Permittee shall establish public participation requirements of 40 CFR 25 in implementation of its Pretreatment Program. The Permittee shall at least annually, publish the names of all IU's which were in significant noncompliance (SNC), as defined by 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(viii), in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the Permittee or based on any more restrictive definition of SNC that the POTW may be using.

4. The Permittee shall provide written notification to the USEPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Attention: NPDES Programs Branch and to the Deputy Counsel for the Division of Water Pollution Control, IEPA, 2520 West Iles Avenue, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 within five (5) days of receiving notice that any Industrial User of its sewage treatment plant is appealing to the Circuit Court any condition imposed by the Permittee in any permit issued to the Industrial User by Permittee. A copy of the Industrial User's appeal and all other pleadings filed by all parties shall be mailed to the Deputy Counsel within five (5) days of the pleadings being filed in Circuit Court.

C. Monitoring Requirements

1. The Permittee shall monitor its influent, effluent and sludge and report concentrations of the following parameters on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) electronic forms, unless otherwise specified by the IEPA, and include them in its annual report. Samples shall be taken at quarterly intervals at the indicated reporting limit or better and consist of a 24-hour composite unless otherwise specified below. Sludge samples shall be taken of final sludge and consist of a grab sample reported on a dry weight basis.

STORET CODE	PARAMETER	Minimum reporting limit
01097	Antimony	0.07 mg/L
01002	Arsenic	0.05 mg/L
01007	Barium	0.5 mg/L
01012	Beryllium	0.005 mg/L
01027	Cadmium	0.001 mg/L
01032	Chromium (hex) (grab not to exceed 24 hours)*	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 (effluent 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
01059	Thallium	0.3 mg/L
01092	Zinc	0.025 mg/L

*Influent and effluent only
**1 ng/L = 1 part per trillion.
***Utilize USEPA Method 1631E and the digestion procedure described in Section 11.1.1.2 of 1631E, other approved methods may be used for influent (composite) and sludge.
****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 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. Where constituents are commonly measured as other than total, the phase is so indicated.

2. The Permittee shall conduct an analysis for the one hundred and ten (110) organic priority pollutants identified in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D, Table II as amended. This monitoring shall be done annually and reported on monitoring report forms provided by the IEPA and shall consist of the following:

   a. The influent and effluent shall be sampled and analyzed for the one hundred and ten (110) organic priority pollutants. The sampling shall be done during a day when industrial discharges are expected to be occurring at normal to maximum levels.

      Samples for the analysis of acid and base/neutral extractable compounds shall be 24-hour composites.

      Five (5) grab samples shall be collected each monitoring day to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds. A single analysis for volatile pollutants (Method 624) may be run for each monitoring day by compositing equal volumes of each grab sample directly in the GC purge and trap apparatus in the laboratory, with no less than one (1) mL of each grab included in the composite.

      Wastewater samples must be handled, prepared, and analyzed by GC/MS in accordance with USEPA Methods 624 and 625 of 40 CFR 136 as amended.

   b. The sludge shall be sampled and analyzed for the one hundred and ten (110) organic priority pollutants. A sludge sample shall be collected concurrent with a wastewater sample and taken as final sludge.

      Sampling and analysis shall conform to USEPA Methods 624 and 625 unless an alternate method has been approved by IEPA.

   c. Sample collection, preservation and storage shall conform to approved USEPA procedures and requirements.

3. In addition, the Permittee shall monitor any new toxic substances as defined by the Clean Water Act, as amended, following notification by the IEPA or U.S. EPA.

4. Permittee shall report any noncompliance with effluent or water quality standards in accordance with Standard Condition 12(f) of this Permit.

5. Analytical detection limits shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136. Minimum detection limits for sludge analyses shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 503.

D. Pretreatment Reporting

US EPA Region 5 is the approval Authority for administering the pretreatment program in Illinois. All requests for modification of pretreatment program elements should be submitted in redline/strikeout electronic format and must be sent to US EPA at r5npdes@epa.gov.

Permittee shall upon notice from US EPA, modify any pretreatment program element found to be inconsistent with 40 CFR 403.

SPECIAL CONDITION 24.

1. The Illinois EPA 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 28, 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 Illinois EPA 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.

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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 Illinois EPA 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 "IL0021784 Special Condition 24" 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 – items outlined in Project Initiatives and Future Recommendations, informational meetings held and feedback received, summary of monitoring program, and any 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 Illinois EPA Compliance Assurance Section. Separate notification to the Illinois EPA, for each item listed above, is not required to be submitted by the completion date.

5. Reopening and Modifying this Permit

   a. The Illinois EPA 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 nutrient related impairments in the receiving waters, the Illinois EPA may revise this permit through modification or at renewal, the Illinois EPA 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.