

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit

(for Discharge to Surface Waters)

This NPDES Permit Authorizes
Westinghouse Electric Company LLC
Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility


to discharge from a facility located at

5801 Bluff Road
Hopkins, SC
Richland County

to receiving waters named

Congaree River

in accordance with 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."


Shawn M. Clarke, P.E., Director
Water Facilities Permitting Division

Issue Date: September 15, 2023

Effective Date: November 1, 2023

Expiration Date¹: October 31, 2028

Permit No.: SC0001848

¹ This permit will continue to be in effect beyond the expiration date if a complete timely re-application is received pursuant to Regulation 61-9.122.6 and signed per Regulation 61-9.122.22.



S.C. Department of Health and
Environmental Control

Table of Contents

PART I. Definitions	3
PART II. Standard Conditions.....	6
A. Duty to comply	6
B. Duty to reapply.....	6
C. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense	6
D. Duty to mitigate	6
E. Proper operation and maintenance	7
F. Permit actions	8
G. Property rights	8
H. Duty to provide information	8
I. Inspection and entry	8
J. Monitoring and records.....	9
K. Signatory requirement.....	11
L. Reporting requirements	12
M. Bypass	17
N. Upset	18
O. Misrepresentation of Information.....	18
Part III. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements	19
A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements	19
B. Whole Effluent Toxicity and Other Biological Limitations and Monitoring Requirements.....	21
C. Groundwater Monitoring Requirements.....	23
Part IV. Schedule of Compliance	26
Part V. Other Requirements	27
A. Effluent Requirements	27
B. Whole Effluent Toxicity and Other Biological Requirements	30
C. Groundwater Requirements	31
D. Sludge Requirements	31
E. Other Conditions	32

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. 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.
- B. "Annual" or "Year" is defined as the calendar year beginning with January 1st and ending on December 31st (also known as calendar year).
- C. The "average" or "arithmetic mean" of any set of values is the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.
- D. "Basin" (or "Lagoon" or "Impoundment") means any in-ground or earthen structure designed to receive, treat, store, temporarily retain and/or allow for the infiltration/evaporation of wastewater.
- E. "Biennial" is defined as two calendar years beginning with January 1st of one year and ending on December 31st of the following year (e.g., January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2021, January 1, 2022 - December 31, 2023, etc.).
- F. "Blowdown" means the minimum discharge of recirculating water for the purpose of discharging materials contained in the water, the further buildup of which would cause concentration in amounts exceeding limits established by best engineering practices.
- G. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
- H. A "composite sample" shall be defined as one of the following four types:
 - 1. An influent or effluent portion collected continuously over a specified period of time at a rate proportional to the flow.
 - 2. A combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples collected at regular (equal) intervals over a specified period of time and composited by increasing the volume of each aliquot in proportion to flow. If continuous flow measurement is not used to composite in proportion to flow, the following method will be used: An instantaneous flow measurement should be taken each time a grab sample is collected. At the end of the sampling period, the instantaneous flow measurements should be summed to obtain a total flow. The instantaneous flow measurement can then be divided by the total flow to determine the percentage of each grab sample to be combined. These combined samples form the composite sample.
 - 3. A combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples of equal volume but at variable time intervals that are inversely proportional to the volume of the flow. In other words, the time interval between aliquots is reduced as the volume of flow increases.
 - 4. If the effluent flow varies by less than 15 percent, a combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples of constant (equal) volume collected at regular (equal) time intervals over a specified period of time.

All samples shall be properly preserved in accordance with Part II.J.4. Continuous flow or the sum of instantaneous flows measured and averaged for the specified compositing time period shall be used with composite results to calculate mass.

- I. "Contaminated wastewater" means any water that could originate from locations where low levels of uranium could be present such as shower areas and sinks for chemical workers and laboratory sinks.
- J. "Continuous discharge" means a discharge which occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities.
- K. "Continuous flow monitoring" is defined as use of a continuous recorder with totalizer.
- L. "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.
- M. "Daily maximum" is the highest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.
- N. "Daily minimum" is the lowest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.
- O. The "Department" or "DHEC" shall refer to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.
- P. The "geometric mean" of any set of values is the Nth root of the product of the individual values where N is equal to the number of individual values. The geometric mean is equivalent to the antilog of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual values. For purposes of calculating the geometric mean, values of zero (0) shall be considered to be one (1).
- Q. 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.
- R. "Groundwater" means the water below the land surface found in fractured rock or various soil strata.
- S. "Instantaneous" means that the discharge flow will be determined by using: a bucket and watch; weir and gauge; or a Parshall Flume.
- T. The "maximum or minimum" is the highest or lowest value, respectively, recorded of all samples collected during the calendar month. These terms may also be known as the instantaneous maximum or minimum.
- U. "Monitoring well" means any well used to sample groundwater for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels.
- V. The "monthly average", other than for fecal coliform, E. Coli and enterococci, is the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period. The monthly average for fecal coliform, E. Coli and enterococci bacteria is the geometric mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period. The monthly average loading is the arithmetic average of all daily discharges made during the month.

- W. The "PCA" shall refer to the Pollution Control Act (Chapter 1, Title 48, Code of Laws of South Carolina).
- X. 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.
- Y. "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.
- Z. "Quarter" is defined as the first three calendar months beginning with January and each group of three calendar months thereafter (also known as calendar quarters). Note that the first quarter for sampling is based on the effective date of the permit and may cover a period of less than three calendar months.
- AA. "Sanitary wastewater" is wastewater originating from activities such as restroom usage, washing, bathing, food preparation, and laundry.
- BB. "Semi-Annual" is defined as six calendar months beginning with January and each group of six calendar months thereafter. Note that the first semi-annual period for sampling is based on the effective date of the permit and may cover a period of less than six calendar months.
- CC. "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.
- DD. "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.
- EE. "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.
- FF. "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.
- GG. "Week" is defined as seven (7) consecutive days beginning on the day of the week identified in Part V.E.4. (beginning Wednesday morning at 6 AM and ending Tuesday morning at 5:59AM). For sampling requirements of at least 1/week, if the week is split between 2 months the results will be reported on the DMR for the month in which the sample is taken. Each weekly sample shall be separated by at least 3 days.

PART II. 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 application 180 days before the existing permit expires, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department. The Department shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

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 the 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 and land application system, if applicable. 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. The permittee shall provide for the performance of daily treatment facility inspections by a certified operator of the appropriate grade as defined in Part V.E of this permit. The Department may make exceptions to the daily operator requirement in accordance with R.61-9.122.41(e)(3)(ii). 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. 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. A roster of operators associated with the facility's operation and their certification grades shall be maintained onsite and be made available to the Department upon request.
6. Wastewater Sewer Systems
 - a. Purpose. This section establishes rules for governing the operation and maintenance of wastewater sewer systems, including gravity or pressure interceptor sewers. It is the purpose of this section to establish standards for the management of sewer systems to prevent and/or minimize system failures that would lead to public health or environmental impacts.

- b. Applicability. This section applies to all sewer systems that have been or would be subject to a DHEC construction permit under Regulation 61-67 and whose owner owns or operates the wastewater treatment system to which the sewer discharges.
- c. General requirements. The permittee must:
 - (1) Properly manage, operate, and maintain at all times all parts of its sewer system(s), to include maintaining contractual operation agreements to provide services, if appropriate;
 - (2) Provide adequate capacity to convey base flows and peak flows for all parts of the sewer system or, if capital improvements are necessary to meet this standard, develop a schedule of short and long term improvements;
 - (3) Take all reasonable steps to stop and mitigate the impact of releases of wastewater to the environment; and
 - (4) Notify the Department within 30 days of a proposed change in ownership of a sewer system.

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 are 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. 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 "General Report Comments Section" of 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.
 - (3) (a) The mass value for a pollutant collected using a grab sample shall be calculated using the 24-hour totalized flow for the day the sample was collected (if available) or the instantaneous flow at the time of the sample and either the concentration value actually achieved or the value as determined from the procedures in (1) or (2) above, as appropriate. Grab samples should be collected at a time representative of the discharge.
 - (b) The mass value for a pollutant collected using a composite sample shall be calculated using the 24-hour totalized flow measured for the day the sample was collected and either the concentration value actually achieved, or the value as determined from the procedures in (1) or (2) above, as appropriate.

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 requirement.

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.
 - a. Applications. All 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 II.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 II.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 II.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 II.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 II.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 II.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 Compliance and Enforcement Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers.

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/NPDES Administration. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Pollution Control Act and the Clean Water Act.

- a. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph b of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under R.61-9.122.62(e)(2)), or a minor modification made (under R.61-9.122.63(d)), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under CWA.

- b. Other transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph a of this section, any NPDES permit may be transferred to a new permittee if:

- (1) The current permittee notifies the Department at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in Part II.L.3.b(2) of this section;

- (2) The notice includes U.S. EPA NPDES Application Form 1 and a written agreement between the existing and new permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

- (3) Permits are non-transferable except with prior consent of the Department. A modification under this section is a minor modification which does not require public notice.

4. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit. Monitoring periods are calculated beginning with the permit effective date unless otherwise stated elsewhere in this permit. If the permit is modified, monitoring periods are calculated beginning with the modification effective date for those items that are part of the modification unless otherwise stated elsewhere in this permit.

- a. Monitoring results must be reported online via an electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or schedule specified by the Department for reporting results of monitoring of groundwater or sludge use or disposal practices including the following:

- (1) Effluent Monitoring: Effluent monitoring results obtained at the required frequency shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form. The completed DMR must be submitted via ePermitting no later than 11:59 PM on the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period.

The permittee shall use the electronic DMR system via ePermitting. If the permittee encounters technical difficulties using the electronic DMR system, contact DHEC for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@dhec.sc.gov. Please contact the Compliance Manager for your permit to obtain approval to submit paper DMRs until the technical issue is resolved.

- (2) Groundwater Monitoring: Groundwater monitoring results obtained at the required frequency shall be reported on a Groundwater Monitoring Report (GMR). The GMR must be submitted via ePermitting no later than 11:59 PM on the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period.

The permittee shall use the electronic GMR schedule via ePermitting. If the permittee encounters technical difficulties using the electronic GMR schedule, contact DHEC for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@dhec.sc.gov. Please contact gmrsubmissions@dhec.sc.gov to obtain approval to submit paper GMRs until the technical issue is resolved.

- (3) Sludge, Biosolids and/or Soil Monitoring: Sludge, biosolids and/or soil monitoring results obtained at the required frequency shall be reported in a laboratory format on a schedule submitted via ePermitting no later than 11:59 PM on the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period.

The permittee shall use the electronic reports via ePermitting. If the permittee encounters technical difficulties using the electronic report schedule, contact DHEC for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@dhec.sc.gov. Please contact the Compliance Manager for your permit to obtain approval to submit paper DMRs until the technical issue is resolved.

- (4) All other reports and submissions required by this permit shall be submitted via ePermitting no later than 11:59 PM on the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period unless otherwise specified in this permit.

The permittee shall use the electronic reports via ePermitting. If the permittee encounters technical difficulties using the electronic report schedule, contact DHEC for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@dhec.sc.gov. Please contact the Compliance Manager for your permit to obtain approval to submit paper DMRs until the technical issue is resolved.

- 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/system owner (or applicable representative) (hereafter permittee/system owner) shall report any non-compliance that meets the criteria in Part II.L.5.b. Any information shall be provided orally or electronically to the local DHEC office as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee/system owner becomes aware of the circumstances. During normal working hours (8:30 AM - 5:00 PM Eastern Standard Time) call the appropriate regional office in the table below.

County	DHEC Region	Phone No.
Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland	Midlands Region BEHS Columbia	803-896-0620

* After hour reporting should be made to the 24-hour Emergency Response telephone number 1-888-481-0125.

A follow-up report shall also be provided to DHEC within 5 days of the time the permittee/system owner becomes aware of the circumstances. For sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), the 'WW Sewer System Overflow or Pump Station Failure Reporting' schedule (in ePermitting) should be used. For all other non-compliance meeting the criteria of II.L.5.b, the 5-Day Reporting' schedule (in ePermitting) should be used. If the permittee encounters technical difficulties using the electronic report schedule in ePermitting, a written submission using DHEC Form 3685 (or submission with equivalent information) should be submitted to the address below. For ePermitting technical assistance, contact DHEC at epermittinghelp@dhec.sc.gov. 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.

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

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.

(3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed below (See R 61-9.122.44(g)):

Chlorine	Ammonia
----------	---------

(4) Any non-compliance with the conditions of this permit which may endanger human health or the environment.

(5) Any spill or release of untreated wastewater that reaches the surface waters of the State.

[Note: When investigating a potential release due to a problem with a pump station, the investigation should include an evaluation of upstream manholes.]

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 II.L.4 and 5 of this section and Part IV at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part II.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 II.L.1-7 of this section, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Pollution Compliance and Enforcement 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 II.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 II.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 II.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 II.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 II.L.5.b(2) of this section.
 - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II.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 III. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001**: treated process wastewater² combined with treated sanitary³ and treated contaminated wastewater⁴ (see *internal Outfall 01A*)

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Mass (lbs/day)		Concentration		Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow, effluent	MR ¹ , MGD	MR ¹ , MGD	--	--	daily	continuous ⁵
Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) (Mar - Oct) ⁷	265.5	531.0	--	--	1/week	calculation
Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) (Nov - Feb) ⁷	MR ¹	MR ¹	--	--	1/week	calculation
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Minimum ⁸ of 5.0 mg/l at all times				1/week	grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) (Mar - Oct) ⁷	MR ¹	MR ¹	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/week	24 hr. composite ⁵
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) (Nov - Feb) ⁷	30	60	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/week	24 hr. composite ⁵
pH	Minimum ⁸ 6.0 su, Maximum ⁸ 9.0 su				daily	continuous
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	32	64	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/week	24 hr. composite ⁵
Total Nitrogen (as N)	--	--	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/month	24 hr. composite ⁵
Ammonia-Nitrogen Total as N (Mar - Oct) ⁷	MR ¹	MR ¹	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/week	24 hr. composite ⁵
Ammonia-Nitrogen Total as N (Nov - Feb) ⁷	50	100	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/week	24 hr. composite ⁵
Nitrate Nitrogen	--	--	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/month	24 hr. composite ⁵
Phosphorus, Total	--	--	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/month	24 hr. composite ⁵
Fluoride, Total	--	--	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/quarter	24 hr. composite ⁵
Uranium, Total	--	--	MR ¹ , µg/l	MR ¹ , µg/l	1/month	24 hr. composite ⁵
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	--	--	0.5 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1/week	grab
Mercury, Total	--	--	MR ¹ , ng/l	MR ¹ , ng/l	1/year	grab

¹ MR: Monitor and Report

² See Part I.X.

³ See Part I.H.

⁴ See Part I. AA.

⁵ See Part I.J.

⁶ See Part I.G.

⁷ See Part V.A.3.

⁸ See Part I.S.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after treatment at or near the point of discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving stream.

2. During the period beginning on **(See Part V.E.9.)** and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001**: treated process wastewater combined with treated sanitary and treated contaminated wastewater (see *internal Outfall 01A*)

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Mass		Concentration		Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Oil & Grease ² (Hexane Extractable Method)	--	--	MR ¹ , mg/l	MR ¹ , mg/l	1/month	grab

¹ MR: Monitor and Report

² See Part V.A.1.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after treatment at or near the point of discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving stream.

3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **01A**: treated sanitary wastewater and treated contaminated wastewater (*final discharge through outfall 001*)

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Mass		Concentration		Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow, effluent	MR ¹ , MGD	MR ¹ , MGD	--	--	1/week	instantaneous
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	--	--	30 mg/l	60 mg/l	1/month	grab
E. Coli (in units MPN/100 ml)	--	--	126	349	1/month	grab

¹ MR: Monitor and Report

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): after treatment near the point of discharge but prior to mixing with the process wastewater stream.

B. Whole Effluent Toxicity and Other Biological Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number **001**: treated process wastewater, utility water and treated sanitary wastewater (*see internal Outfall 01A*)

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency*	Sample Type
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity @ CTC= 1.0%	25 %	40 %	1/quarter	24 hr. composite

See Part V.B.1 for additional toxicity reporting requirements.

- * The permittee shall follow the Whole Effluent Toxicity Sampling Period and Reporting Deadline in the table below for the coordinating Measurement Frequency indicated in the table above:

Measurement Frequency	Sampling Period	Reporting Deadline
Quarterly (Samples must be taken at least 60 days apart.)	January 1 st – March 31 st	April 28 th
	April 1 st – June 30 th	July 28 th
	July 1 st – September 30 th	October 28 th
	October 1 st – December 31 st	January 28 th

The following notes apply only to valid tests. For invalid tests see Part V.B.1

- Note 1: The overall % effect is defined as the larger of the % survival effect or the % reproduction effect from DMR Attachment Form 3880.
- Note 2: If only one test is conducted during a month, the monthly average and daily maximum are each equal to the overall % effect.
- Note 3: If more than one test is conducted during a month, the monthly average is the arithmetic mean of the overall % effect values of all tests conducted during the month.
- Note 4: The monthly average to be reported on the DMR is the highest monthly average for any month during the monitoring period. There is no averaging of data from tests from one month to another.
- Note 5: The daily maximum to be reported on the DMR is the highest of the % survival effect or % reproduction effect of all tests conducted during the monitoring period.

Note 6: When a sample is collected in one month and the test is completed in the next month, the overall % effect applies to the month in which the sample was collected.

Note 7: Tests must be separated by at least 7 days (from the time the first sample is collected to start one test until the time the first sample is collected to start a different test). There is no restriction on when a new test may begin following a failed or invalid test.

Note 8: For any split sample:

- a. Determine the % survival effect and % reproduction effect values separately for each test.
 - b. Determine the arithmetic mean of the % survival effects and of the % reproduction effects for all tests.
 - c. The monthly average and daily maximum shall be the higher of the % effect values from (b) above.
 - d. For the purposes of reporting, split samples are reported as an individual sample regardless of the number of times it is split. All laboratories used shall be identified on the DMR attachment and each test shall be reported individually on DMR Attachment Form DHEC 3880 (08/2005).
- a. Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken after combination of all internal outfalls and treatment, but prior to mixing with the receiving waters.

C. Groundwater Monitoring Requirements

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date
 - a. Each of the forty (40) groundwater monitoring wells (W-3A, W-6, W-7A, W-10, W-11, W-13R, W-14, W-15, W-16, W-17, W-18R, W-19B, W-20, W-22, W-23R, W-24, W-25, W-26, W-27, W-28, W-29, W-30, W-32, W-33, W-35, W-36, W-37, W-38, W-39, W-40, W-41R, W-42, W-43, W-44, W-45, W-46, W-47, W-48, W-49, and WRW-2) shall be sampled by the permittee as specified below:

Parameter	Measurement Frequency¹	Sample Method
Top of Well Casing Elevation (Report within 0.01 feet above mean sea level)	Semi-Annually	Tape or probe
Depth to Groundwater (Report within 0.01 feet)	Semi-Annually	Tape or probe
Groundwater Elevation (Report within 0.01 feet above mean sea level)	Semi-Annually	Tape or probe
Well Depth (within 0.01 feet)	Annually ²	Tape or probe
Field Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Field pH (s.u.)	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Field Turbidity (NTU)	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Nitrate-Nitrogen (mg-N/l)	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Fluoride, total (mg/l)	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Uranium, total (µg/l)	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Isotopic speciation of Uranium (µg/l): U-234, U-235, U-238	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Technetium-99 (Tc-99) (pCi/L) (by liquid scintillation)	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (µg/l)	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Naphthalene	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
Tributyl phosphate	Semi-Annually	Low Flow Sampling Method
SemiVolatile Organic Compounds (µg/l) (by EPA Method 8270)	Once/5-Years	Low Flow Sampling Method

¹ See Groundwater Sampling Period and Reporting Deadline Table in Part III.C.1.b.

² The well depth check will be conducted annually, simultaneously with the siltation evaluation required in Part III.C.1.f.

³ Analysis for the compounds on EPA's Priority Pollutant List of VOCs and for the Base/Neutral Compounds of SVOCs, only.

- b. The permittee shall follow the Groundwater Sampling Period and Reporting Deadline in the table below for the coordinating Measurement Frequency indicated in the table (in paragraph a) above:

Measurement Frequency	Groundwater Sampling Period	Reporting Deadline
Semi-Annually	April 1 st – June 30 st	July 28 th
	October 1 st – December 31 st	January 28 th
Once/5-Years ¹	April 1 st – June 30 st	July 28 th

¹ The sampling is to be conducted once every five years.

- c. Samples are to be collected under low stress (low flow) procedures and unfiltered.
- d. For new in-ground wastewater treatment units or new land application activities, background groundwater quality data must be submitted prior to final approval to place into operation.
- e. Sample collection methods shall be in accordance with the EPA Region 4 Groundwater Sampling Operation Procedure, EPA publication SESDPROC 301-R4, effective April 26, 2017 or most recent version of the EPA Region 4 Groundwater Sampling Operation Procedure. Analytical methods must be EPA-approved, appropriate for the media being analyzed, and must be able to achieve a practical quantitation limit (i.e. reporting limit) below the standard for Class GB groundwater as established in South Carolina Water Classifications and Standards R.61-68 if applicable to the parameter being analyzed.
- f. Monitoring wells are to be annually evaluated for siltation. Wells may need to be redeveloped (or replaced) if turbidity is elevated, sample collection is poor and/or if excessive sediment is accumulating on bottom of well. The results of this annual evaluation will be included in the groundwater monitoring reports.
- g. All groundwater monitoring wells must be properly maintained at all times and are to yield a representative sample of the aquifer. If the groundwater elevation drops to a level that prevents the collection of a sample for four consecutive sampling periods, then this well may be considered as "rendered unusable." If such an event were to occur the permittee shall contact the Department to determine the appropriate corrective measures that must be completed prior to the next scheduled groundwater sampling event. Note that in accordance with Regulation 61-71, any monitoring well which is destroyed, rendered unusable, or abandoned, shall be reported to the Department, and shall be properly abandoned, revitalized, or replaced.
- h. In accordance with R.61-9.505.5(d), "If a deleterious impact to the groundwaters of the State from the permitted use or disposal practices is documented through groundwater monitoring levels exceeding the standards set forth in R.61-68 or a significant adverse trend occurs, then it will be the obligation of the permittee as directed by the Department to conduct an investigation to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of groundwater impact. The Department may require remediation of the groundwater to within acceptable levels for groundwater as set forth in R.61-68."

- i. The semi-annual sampling reports must be submitted in accordance with Parts II.L.4.a.(2) and Part III.C.1.b. Each report shall include, but is not limited to:
- Site map(s) indicating facility location and wastewater permitted area
 - Topographic map
 - Monitoring well location map
 - Sample methods used for the collection of groundwater
 - Copies of chain-of-custody and laboratory analysis (South Carolina Certified Lab)
 - Monitoring data summary table for all groundwater monitoring
 - Potentiometric-surface maps for most recent sampling event
 - Site hydrogeological summary
 - Isoconcentration maps for all groundwater parameters exceeding one-half the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) defined MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)
 - Isoconcentration maps for all groundwater parameters (without an EPA defined MCL) that exceed the EPA Regional Screening Level for tap water
 - Data results collected over the previous five years to be graphically presented for site contaminants of potential concern (uranium, technecium-99, fluoride, nitrate, and any contaminants found over the MCL)
 - Brief site history discussion, including changes in wastestream (if any), lagoon construction and inspections, wastewater treatment plant upgrades or changes, upsets in operations, and potential sources of contamination to the environment
 - Evaluation and interpretation of the collected data with recommendations
 - Certification by representing South Carolina Professional Engineer and/or Professional Geologist.
- j. While mandated environmental evaluations and investigations are ongoing at Westinghouse for the NRC and/or the EPA, the Department will allow submission of a Monitoring Data Summary Table in lieu of the comprehensive report due on July 28th, provided the following information is included:
- Monitoring data summary table with discussion of any off-trend data
 - Sample methods used for the collection of groundwater
 - Copies of chain-of-custody, field sheets, and laboratory analysis (South Carolina Certified lab)

Once the mandated federal investigations are concluded, Westinghouse will return to the regular semiannual comprehensive reporting schedule detailed in i. above.

Part IV. Schedule of Compliance

A. Schedule(s)

Not Applicable

- B. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date.

Part V. Other Requirements

A. Effluent Requirements

1. 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.
2. Where the permit limitation Part III 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 III, the PQL and analytical method stated below shall be used for reporting results.

Parameter	Analytical Method ^{1,2}	PQL ^{1,3}
Ammonia	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	100 µg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	2000 µg/l
Total Suspended Solids	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	1000 µg/l
Total Nitrogen ⁴		
Total Phosphorus	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	50 µg/l
Fluoride	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	100 µg/l
Mercury	EPA 1669 (sampling); EPA 1631E (analysis)	0.0005 µg/l
Uranium	EPA 200.8	10 µg/l

Notes:

- ¹ See Part II.J.4.
- ² The permittee may use another approved analytical method from the most recent version of 40 CFR Part 136 provided the SCDHEC-certified laboratory performing the analysis can achieve a PQL equal to, or lower than, the PQL listed above. The Permittee must receive written approval from the Department prior to using a method other than those specified above.
- ³ If the permittee is using a PQL below the PQL listed above, then for purposes of reporting, the lower PQL shall be used in accordance with Part II.J.4.b.
- ⁴ Since there is no EPA-approved method to directly measure Total Nitrogen, Total Nitrogen should be reported as a sum of the values of Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen (TKN) and Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen analytical results.

3. Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) is the oxygen consumed by aquatic microbes in metabolizing the remaining organic and nitrogenous matter in the effluent from the permittee's wastewater treatment plant. This demand is expressed in pounds per day and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{UOD (lbs/day)} = [(\text{BOD}_5 \text{ (mg/l)} \times 3.0) + (\text{NH}_3\text{-N (mg/l)} \times 4.57)] \times \text{Flow (MGD)} \times 8.34$$

where 8.34= conversion factor for flow;
 4.57= conversion factor for NH₃-N to nitrogenous oxygen demand;
 3.0 = f-ratio

The UOD loading (lbs/day) is the arithmetic average of all daily discharges during the specified sampling period.

4. This Permit may be modified to conform to limits or requirements established or implemented by the Department to address PFAS, if PFAS are determined to be present in the discharge. The action to change the permit limits or requirements may also require a modification to the Schedule of Compliance to allow for construction or other activities, if necessary.
5. Unless authorized elsewhere in this permit, the permittee must meet the following requirements concerning maintenance chemicals for the following waste streams: once-through noncontact cooling water, cooling tower blowdown or recirculated cooling water, boiler blowdown, and air washer water. Maintenance chemicals shall be defined as any man-induced additives that may be added to the referenced waste streams.
 - a. Detectable amounts of any of the one hundred twenty-six (126) priority pollutants is prohibited in the discharge, if the pollutants are present due to the use of maintenance chemicals. The list of the 126 priority pollutants can be found at **40 CFR Part 423, Appendix A**.
 - b. Slimicides, algicides and biocides are to be used in accordance with registration requirements of the Federal Insecticides, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.
 - c. The use of maintenance chemicals containing bis(tributyltin) oxide is prohibited.
 - d. Any maintenance chemicals added must degrade rapidly, either due to hydrolytic decomposition or biodegradation.
 - e. Discharges of maintenance chemicals added to waste streams must be limited to concentrations which protect indigenous aquatic populations in the receiving stream.
 - f. The permittee must keep the following documentation on-site for each maintenance chemical used. The information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.
 - (1) Safety Data Sheets (SDS) including name, general composition, and aquatic toxicity information (i.e., NOEC or LC50) for each chemical used;
 - (2) Quantity of each chemical used,
 - (3) Frequency and location of use (including outfall to which it flows), and
 - (4) Information, samples and/or calculations which demonstrate compliance with items (a) – (e) above.
 - g. The permittee shall submit the information in (f) above with each permit renewal application.
 - h. The Department may request submittal of the information in (f) above at any time to determine permit compliance and may modify this permit to include additional monitoring and/or limitations as necessary to protect water quality.
6. This discharge is also regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for radionuclides, as required by 10 CFR 70.59. The results, including the estimated dosages, are reported to the NRC.

7. Mercury minimization plan.

- a. Within nine (9) months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall develop and submit an approvable minimization plan for the identification and evaluation of potential sources of mercury and potential methods to reduce or eliminate mercury from the effluent at Outfall 001.

The following items, at a minimum, shall be addressed:

- i. Data documenting the facility's current influent and effluent mercury concentrations;
 - ii. Identification of all known sources of mercury; and
 - iii. A description of plans to reduce or eliminate known sources of mercury, including existing treatment technology in place.
- b. The minimization plan shall be implemented upon approval by the Department and becomes an enforceable part of this permit.
 - c. An annual report (calendar year basis) shall be submitted in accordance with Part II.L.4.a(4) which includes the following:
 - i. All influent, effluent and intermediate mercury data collected during the previous year;
 - ii. A description of the actions taken to reduce or eliminate sources of mercury during the previous year; and
 - iii. A list of any new or potential sources of mercury that have been or will be added to the discharge as a result of process changes, etc.
 - d. Modifications to the approved minimization plan must be made in writing to the Department and receive approval by the Department prior to implementation. A permit modification will not be necessary for implementation of the modifications to the plan.
 - e. Any information obtained after the implementation of the minimization program may be used to determine alternate permit requirements including, but not limited to, more or less stringent mercury monitoring and/or limitations, or removal of all requirements based on a successful demonstration that the discharge does not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. A permit modification will be necessary to implement such a change in the permit.

B. Whole Effluent Toxicity and Other Biological Requirements

1. For the requirements identified in Part III.B.1 for Outfall 001:

- a. A *Ceriodaphnia dubia* three brood chronic toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part III.B, Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements, using the chronic test concentration (CTC) of **1.0%** and the following test concentrations: **0% (control), 0.5%, 12.5%, 25% and 50%** effluent. The permittee may add additional test concentrations without prior authorization from the Department provided that the test begins with at least 10 replicates in each concentration and all data is used to determine permit compliance.
- b. The test shall be conducted using EPA Method 1002.0 in accordance with "Short Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/013 (October 2002).
- c. The permittee shall use the linear interpolation method described in "Short Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/013 (October 2002), Appendix M to estimate the percent effect at the CTC according to the equations in d below.

- d. The linear interpolation estimate of percent effect is $\left(1 - \frac{M_{CTC}}{M_1}\right) * 100$ if the CTC is a tested

concentration. Otherwise, it is
$$\left(1 - \frac{M_J - \frac{M_{J+1} - M_J}{C_{J+1} - C_J} * C_J + \frac{M_{J+1} - M_J}{C_{J+1} - C_J} * CTC}{M_1}\right) * 100.$$

- e. A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 1002.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted.
- f. All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting) in accordance with Part II.L.4. In addition, results from all invalid tests must be included with this DMR Attachment, including lab control data. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling toxicity tests so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid test results for each monitoring period.
- g. The permittee is responsible for reporting a valid test during each monitoring period. However, the Department acknowledges that invalid tests may occur. All of the following conditions must be satisfied for the permittee to be in compliance with Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing requirements for a particular monitoring period when a valid test was not obtained.

- (1) A minimum of three (3) tests have been conducted which were invalid in accordance with Part V.B.1.e above;

- (2) The data and results of all invalid tests are to be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting);
- (3) At least one additional State-certified laboratory was used after two (2) consecutive invalid tests were determined by the first laboratory. The laboratory ID number(s) of the additional lab(s) shall be reported via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting); and
- (4) A valid test was reported during each of the previous three reporting periods.

If these conditions are satisfied, the permittee may enter “*3” in the appropriate boxes on the toxicity DMR and add the statement to the ‘General Reports Comments’ Section of the DMR that “*3 indicates invalid tests.”

- h. This permit may be modified based on new information that supports a modification in accordance with Regulation 61-9.122.62 and Regulation 61-68.D.

C. Groundwater Requirements

(See Part III.C for Groundwater Monitoring Requirements)

D. Sludge Requirements

- 1. Sludge generated from the wastewater treatment system will be dewatered and sent to one of the following facilities:

Sanitary Sludge	
Permitted radioactive waste site	Energy Solutions, Clive, Utah
Calcium Fluoride Sludge*	
Beneficial reuse	Holcim Cement, Holly Hill, SC
Class III Landfill, non-hazardous	Republic Services (Northeast), Eastover, SC Republic Services (Lee County), Bishopville, SC Waste Management (Richland County), Elgin, SC
Permitted radioactive waste site	US Ecology, Grand View, Idaho Energy Solutions, Clive, Utah Waste Control Specialists, Andrews, TX

* Calcium fluoride sludge is sampled, if it meets NRC criteria for unrestricted use it will be sent for beneficial reuse or sent to an industrial landfill if there are no beneficial reuse options at the time. If the NRC criteria for unrestricted use is not met, then it will be sent to a permitted radioactive waste site.

Alternate sludge disposal at other permitted waste disposal or beneficial reuses sites are available for use by the permittee provided Departmental approval is granted in writing prior to use and compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations are met.

- 2. Manifests related to disposal activities of sludge shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by SC Regulation 61-9.504).

E. Other Conditions

1. The process wastewater treatment system is assigned a classification of **Group III-Biological**. This classification corresponds to an operator with a **Grade B-Biological** wastewater operator's license. In accordance with Regulation 61-9.122.41(e)(3)(ii)(B), the permittee has submitted a staffing plan justifying a lower grade operator for limited time periods. The Department agrees to the lower grade operator under the following condition: A certified operator holding a Grade B-Biological or higher license shall conduct the daily inspections, except for special occasions (i.e. weekends, holidays, vacation and times of sickness). On these occasions the inspections shall be conducted by a certified operator holding a Grade D-Biological or higher. The Grade B-Biological or higher operator will sign-off on the daily inspection logs on either the same day as the inspection or upon return to work at the facility. During the special occasions a Grade B-Biological or higher operator must conduct the inspection at least once per calendar week.
2. The permittee shall maintain an all-weather access road to the wastewater treatment plant and appurtenances at all times.
3. All waste oil and solid and hazardous waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules and regulations of SCDHEC's Bureau of Land and Waste Management.
4. The permittee shall monitor all effluent parameters consistent with conditions established by this permit on the **2nd Wednesday** of every calendar month in which sampling is required, unless otherwise approved by this Department. If this day falls on a holiday, sampling shall be conducted on the next business day. If no discharge occurs on this day, the permittee shall collect an effluent sample during the monitoring period on a day when there is a discharge. If there is no discharge during the entire monitoring period, report "no discharge" for all parameters. Additional monitoring as necessary to meet the frequency requirements of this permit shall be performed by the permittee.
5. The permittee shall notify the affected downstream water treatment plant(s) of any emergency condition, plant upset, bypass or other system failure which has the potential to affect the quality of water withdrawn for drinking water purposes. This notification should be made as soon as possible and in anticipation of such event, if feasible, without taking away from any response time necessary to attempt to alleviate the situation.
6. The permittee shall perform annual inspections and maintenance, as needed, on the effluent diffuser to ensure efficient operation. These inspection and maintenance visits shall be documented in a report to be kept onsite and available for Department review upon request. The report shall contain information documenting that all three (3) diffuser ports have been inspected and are open and working as designed and other general maintenance needed to ensure efficient operation of the diffuser. Failure to adequately maintain the diffuser could result in additional or more restrictive Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing requirements.

7. The permittee shall update and maintain a Best Management Practices (BMP) 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 plans and/or procedures which constitute an equivalent BMP. Sources of such discharges may include materials storage areas; in-plant transfer, process 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, shall be documented in narrative form, and shall include any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps. The BMP plan shall be maintained at the plant site and shall be available for inspection by EPA and Department personnel.
8. The facility will continue to pump and haul the UCON lubricant wastewater stream until the tie-in to the wastewater treatment system is complete. Therefore, until this tie-in is complete (See Part V.E.9.) up to 2,000 gallons per day of UCON wastewater shall be hauled to the Clean Harbors Environmental Services facility in Chattanooga, Tennessee for final disposal. The pump and haul operation shall comply with the following:
 - a. All pumping and hauling of the wastewaters shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Department of Transportation and other agencies as applicable.
 - b. The receiving facility (Clean Harbors) must be able to maintain current discharge limits set forth in their discharge permit (e.g., NPDES or pretreatment). If the receiving facility (Clean Harbors) is unable/unwilling to receive this waste stream, the permittee should notify the Department and propose an alternative facility or plan for Department approval.
 - c. The following Best Management Practices must be adhered to during the transfer of the wastewater to the vehicle receiving the wastewater:
 - i. A dedicated line will be used to pump the wastewater from the wash tank to the tanker truck. The line will be firmly secured at the tanker truck.
 - ii. Operators will fill the tanker truck to less than 85% of the tanker truck capacity. Administrative procedures will be implemented to assure against overfilling. Routine observations of the discharge line and tanker truck will be made to assure against leaks and spills.
 - iii. Spill absorbent materials will be made available to assure adequate response to leaks and spills.
 - d. An up-to-date letter of approval from the receiving facility agreeing to accept and treat the wastewater must be kept on site and available for Department review upon request. The approval letter must be no more than one year old.
 - e. The permittee must receive written approval from the Department, prior to making any changes to the pump and haul disposal of the UCON wastewater. Changes would include, but is not limited to, changing the receiving facility, or increasing the amount of wastewater being disposed.

9. The permittee must notify the Department via ePermitting at least thirty (30) days prior to a month in which the permittee expects to tie the UCON lubricant wastewater stream into the wastewater treatment system. Please submit on the Supplemental Information schedule the notification for UCON lubricant wastewater. Once the UCON wastewater becomes a contributing source to the facility's effluent stream the requirement to monitor and report results for oil and grease will become active. The notice shall specify the expected date this wastewater stream is added to the system, and the requirement to submit the DMR with this parameter will begin in the same calendar month. The notice shall be submitted as stated in Part II.L.4.A(4).

10. Surface Impoundment Requirements

a. *Applicability*: The following impoundments are subject to this part:

- (1) North Lagoon - 150,000 gallons
- (2) South Lagoon - 150,000 gallons
- (3) West Lagoon I - 1,500,000 gallons
- (4) West Lagoon II - 1,500,000 gallons
- (5) Sanitary Lagoon - 1,500,000 gallons

b. *Surface Impoundment Operation and Maintenance*

- (1) Surface impoundments used to hold or treat wastewater shall be operated and maintained to minimize the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State, except as authorized under this permit.
- (2) Operation and maintenance of these types of impoundments shall be in accordance with Regulation 61-9.122, the South Carolina Pollution Control Act and all other relevant State and Federal regulations.

c. *Surface Impoundment Inspections*

(1) Frequency:

- (i) *Monthly Inspections*: Surface impoundments shall be inspected at least every calendar month by qualified personnel. Qualified personnel means a person or persons trained to recognize specific appearances of structural weakness and other conditions which are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the operation or safety of the surface impoundment by visual observation and, if applicable, to monitor instrumentation.
- (ii) *Annual Inspections*: Surface impoundments shall be inspected annually by a South Carolina-registered professional engineer with knowledge relevant to impoundment stability.

(iii) A detailed liner inspection shall be conducted by a qualified, South Carolina-registered professional engineer as defined in the following table:

Lagoons	Inspection Frequency	Conditions
North, South, West I	Annual	All visible liner sections at lowest water level achievable during routine operations
West II	Biennial	All visible liner sections at lowest water/sludge level achievable after dredging campaign
Sanitary	Biennial	All visible liner sections at lowest water level achievable during routine operations

This inspection can be performed as part of the annual inspection described in c.(1)(ii) above.

(iv) Large Precipitation Events: Surface impoundments shall be inspected by qualified personnel within seven (7) days after each large or extended precipitation event which is greater than or equal to a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event

(2) Inspections shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(i) Observations of dams, dikes and toe areas for erosion, cracks or bulges, seepage, or wet or soft soil; changes in geometry, the depth and elevation of the impounded water, sediment or slurry, or freeboard; changes in vegetation such as overly lush, dead or unnaturally tilted vegetation or tress or other vegetation growing in or on the basin or basin dikes; animal burrows; observation of the impoundment liners for damages such as rips, tears or punctures; spillway integrity; changes to the discharge of all outlets of hydraulic structures which pass underneath the base, or through the dike, of the surface impoundment including abnormal discoloration, flow or discharge of debris or sediment; and any other changes which may indicate a potential compromise to impoundment integrity. If piezometers or other monitoring devices are installed, the scope of the inspections should also include the condition of the piezometer/monitoring device and the inspector should make a notation of the water level and/or monitoring data at the time of inspection.

(ii) Review of any relevant file information.

d. *Impoundment Compromises - Corrective Measures*

(1) Failure, Imminent Failure or Potentially Significant Compromise: Within twenty-four (24) hours of discovering a failure, any changes (e.g., significant increases in seepage or seepage carrying sediment) that indicate an imminent threat to the structural integrity of the impoundment, or any indication of a potentially significant compromise to the structural integrity of the impoundment (e.g., the formation of large cracks, slumping, or new wet areas not related to recent precipitation), or any indications of a liner breach that poses a threat to groundwater quality, the permittee shall begin corrective measures to remediate the problem.

(2) Other Compromises: Within thirty (30) days of first observing any other issues which may have long term impacts on the structural integrity of the impoundment (e.g., trees growing on the impoundment (or impoundment dikes) or vegetation blocking spillways, culverts or other drainage pathways), the permittee shall remediate the issue.

e. *Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for Surface Impoundments*

- (1) Within twenty-four (24) hours of discovering a failure or any changes that may be signs of an imminent impoundment failure as described in Part V.E.10.d.(1) above, the permittee shall provide oral notification to the local DHEC office per Part II.L.5.(a). Within five (5) days of discovering a failure or any changes in the impoundment that indicate an imminent impoundment failure or a potentially significant compromise to the structural integrity as described in Part V.E.10.d.(1) above, the permittee must notify the Department in writing at the address in Part II.L.4(a)(4) describing the findings of the inspection, corrective measures taken or planned, and a timeline for implementation of the planned measures.
- (2) With regard to other issues which may have long term impacts on integrity such as those described in Part V.E.10.d.(2) above, a report describing the remediation implemented to address these issues shall be submitted to the Department within forty-five (45) days of discovery (or forty-five (45) days of the effective date of the permit if the condition already exists). A discussion of the need for further remedial action and the necessary steps to complete remedial action shall be included in the report. The report shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Part II.L.4(a)(4).
- (3) The permittee shall prepare an annual report stamped and signed by a South Carolina-registered professional engineer with knowledge relevant to impoundment stability summarizing findings of all monitoring activities, inspections, and remediation measures pertaining to the structural integrity and operation and maintenance of surface impoundments. The report shall be kept on site and made available to State and Federal inspectors upon request.
- (4) The permittee shall maintain records of all inspection and maintenance activities, including corrective actions made in response to inspections and all other activities undertaken to repair or maintain the impoundment. Additionally, the permittee shall maintain the applicable records of the personnel that conducted surface impoundment inspections and all pertinent impoundment permits, design, construction, operation information, including but not limited to plans, geotechnical and structural integrity studies, copies of permits, regulatory approvals, and other pertinent information. All records shall be kept on site and made available to State or Federal inspectors upon request.

f. Changes to design and/or repair activity on and around a surface impoundment may require a construction permit in accordance with Regulation 61-67: Standards for Wastewater Facility Construction and, if the repairs or design changes affect a dam, approval in accordance with the Regulations 72-1 through 72-9: South Carolina Dams and Reservoirs Safety Act Regulations.

g. *Permit Re-opener*: This permit may be reopened to incorporate additional or more stringent requirements pertaining to the operation and maintenance of wastewater impoundments.

11. Within 6 months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee will submit a copy of the maintenance evaluation for the lagoon liners along with the lagoon liner replacement schedule.

12. Stormwater outfalls that are not combined with wastewater should be covered under the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity via number SCR003391. There is no stormwater associated with industrial activity that combines with the wastewater identified at this site.