DRAFT

D H E C

PROMOTE PROTECT PROSPER

South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit

for Discharge to Surface Waters

NPDES GENERAL PERMIT

FOR

DISCHARGES FROM

BULK PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES

This permit authorizes the discharge of facility wastewater and contaminated stormwater from bulk petroleum storage facilities to waters of the State of South Carolina in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein. This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Pollution Control Act of South Carolina (S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10 *et seq.*, 1976), Regulation 61-9 and with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (PL 92-500), as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, the "Act."

Jeffrey P. deBessonet, P.E., Director
Water Facilities Permitting Division

Issue Date: *draft dated April 17, 2009* ***Expiration Date:*** **July 31, 2014**

Effective Date: **August 1, 2009** ***Permit No.: SCG340000***

Table of Contents

PART I. Definitions **3**
PART II. Permit Coverage **6**
A. Permit Area 6
B. Eligibility 6
C. Authorization 7
PART III. Notice of Intent Requirements **9**
A. Notice of Intent (NOI) Submittal 9
B. Individual Applications 9
C. Changes to the NOI 9
PART IV. Standard Conditions **9**
A. Duty to comply 9
B. Duty to reapply 10
C. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense 10
D. Duty to mitigate 10
E. Proper operation and maintenance 10
F. Permit actions 11
G. Property rights 11
H. Duty to provide information 11
I. Inspection and entry 12
J. Monitoring and records 12
K. Signatory requirements 14
L. Reporting requirements 16
M. Bypass 20
N. Upset 20
O. Misrepresentation of Information 21
PART V. Termination Of Coverage **21**
A. Notice of Termination 21
B. Where to Submit NOT 22
PART VI. Schedules of Compliance **23**
PART VII. Effluent Limitations And Monitoring Requirements **24**
A. Effluent Limitations And Monitoring Requirements 24
B. Effluent Toxicity Limitations And Monitoring Requirements 33
PART VIII. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Requirements **34**
Part IX. Other Requirements **37**

PART I. Definitions

Any term not defined in this Part has the definition stated in the Pollution Control Act or in "Water Pollution Control Permits", R.61-9 or its normal meaning.

A. "7Q10" means the minimum seven-day average flow rate that occurs with an average frequency of once in ten years as published or verified by the U.S.Geological Survey (USGS) or an estimate extrapolated from published or verified USGS data.

B. "10-year, 24-hour precipitation event" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years.

C. The "Act", or CWA, shall refer to the Clean Water Act (Formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) Public Law 92-500, as amended.

D. The "average" or "arithmetic mean" of any set of values is the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.

E. "Basin" (or Lagoon or Pond) means any in-ground or earthen structure designed to receive, treat, store, temporarily retain and/or allow for the infiltration/evaporation of wastewater.

F. "Bulk Petroleum Storage Facilities" mean establishments primarily engaged in the cooperative or wholesale distribution of refined petroleum products or petroleum fuels.

G. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

H. "Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

I. "Daily maximum" is the highest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.

J. "Daily minimum" is the lowest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.

K. The "Department" or "DHEC" shall refer to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

L. "External washwater" means washwater from washing of all surfaces other than the inside of trailers, tankers and the flat beds of trucks where goods are transported or the inside of engine compartments.

M. "Freshwater" means any freshwater as defined by Regulation 61-68 and classified by Regulation 61-69.

N. A "grab sample" is an individual, discrete or single influent or effluent portion of at least 100 milliliters collected at a time representative of the discharge and over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and retained separately for analysis.

O. "Hydrostatic Test Water" means water used for the temporary testing of pipelines or tanks for leakage and/or structural integrity.

P. "Instantaneous maximum or minimum" means the highest or lowest value recorded of any sample collected during the calendar month.

Q. "Leaded Gasoline" refers to all leaded gasolines.

R. "Light Distillate Oils" are Fuel oils #1, #2, diesel oils #1-D, #2-D, kerosene, Jet A and jet propellants (JP) #4, #7, and #8.

S. "MGD" means million gallons per day.

T. "Monthly average" means the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period.

U. "NOI" means notice of intent to be covered by this permit (see Part III of this permit).

V. "NOT" means notice of termination (see Part V of this permit).

W. "Outfall" or "Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

X. The "PCA" shall refer to the Pollution Control Act (Chapter 1, Title 48, Code of Laws of South Carolina).

Y. "Petroleum solvents" are petroleum spirits, mineral spirits, VM and P naphthas and Stoddard solvent.

Z. The "practical quantitation limit" (PQL) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. It is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. It is also referred to as the reporting limit.

AA. "Quarter" is defined as the first three calendar months beginning with the month that this permit becomes effective and each group of three calendar months thereafter.

BB. "Residual fuel oils" are residual fuel oils #4, #5 and #6 (Bunker C), lubricating oils, and hydraulic fluids.

CC. "Saltwater" means Class SA and SB as classified by R.61-69 or as defined as tidal saltwaters in R.61-68.

DD. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

EE. "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

FF. "Significant spills" includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

GG. "Sludge" means industrial sludge. Industrial sludge is a solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of industrial wastewater in a treatment works. Industrial sludge includes, but is not limited to, industrial septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from industrial sludge. Industrial sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of industrial sludge in an industrial sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of industrial wastewater in a treatment works. Industrial sludge by definition does not include sludge covered under 40 CFR Part 503 or R.61-9.503. Tank bottoms are not industrial sludge per this definition.

HH. "Storm Water" means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

II. "Tank Bottom Water" means free water that has settled to the bottom of a storage tank; may also be referred to as "Drawoff Water".

JJ. "Tank Truck" means a motor driven vehicle with a completely enclosed storage vessel used to transport liquid, solid or gaseous materials over roads and highways. The storage vessel or tank may be detachable, as with tank trailers, or permanently attached. The commodities or cargos transported come in direct contact with the tank interior. A tank truck may have one or more storage compartments. There are no maximum or minimum vessel or tank volumes. Tank trucks are also commonly referred to as cargo tanks or tankers.

KK. "TRC" means Total Residual Chlorine.

LL. "Unleaded Gasoline" means aviation gasoline, regular, mid-grade and premium unleaded fuels or any fuels containing MTBE.

MM. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

NN. "Utility Water" is defined as

1. "Once-through non-contact cooling water " is water that has a single pass through cooling coil(s) or jacket(s) that is used to reduce temperature and does not come in direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, a waste product or a finished product.

2. "Recirculated non-contact cooling water" is water that makes multiple passes through cooling coil(s) or jacket(s) that is used to reduce temperature and does not come in direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, a waste product or a finished product. The water being discharged is "blowdown" or removal of some of the recirculated water that has accumulated impurities that make it unsuitable for continued use in the cooling system.

3. "Boiler blowdown" is water discharged from a power or steam boiler for the purpose of reducing the dissolved solids concentration.

4. "Steam condensate" is water condensed from steam used for heating or other power-production purposes and having had no contact with any process materials.

OO. "Wastewater" means industrial wastewater. Industrial wastewater is wastewater generated from a federal facility, commercial or industrial process, including waste and wastewater from humans when generated at an industrial facility.

PART II. Permit Coverage

A. Permit Area

The permit covers all areas of South Carolina.

B. Eligibility

1. This permit may cover all new and existing point source discharges to surface waters of South Carolina, as identified in this section below, except for discharges identified under Part II.B.3.

   a. Types of discharge permitted: This permit authorizes the following types of bulk petroleum storage discharge:

(1) Facility wastewater: any liquids that are accidentally released from storage, transfer or loading facilities, any liquids that are accidentally released from equipment cleaning or vehicle maintenance, wastewater from external washing of tank trucks, wastewater from wash pads (including washdown water from unloading and loading facilities (racks)), groundwater infiltration, and utility water.

(2) Storm water: storm water that can potentially come into contact with any raw material; petroleum products (intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or co-product); waste material; gasoline additives or petroleum fuels.

b. This permit may authorize bulk petroleum storage facility discharges that are mixed with other discharges provided the other discharges are in compliance with the terms and conditions, including NOI or application requirements, of a different NPDES general permit or individual permit authorizing such discharges.

2. Limitations on Coverage. This permit does not authorize the following discharges:

a. Tank bottom water.

b. Wastewater from washing inside of tank trucks, trailers, tankers and/or the flat beds of trucks where goods are transported or the inside of engine compartments.

c. Treated groundwater associated with groundwater remediation.

d. Domestic sewage.

e. Bulk petroleum storage facility discharges that are located at a facility where an NPDES permit has been denied or which are issued an individual or an alternative general permit. Such discharges may be authorized under this permit after an existing permit expires or is canceled.

f. Bulk petroleum storage facility discharges that the Department has determined to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.

g. Bulk petroleum storage facility discharges that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat.

h. This permit does not authorize bulk petroleum storage facility discharges to Trout Waters (Class TN, TPT or TPGT), Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW), Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW), or Shellfish Harvesting Waters (SFH) as classified by SC Regulation 61-69.

C. Authorization

1. New Bulk Petroleum Storage Facilities

a. A new Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger must, except as provided in 1.b below, submit a complete Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility General Permit Notice of Intent (NOI) (DHEC 2624) in accordance with the requirements of Part III of this permit at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the industrial activity at the facility. A new Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage.

b. The Department may determine that an individual permit application for a proposed Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharge qualifies for coverage under this permit. Discharges for which individual permit applications for Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharge have been submitted are authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions.

c. A new Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger is required to meet all final effluent limits in Part VII of this permit upon commencement of operation.

2. Existing Bulk Petroleum Storage Facilities

a. Any existing Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger not previously covered by the General Permit who has submitted a timely, complete NPDES application for an existing individual permit which the Department determines qualifies for general permit coverage is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions. Until coverage and limitations are determined, the limitations from the previous permit for the covered outfall(s) remain in effect.

b. Any existing Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger previously covered by the General Permit who has submitted a timely, complete Notice of Intent (NOI), in accordance with Part III, for coverage under the General Permit is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions.

3. A Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger is not precluded from submitting an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this part after the effective date of this permit. In such instances, the Department may bring an enforcement action for failure to submit an NOI in a timely manner or for any unauthorized discharges that have occurred.

4. The Department may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information.

PART III. Notice of Intent Requirements

A. Notice of Intent (NOI) Submittal

The NOI Submittal shall include the following information:

1. The completed NOI Form (DHEC 2624). Forms are available by calling (803) 898-4232 or by visiting the Department's website at www.scdhec.net/water, and

2. A transmittal letter requesting coverage under this general permit.

B. Individual Applications

Any applicant that has previously filed an individual application and has not received an NPDES permit can receive coverage under this general permit. To request general permit coverage, a letter may be sent to the Department requesting coverage in lieu of an individual permit. The Department may notify the applicant of any information needed to complete an NOI for the facility's discharge(s).

C. Changes to the NOI

For changes such as name and address changes or changes in discharges, the permittee shall submit a revised NOI form as soon as possible to the Department at the address on the NOI form.

PART IV. Standard Conditions

A. Duty to comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. The Department's approval of wastewater facility plans and specifications does not relieve the permittee of responsibility to meet permit limits.

1. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and 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 these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. Failure to comply with permit conditions or the provisions of this permit may subject the permittee to civil penalties under S.C. Code Section 48-1-330 or criminal sanctions under S.C. Code Section 48-1-320. Sanctions for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.41(a)(2) and (3).

3. A person who violates any provision of this permit, a term, condition or schedule of compliance contained within this NPDES permit, or the State law is subject to the actions defined in the State law.

B. Duty to reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. A permittee with a currently effective permit shall submit a new NOI or permit application 180 days before the existing permit expires, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department.

C. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. Duty to mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

E. Proper operation and maintenance

1. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance based on design facility removals, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training and also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Power Failures. In order to maintain compliance with effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit, the permittee shall either:

   a. provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities;

   b. or have a plan of operation which will halt, reduce, or otherwise control production and/or all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

3. The permittee shall develop and maintain at the facility a complete Operations and Maintenance Manual for all waste treatment facilities. The manual shall be made available for on-site review

during normal working hours. The manual shall contain operation and maintenance instructions for all equipment and appurtenances associated with the waste treatment facilities. The manual shall contain a general description of the treatment process(es), the operational procedures to meet the requirements of E.1 above, and the corrective action to be taken should operating difficulties be encountered.

4. Facilities with oil/water separators, pH adjustment systems, carbon absorption units, and/or settling (retention and detention) ponds shall provide for the performance of weekly treatment facility inspections by a certified Grade D-P/C operator. If the discharge is less frequent than weekly, the inspection of the wastewater treatment system may be performed based on the frequency of discharge, but in no case less than monthly. The inspections shall include, but should not necessarily be limited to, areas which require visual observation to determine efficient operation and for which immediate corrective measures can be taken using the O & M manual as a guide. All inspections shall be recorded and shall include the date, time, and name of the person making the inspection, corrective measures taken, and routine equipment maintenance, repair, or replacement performed and information to document that the inspection frequency requirement has been met. The permittee shall maintain all records of inspections at the permitted facility as required by the permit, and the records shall be made available for on-site review during normal working hours.

5. The name and grade of the operator of record shall be submitted to the Department prior to placing a new treatment system into operation. A roster of operators associated with the facility's operation and their certification grades shall also be submitted with the name of the "operator-in-charge." Any changes in operator or operators shall be submitted to the Department as they occur. This information shall be submitted to

   S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
   Bureau of Water/Water Pollution Control Division
   2600 Bull Street
   Columbia, South Carolina 29201

F. Permit actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

G. Property rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations.

H. Duty to provide information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

I. Inspection and entry

The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and Pollution Control Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

J. Monitoring and records

1. a. (1) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(2) Samples shall be reasonably distributed in time, while maintaining representative sampling.

(3) No analysis, which is otherwise valid, shall be terminated for the purpose of preventing the analysis from showing a permit or water quality violation.

b. Flow Measurements.

(1) Where primary flow meters are required, appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be present and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from the true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. The primary flow device, where required, must be accessible to the use of a continuous flow recorder.

(2) Where permits require an estimate of flow, the permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a record of the method(s) used in estimating the discharge flow (e.g., pump curves, production charts, water use records) for the outfall(s) designated on limits pages to monitor flow by an estimate.

(3) Records of any necessary calibrations must be kept.

2. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

3. Records of monitoring information shall include:

   a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

   b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

   c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

   d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

   e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

   f. The results of such analyses.

4. a. Analyses for required monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, equivalent test procedures approved by the Department or other test procedures that have been specified in the permit.

   In the case of sludge use or disposal, analysis for required monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, test procedures specified in R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504, equivalent test procedures approved by the Department or other test procedures that have been specified in the permit.

   b. Unless addressed elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method that achieves a value below the derived permit limit stated in Part III. If more than one method of analysis is approved for use, the Department recommends for reasonable potential determinations that the permittee use the method having the lowest practical quantitation limit (PQL) unless otherwise specified in Part V of the permit. For the purposes of reporting analytical data on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR):

(1) Analytical results below the PQL conducted using a method in accordance with Part II.J.4.a above shall be reported as zero (0). Zero (0) shall also be used to average results which are below the PQL. When zero (0) is reported or used to average results, the permittee shall report, in the "Comment Section" or in an attachment to the DMR, the analytical method used, the PQL achieved, and the number of times results below the PQL were reported as zero (0).

(2) Analytical results above the PQL conducted using a method in accordance with Part II.J.4.a shall be reported as the value achieved. When averaging results using a value containing a "less than," the average shall be calculated using the value and reported as "less than" the average of all results collected.

5. The PCA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment provided by the Clean Water Act is also by imprisonment of not more than 4 years.

K. Signatory requirements

1. All NOIs, applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.

a. NOIs and Applications. All NOIs and permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or

(b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency or public facility: By either a principal executive officer, mayor, or other duly authorized employee or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

(a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

(b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator, Region 4, EPA).

b. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Department, shall be signed by a person described in Part IV.K.1.a of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part IV.K.1.a of this section;

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and,

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Department.

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part IV.K.1.b of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part IV.K.1.b of this section must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Part IV.K.1.a or b of this section shall make the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

2. The PCA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon

conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both.

L. Reporting requirements

1. Planned changes.

The permittee shall give written notice to DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Facilities Permitting Division as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in R 61-9.122.29(b); or

b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part IV.L.8 of this section.

c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sewage sludge or industrial sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan (included in the NPDES permit directly or by reference);

2. Anticipated noncompliance.

The permittee shall give advance notice to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Pollution Control Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers.

a. Coverage under this general permit may be transferred to another party under the following conditions:

(1) The permittee notifies the Department of the proposed transfer at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

(2) A written agreement is submitted to the Department between the existing and new permittee containing a specific date for the transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability for violations up to that date and thereafter Such agreement must be signed in accordance with Part IV.K.1(a) of this permit; and

(3) The new owner files an NOI with the Department prior to beginning to discharge.

b. Transfers are not effective if, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the proposal, the Department disagrees and notifies the current permittee and the new permittee of the intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit coverage and to require that a new NOI or application be filed.

4. Monitoring reports.

a. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Department for reporting results of monitoring obtained during each reporting period. DMRs shall be submitted once per quarter on the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period. One original and one copy of the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) shall be submitted to:

S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
Bureau of Water/Water Pollution Control Division
Data Administration Section
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

b. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504, or as specified in the permit, all valid results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Department. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling analyses, other than for the sample date specified in Part V, so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid results for each monitoring period.

c. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department in the permit.

5. Twenty-four hour reporting

a. The permittee shall report any non-compliance, which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally to local DHEC office within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. During normal working hours call:

b.

County	EQC Region	Address	Phone No.
Anderson, Oconee	Region 1- Anderson EQC Office	2514 Belton Hwy Anderson, SC 29621	864-260-5569
Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Saluda	Region 1 – Greenwood EQC Office	613 South Main Street Greenwood, SC 29646-3245	864-223-0333

Greenville, Pickens	Region 2 – Greenville EQC Office	301 University Ridge Suite 5800 Greenville, SC 29601-4703	864-241-1090
Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union	Region 2 – Spartanburg EQC Office	900 South Pine Street, Suite 2 Spartanburg, SC 29302	864-596-3800
Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland	Region 3 –Columbia EQC Office	Bldg #5 / P.O. Box 156 State Park, SC 29147-0156	803-896-0620
Chester, Lancaster, York	Region 3 – Lancaster EQC Office	2475 DHEC Road Lancaster, SC 29720-2901	803-285-7461
Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro	Region 4 – Florence EQC Office	145 E. Cheves Street Florence, SC 29506-2526	843-661-4825
Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter	Region 4 – Sumter EQC Office	105 Magnolia Street (office) P.O. Box 1628 (mailing) Sumter, SC 29151-1628	803-778-6548
Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Orangeburg	Region 5 – Aiken EQC Office	206 Beaufort Street, NE Aiken, SC 29801-4476	803-641-7670
Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg	Region 6 – Myrtle Beach EQC Office	927 Shine Avenue Myrtle Beach, SC 29577	843-238-4378
Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester	Region 7 – Charleston EQC Office	1362 McMillan Avenue Suite 300 Charleston, SC 29405-2048	843-953-0150
Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper	Region 8 – Beaufort EQC Office	104 Parker Drive Burton, SC 29906-8315	843-846-1030

*After-hour reporting should be made to the 24-Hour Emergency Response telephone number 803-253-6488 or 1-888-481-0125 outside of the Columbia area.

A written submission shall also be provided to the address in Part IV.L.4.a(4) within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

b. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See R.61-9.122.44(g)).

(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Part II.L.5.b of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

6. Other noncompliance.

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part IV.L.4 and 5 of this section at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part IV.L.5 of this section.

7. Other information.

   Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information to the Water Facilities Permitting Division. This information may result in permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination in accordance with Regulation 61-9.

8. Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers.

   In addition to the reporting requirements under Part IV.L.1-7 of this section, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Pollution Control Division of the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

   a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 μg/l);

      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 μg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

      (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or

      (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section R.61-9.122.44(f).

   b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed in the highest of the following "notification levels":

      (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μg/l);

      (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

      (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with R.61-9.122.21(g)(7).

(4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section R.61-9.122.44(f).

M. Bypass

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Part IV.M.2 and 3 of this section.

2. Notice.

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/ Water Facilities Permitting Division.

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part IV.L.5 of this section.

3. Prohibition of bypass

   a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

      (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

      (2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

      (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part IV.M.2 of this section.

   b. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part IV.M.3.a of this section.

N. Upset

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part II.N.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

   a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

   b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

   c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part IV.L.5.b(2) of this section.

   d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IV.D of this section.

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

O. Misrepresentation of Information

1. Any person making application for a NPDES discharge permit or filing any record, report, or other document pursuant to a regulation of the Department, shall certify that all information contained in such document is true. All application facts certified to by the applicant shall be considered valid conditions of the permit issued pursuant to the application.

2. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other documents filed with the Department pursuant to the State law, and the rules and regulations pursuant to that law, shall be deemed to have violated a permit condition and shall be subject to the penalties provided for pursuant to 48-1-320 or 48-1-330.

PART V. Termination Of Coverage

A. Notice of Termination

When all discharges associated with bulk petroleum storage facilities that are authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit a Notice of Termination (NOT). The NOT shall include the following information:

1. Name, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the notification is submitted. Where a mailing address for the site is not available, the location can be described in terms of the latitude and longitude of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds;

2. The owner/operator's name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address.

3. The NPDES permit number for the discharge associated with bulk petroleum storage facilities identified by the Notice of Termination, and

4. The following certification signed in accordance with Part IV.K of this permit:

"I certify under penalty of law that all discharges associated with bulk petroleum storage facilities from the identified facility that are authorized by a NPDES general permit have been eliminated. I understand that by submitting this notice of termination, that I am no longer authorized to discharge facility wastewater and/or contaminated storm water (runoff) associated with bulk petroleum storage facilities under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit."

B. Where to Submit NOT

All Notices of Termination are to be sent, in letter format, to the following address:

SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control
NPDES/ND Permit Administration
Bulk Petroleum GP Notice of Termination
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

PART VI. Schedules of Compliance

1. For the zinc limits on Outfalls F01, S01 and X01: This schedule only applies to existing bulk facility discharges. Any new facility applying for coverage after the effective date of this permit shall meet final limits on Page 30 from the beginning of the discharge.

Date Due	Action Required
March 1, 2010	Submit three copies of a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER), in accordance with South Carolina Regulation 61-67, which clearly describes how the facility will attain compliance with the final zinc limitations set forth on page 30 of this permit. If a new, modification and/or upgrade to the wastewater treatment facility is not needed to comply with these limits, the permittee shall submit a letter to the Department requesting that the final limits become effective immediately and/or submit an alternative request based on the method of compliance chosen.
December 1, 2010	If construction of any wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities is necessary to meet these limitations, the permittee shall submit three copies of an administratively and technically complete Construction Permit Application (DHEC Form 1970). If no construction is necessary, provide a progress report on the method chosen for compliance. If the permittee requests final limits become effective per the first item in this schedule, this item becomes void.
August 1, 2011	The permittee shall obtain an operating permit for wastewater treatment facilities detailed in the construction permit application submittal described above, if needed. If no construction is necessary, provide a progress report on the method chosen for compliance. If the permittee requests final limits become effective per the first item in this schedule, this item becomes void. The discharge shall be in compliance with the final zinc limitations set forth on page 30 of this permit no later than this date.

PART VII. Effluent Limitations And Monitoring Requirements

A. Effluent Limitations And Monitoring Requirements

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge any one or more of the following: *storm water from secondary containment structures (dikes, berms, etc.), hydrostatic test water from new or used petroleum tanks and pipelines, storm water from loading racks, wash water from loading racks, and/or utility water*

1. All facilities covered by this permit which discharge to **freshwaters (FW)** through Outfall F01 shall meet the following limitations and monitoring requirements:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Daily Maximum	**Measurement Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Flow	MR[1] MGD	1/quarter	Estimate or Instantaneous[2]
Hydrostatic Test Water Discharge	Report[3]	1/quarter	Observation
pH	Minimum 6.0 su[4] Maximum 8.5 su	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	MR[1] mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Diesel Range Organics (DRO)	MR[1] mg/l[5]	1/quarter	Grab
Copper, total	0.011 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Toluene	MR[1] mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Ethylbenzene	MR[1] mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Xylenes, Total	0.50 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium VI	0.079 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Lead, total	0.051 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	MR[1] mg/l[8]	1/quarter	Grab
Acenaphthylene	0.0007 mg/l[5]	1/quarter	Grab
Fluorene	MR[1] mg/l[9]	1/quarter	Grab
Naphthalene	MR[1] mg/l[5]	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactants	MR[1] mg/l[10]	1/quarter	Grab
Chlorine, Total Residual (TRC)	0.019 mg/l[11]	1/quarter	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	20 mg/l[12]	1/quarter	Grab

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Temperature	90°F[13]	1/quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500 mg/l[14]	1/quarter	Grab

Variable limits for FW

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Highest Dilution DF3[15]>100 or DF4[16]>500	Middle Dilution 1.5<DF3 ≤100 or 10<DF4≤500	Lowest Dilution 1≤DF3≤1.5 or 1≤DF4 ≤10	No Intake		
	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Benzene	0.125 mg/l[6]	0.063 mg/l[6]	0.005 mg/l[6,18]	0.125 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.093 mg/l[7]	0.011 mg/l[7]	0.001 mg/l[7,18]	0.093 mg/l[7]	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium III	0.923 mg/l[6]	0.312 mg/l[6]	0.178 mg/l[6,18]	0.923 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab

See footnotes on pages 31 and 32. All facilities are required to sample those parameters where no footnote is included.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken after all treatment but prior to mixing with the receiving stream.

2. All facilities covered by this permit which discharge to **saltwaters (SW)** through Outfall S01 shall meet the following limitations and monitoring requirements:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Daily Maximum	**Measurement Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Flow	MR[1] MGD	1/quarter	Estimate or Instantaneous[2]
Hydrostatic Test Water Discharge	Report[3]	1/quarter	Observation
pH	Minimum 6.5 su[17] Maximum 8.5 su	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	MR[1] mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Diesel Range Organics (DRO)	MR[1] mg/l[5]	1/quarter	Grab
Copper, total	0.006 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Toluene	MR[1] mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Ethylbenzene	0.013 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Xylenes, total	MR[1] mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Lead, total	0.22 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Acenaphthylene	0.0007 mg/l[5]	1/quarter	Grab
Fluorene	0.018 mg/l[9]	1/quarter	Grab
Naphthalene	MR[1] mg/l[5]	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactants	MR[1] mg/l[10]	1/quarter	Grab
Chlorine, Total Residual (TRC)	0.013mg/l[11]	1/quarter	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	20 mg/l[12]	1/quarter	Grab
Temperature	90°F[19]	1/quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500 mg/l[14]	1/quarter	Grab

Variable limits for SW

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Highest Dilution DF3[15]>100 or DF4[16]>500	Middle Dilution 1.5<DF3 ≤100 or 10<DF4≤500	Lowest Dilution 1≤DF3≤1.5 or 1≤DF4 ≤10	No Intake		
	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Benzene	0.125 mg/l[6]	0.063 mg/l[6]	0.005 mg/l[6,18]	0.125 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.093 mg/l[7]	0.011 mg/l[7]	0.001 mg/l[7,18]	0.093 mg/l[7]	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium III	0.923 mg/l[6]	0.312 mg/l[6]	0.178 mg/l[6,18]	-	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium VI	1.1 mg/l[6]	0.264 mg/l[6]	0.151 mg/l[6,18]	1.1 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab

See footnotes on pages 31 and 32. All facilities are required to sample those parameters where no footnote is included.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken after all treatment but prior to mixing with the receiving stream.

3. All facilities covered by this permit which discharge to **brackish waters (FW-SW)** through Outfall X01 shall meet the following limitations and monitoring requirements:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Daily Maximum	**Measurement Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Flow	MR[1] MGD	1/quarter	Estimate or Instantaneous[2]
Hydrostatic Test Water Discharge	Report[3]	1/quarter	Observation
pH	Minimum 6.5su[17] Maximum 8.5 su	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	MR[1] mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Diesel Range Organics (DRO)	MR[1] mg/l[5]	1/quarter	Grab
Copper, total	0.006 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Toluene	MR[1] mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Ethylbenzene	0.026 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Xylenes, total	0.50 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium VI	0.079 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
Lead, total	0.051 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	MR[1] mg/l[8]	1/quarter	Grab
Acenaphthylene	0.0007 mg/l[5]	1/quarter	Grab
Fluorene	0.018 mg/l[9]	1/quarter	Grab
Naphthalene	MR[1] mg/l[5]	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactants	MR[1] mg/l[10]	1/quarter	Grab
Chlorine, Total Residual (TRC)	0.013 mg/l[11]	1/quarter	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	20 mg/l[12]	1/quarter	Grab
Temperature	90°F[19]	1/quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500 mg/l[14]	1/quarter	Grab

Variable limits for FW-SW

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Highest Dilution DF3[15]>100 or DF4[16]>500	Middle Dilution 1.5<DF3 ≤100 or 10<DF4≤500	Lowest Dilution 1≤DF3≤1.5 or 1≤DF4 ≤10	No Intake		
	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Benzene	0.125 mg/l[6]	0.063 mg/l[6]	0.005 mg/l[6,18]	0.125 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.093 mg/l[7]	0.011 mg/l[7]	0.001 mg/l[7,18]	0.093 mg/l[7]	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium III	0.923 mg/l[6]	0.312 mg/l[6]	0.178 mg/l[6,18]	0.923 mg/l[6]	1/quarter	Grab

See footnotes on pages 31 and 32. All facilities are required to sample those parameters where no footnote is included.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken after all treatment but prior to mixing with the receiving stream.

Interim

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through July 31, 2011, the permittee is authorized to discharge any one or more of the following: *storm water from secondary containment structures (dikes, berms, etc.), hydrostatic test water from new or used petroleum tanks and pipelines, storm water from loading racks, wash water from loading racks, and/or utility water*

All facilities covered by this permit which discharge to **freshwaters (FW) through Outfall F01, saltwaters (SW) through Outfall S01, and brackish waters (FW-SW) through Outfall X01** shall meet the following limitations and monitoring requirements:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	FW	SW	FW-SW	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum		
Zinc, total	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	0.095 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

See footnotes on pages 31 and 32. All facilities are required to sample those items where no footnote is included.

Final

During the period beginning on August 1, 2011 or upon the coverage effective date for a new facility and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge any one or more of the following: *storm water from secondary containment structures (dikes, berms, etc.), hydrostatic test water from new or used petroleum tanks and pipelines, storm water from loading racks, wash water from loading racks, and/or utility water*

All facilities covered by this permit which discharge to **freshwaters (FW) through Outfall F01, saltwaters (SW) through Outfall S01, and brackish waters (FW-SW) through Outfall X01** shall meet the following limitations and monitoring requirements:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	FW	SW	FW-SW	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum	Daily Maximum		
Zinc, total	0.135 mg/l	0.095 mg/l	0.095 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

Footnotes

1. MR=Monitor and report
2. See Part IV.J.1
3. Report whether a hydrostatic test water discharge event occurred during the monitoring period. Enter "1" if "yes" and "0" if "no". A separate sheet shall be attached to the DMR which indicates each hydrostatic test performed during the monitoring period. This sheet shall include, in tabular form, the name/label of the tank tested, the volume of water used, the size of the tank and/or size and length of pipeline tested, and the date each test began and the duration of each test. If the test water is held on site prior to discharge, indicate where it is stored and the approximate storage time. Also, indicate whether any treatment of the hydrostatic test water is performed prior to discharge.
4. See Part I.P. If the pH of the receiving stream is less than 6.0 su, the discharge pH may be less than 6.0 su, but only if the discharge pH is not less than the stream pH by a difference of more than 0.2 standard units.
5. This parameter shall be sampled if the facility stores and/or transports petroleum solvents, light distillate oils and/or residual fuel oils that have the potential for contact with storm water or wash water or if hydrostatic testing of equipment that has stored or transferred these products is performed.
6. This parameter shall be sampled if the facility stores and/or transports gasoline products that have the potential for contact with storm water or wash water or if hydrostatic testing of equipment that has stored or transferred these products is performed.
7. This parameter shall be sampled if the facility stores and/or transports leaded gasoline products that have the potential for contact with storm water or wash water or if hydrostatic testing of equipment that has stored or transferred these products is performed.
8. This parameter shall be sampled if the facility stores and/or transports unleaded gasoline products that have the potential for contact with storm water or wash water or if hydrostatic testing of equipment that has stored or transferred these products is performed.
9. This parameter shall be sampled if the facility stores and/or transports light distillate oils and/or residual fuel oils that have the potential for contact with storm water or wash water or if hydrostatic testing of equipment that has stored or transferred these products is performed.
10. Surfactants shall be sampled if the facility adds or uses any cleaning agents to water that is discharged.
11. Sampling for TRC shall be performed when the discharge contains any source of chlorinated water or any source of chlorine is added to the water prior to discharge. The permittee may submit information relative to the flow path and/or distance to the receiving stream that would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation for removal of TRC monitoring requirements.
12. This parameter shall be sampled if the facility discharges utility water.
13. This parameter shall be sampled if the facility discharges utility water. In addition to meeting a limit of 90°F, the temperature of all freshwaters shall not be increased more than 5°F above natural temperature conditions.
14. This parameter shall be sampled if the facility discharges boiler blowdown.
15. DF3 is the dilution factor used for protection of human health for non-carcinogenic parameters. It is determined using the critical stream flow (typically 7Q10) at the source water protection area boundary. See rationale/fact sheet for further explanation.

16. DF4 is the dilution factor used for protection of human health for carcinogenic parameters. It is determined using the average annual stream flow at the source water protection area boundary. See rationale/fact sheet for further explanation.
17. See Part I.P. If the pH of the receiving stream is less than 6.5 su, the discharge pH may be less than 6.5 su, but only if the discharge pH is not less than the stream pH by a difference of more than 0.2 standard units. The pH shall not vary more than one-half of a pH unit above or below that of effluent-free waters in the same geological area having similar total salinity, alkalinity and temperature.
18. The lowest dilution limits shall apply when any hydrostatic testing occurs from used tanks or pipelines where the flow of the discharge increases by more than 50% of its normal flow (when no hydrostatic testing water is discharged).
19. This parameter shall be sampled if the facility discharges utility water. In addition to meeting a limit of 90°F, the weekly average water temperature of all Class SA and SB waters shall not exceed 4°F above natural conditions in the fall, winter or spring and shall not exceed 1.5°F above natural conditions during the summer.

B. Effluent Toxicity Limitations And Monitoring Requirements

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge any one or more of the following wastewaters: *storm water from secondary containment structures (dikes, berms, etc.), hydrostatic test water from new or used petroleum tanks and pipelines, storm water from loading racks, wash water from loading racks, and/or utility water*

All facilities covered by this permit which discharge to **freshwaters (FW) through Outfall F01, saltwaters (SW) through Outfall S01, and brackish waters (FW-SW) through Outfall X01** shall meet the following limitations and monitoring requirements:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing @ ATC= 100%[1]	0[2]	1/Year	Grab

[1] See Part IX.L for additional requirements.
[2] Effluent consisting solely of storm water from diked containment areas where no product transfers take place is exempt from whole effluent toxicity testing.

PART VIII. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Requirements

A. A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed for each facility covered by this permit that discharges storm water associated with industrial activity. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Facilities must implement the provisions of the SWPPP as a condition of this permit.

B. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Pollution Prevention Team: The plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team that are responsible for developing the SWPPP and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision.

2. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources: The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. The plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources.

   a. Drainage.

      (1) A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks have occurred, and the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas.

      (2) For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants which are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemical; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified.

   b. Spills and Leaks. A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a

storm water conveyance at the facility. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

c. Sampling Data. A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

d. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources: A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources at the following areas: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and on-site waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g. biochemical oxygen demand, etc.) of concerns shall be identified.

3. Measures and Controls. Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

a. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas which may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges in a clean, orderly manner. The following areas and Best Management Practices for each shall be considered.

(1) Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Maintenance Areas - The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or expected fluid leaks, and the areas where maintenance activities occur, must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The SWPPP must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. The permittee shall consider the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, performing maintenance activities indoors, installation of berms or dikes in storage areas, cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease, proper handling and disposal methods for drained fluids, using dry cleanup methods for spills, collecting contaminated storm water from these areas for disposal or treatment, and other equivalent measures.

(2) Fueling Areas - The SWPPP must describe measures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from areas where fueling occurs. The facility shall consider covering fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods for spills, collecting contaminated storm water runoff for treatment or off-site disposal, or other equivalent measures.

(3) Material Storage Areas - Storage materials must be maintained in good condition so as not to become a source of pollutants to storm water runoff. The SWPPP must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water in vehicle and equipment maintenance areas. The permittee shall consider indoor storage of materials, installation of

berms or dikes to contain runoff, minimizing runon/runoff in these areas, dry cleanup methods for spills, and collecting contaminated storm water runoff for treatment.

(4) Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas - The SWPPP must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from vehicle and equipment cleaning activities. The permittee shall consider performing these activities indoors, covering the activities, and collecting contaminated storm water for treatment. The permittee shall ensure that process wastewater from these activities is either routed to a permitted treatment works or discharged according to the requirements of an applicable NPDES permit.

b. Preventive Maintenance - A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

c. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures - Areas where potential spills which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.

d. Inspections - Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility, particularly those identified in Part VIII.B.3.a above, at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. A set of tracking or follow up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.

e. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP or otherwise responsible for storm water management. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

f. Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures - A description of incidents such as spills, or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

g. Sediment and Erosion Control - The plan shall identify areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

h. Management of Runoff - The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices.

4. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. Such evaluations shall provide:

   a. Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

   b. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, shall be made and retained as part of the plan for at least one year after coverage under this permit terminates. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part IV.K (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

5. The permittee shall update its SWPPP to address the storage and potential for spills of denatured ethanol, as applicable to a given facility. The plan shall include special provisions for containing and treating ethanol, giving consideration to the fact that oil/water separation does not provide adequate treatment.

Part IX. Other Requirements

A. Facilities Required to Monitor. All facilities covered by this permit are required to conduct sampling of their discharges as required in Part VII of this permit.

B. A facility with multiple NPDES outfalls discharging substantially identical NPDES permitted effluents may collect and analyze an effluent sample from one of those outfalls and report that the data also apply to the other substantially identical outfalls. The permittee's SWPPP shall explain why the outfalls are expected to contain substantially identical effluents.

C. The permittee shall maintain an all weather access road to the wastewater treatment systems and appurtenances at all times.

D. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

E. Approval from the Department must be obtained prior to chemical addition or other types of treatment to maintain compliance with this permit. A determination will be made by the Department as to whether the discharge can still be covered under the permit. A construction permit may be required for any type of treatment system. The discharge of chemicals into wastewater for reasons other than maintaining compliance with the NPDES permit may be considered process wastewater and may need to be covered under an individual permit or, if available, an alternative general permit.

F. The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the discharge(s) from a facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable Pollution Prevention Plan for the facility. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 117 and 40 CFR Part 302. Where a release containing a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or in excess of a reporting quantity established under either 40 CFR 117 or 40 CFR 302, occurs during a 24 hour period:

1. The discharger is required to notify both the Department's Emergency Response Section at (803) 253-6488 and the National Response Center (NRC) (800-424-8802) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge;

2. The permittee shall submit, within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release, a written description of the release, including the type and estimate of the amount of material released, the date that such release occurred, the circumstances leading to the release, and steps to be taken in accordance with the SWPPP to both:

   Emergency Response Section
   SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control
   2600 Bull Street
   Columbia, SC 29201 ; and

   EPA Region 4
   Atlanta Federal Center
   61 Forsyth Street SW
   Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

G. The Best Management Practices Plan (BMP) requirement is applicable to dischargers with ancillary industrial activities who use, store, manufacture, handle or discharge any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 311 of the CWA. These dischargers are subject to the requirements of this part for all activities which may result in significant amounts of those pollutants reaching waters of the State. The permittee shall develop and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan, or update and maintain an existing plan, to identify and control the discharge of significant amounts of oils and the hazardous and toxic substances listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and Tables II and III of Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 122. The plan shall include a listing of all potential sources of spills or leaks of these

materials, a method for containment, a description of training, inspection and security procedures, and emergency response measures to be taken in the event of a discharge to surface waters, or it shall include plans and/or procedures which constitute an equivalent BMP. Sources of such discharges may include materials storage areas; transfer and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; plant site runoff; and sludge and waste disposal areas. The BMP plan shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices, be documented in narrative form, and include any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps.

H. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill.

I. Erosion Prevention

1. Appropriate erosion control measures shall be in place before discharging hydrostatic test water.

2. Where the discharge of hydrostatic test water will occur at an outfall permitted for storm water discharges covered by this permit, a sound estimate of the normal flow to the outfall during a 3-inch, 24-hour rainfall shall be obtained. This value shall be compared with the proposed discharge rate including the hydrostatic test water. The proposed rate should not exceed normal discharge flow rate by more than 50% or further evaluation, and possible erosion control or treatment measures, will be required.

J. Unless authorized elsewhere in this Permit, the permittee must meet the following requirements concerning maintenance chemicals for the following waste streams: once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated cooling water, boiler blowdown water, and steam condensate. Maintenance chemicals shall be defined as any man-induced additives to the above-referenced waste streams.

1. The discharge, in detectable amounts, of any of the chemicals listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122, Tables II and III is prohibited, if the pollutants are present due to the use of maintenance chemicals.

2. Slimicides, algicides, and biocides are to be used in accordance with registration requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

3. The use of maintenance chemicals containing bis(tributyltin) oxide is prohibited unless written approval is obtained from SCDHEC.

4. Any maintenance chemicals added to the above-referenced waste streams must degrade rapidly, either due to hydrolytic decomposition or biodegradation.

5. Discharges of maintenance chemicals added to waste streams must be limited to concentrations which protect indigenous aquatic populations in the receiving stream.

6. The permittee must keep sufficient documentation on-site to show that the above requirements are being met. The information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

K. Where the permit limitation Part VII is below the practical quantitation limit (PQL), the PQL and analytical method stated below shall be considered as being in compliance with the permit limit. Additionally, where the permit requires only monitoring and reporting (MR) in Part VII, the PQL and analytical method stated below shall be used for reporting results.

Parameter	Analytical Method	PQL
Copper, total	200.7, 200.8, 200.9 or SM3113B	0.010 mg/l
1,2-dichloroethane	624, 1624B	0.002 mg/l
Ethylbenzene	624, 1624B	0.002 mg/l
Toluene	624, 1624B	0.002 mg/l
Acenaphthalene	625, 1625B	0.010 mg/l
Naphthalene	625, 1625B	0.010 mg/l
Xylenes, total	8260B	0.006 mg/l
Surfactants	SM5540C	0.050 mg/l
Chlorine, Total Residual	SM4500Cl B,C,D,E,F or G	0.050 mg/l

L. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

1. Fresh Water (FW) requirements

   a. A 48-hour static acute toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part VII using a control and the acute test concentration (ATC) of 100%. The test shall be conducted using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as the test organism, in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" EPA/600/4-90/027F.

   b. If the test group *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival is less than the control group survival by a percent significant at the 0.05α level (95 percent one-ended confidence level), the test shall be deemed a failure.

   c. The permittee must report on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) form whether the test passes or fails at the specified ATC. If the test fails, the number "1" shall be placed on the form. If the test passes, the number "0" shall be placed on the form. If more than one test is performed during a monitoring period (including tests from split samples), the worst-case result shall be reported on the DMR. The DMR Attachment for Toxicity Test Results shall also be completed and submitted with the DMR.

2. Salt Water (SW) Requirements

   a. A 48-hour static acute toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part VII using a control and the acute test concentration (ATC) of 100%. The test shall be conducted using *Mysidopsis bahia* as the test organism, in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," EPA/600/4-90/027F. The effluent's salinity shall be adjusted to 20 parts per thousand (ppt) before the test is performed.

b. If the test group *Mysidopsis bahia* survival is less than the control group survival by a percent significant at the 0.05α level (95 percent one-ended confidence level), the test shall be deemed a failure.

c. The permittee must report on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) form whether the test passes or fails at the specified ATC. If the test fails, the number "1" shall be placed on the form. If the test passes, the number "0" shall be placed on the form. If more than one test is performed during a monitoring period (including tests from split samples), the worst-case result shall be reported on the DMR. The DMR Attachment for Toxicity Test Results shall also be completed and submitted with the DMR.

3. Brackish (FW-SW) Requirements: One of the tests above will be required as determined appropriate for the discharge location based on information submitted in the NOI for discharges to waters that require protection of both freshwater and saltwater organisms.

M. Sludge disposal

If sludge disposal is necessary, the permittee shall submit to the DHEC/Bureau of Water and the appropriate local EQC regional office at the address in Part IV.L.5.a a letter stating where sludge will be sent along with a letter of acceptance from the facility that will accept the sludge for disposal. This correspondence shall be submitted at least 30 days prior to the need for sludge disposal. The quantity of sludge to be disposed of and the length of time the approval for disposal is valid shall be included as well as the results of tests used to determine whether the sludge is hazardous.