National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit

(for Discharge to Surface Waters)

This NPDES General Permit Authorizes

Utility Water Discharges

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."

Kelly D. Whitlock, Director
Water Facilities Permitting Division

Issue Date: September 14, 2026 ***Expiration Date[1]:*** September 30, 2031
Effective Date: October 1, 2026 ***Permit No.:*** **SCG250000**

[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.

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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. 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.

C. The "average" or “arithmetic mean" of any set of values means the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.

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

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

F. 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 V.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.

G. "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.

H. "Daily maximum" is the highest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the monitoring period.

I. “Daily minimum” is the lowest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the monitoring period.

J. The "Department" or "SCDES" shall refer to the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services.

K. "Facility" means the owner or operator of the property or activity that generates the utility water discharge.

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

M. "General permit" means an NPDES permit issued under section 122.28 of R.61-9 authorizing a category of discharges or activities under the PCA and CWA within a geographical area.

N. "GPD" means gallons per day.

O. 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.

P. The “maximum or minimum” is the highest or lowest value, respectively, recorded of all samples collected during the monitoring month. These terms may also be known as the instantaneous maximum or minimum.

Q. “MGD” means million gallons per day.

R. The “monthly average” means the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period. The monthly average to be reported on the DMR is the highest monthly average for any month during the monitoring period.

S. "NOI" means Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit.

T. "NOT" means Notice of Termination.

U. “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.

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

W. 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.

X. “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).

Y. "Salt water" means any tidal saltwater defined as Class SA or SB by SC Regulation 61-68 and classified by SC Regulation 61-69.

Z. “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.

AA. “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.

BB. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

CC. “Substantially identical outfalls” are outfalls that have substantially identical effluents.

DD. "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.

EE. “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 which make it unsuitable for continued use in the cooling system.

3. "Air-washer water" is recirculated water used for cooling and removing dust from air in textile greige fabric or yarn-production operations.

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

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

6. “Air conditioning condensate” is water condensed from the air as it cools by coming into contact with the refrigerant piping loops.

7. “Other Condensate” is uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate and other uncontaminated condensate resulting from condensing atmospheric moisture on cool or cold surfaces.

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. "Waters of South Carolina" means all waters of the United States within the political boundaries of the State of South Carolina.

HH. “Waters of the United States” are defined in 40 CFR Part 120.

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 the land or waters of South Carolina, as identified in this section below, except for discharges identified under Part II.B.3.

   a. Types of wastewater permitted: This permit authorizes discharge of the following types of wastewater:

      (1) Once-through, non-contact cooling water of 500,000 gallons per day (gpd) on the maximum day or less.

      (2) Recirculated, non-contact cooling water of 200,000 gpd on the maximum day or less.

      (3) Air-washer water of 100,000 gpd on the maximum day or less.

      (4) Boiler blowdown of 10,000 gpd on the maximum day or less.

      (5) Steam condensate of 10,000 gpd on the maximum day or less.

      (6) Any combination of the discharges in (1) - (5) above of 500,000 gallons per day (gpd) on the maximum day or less in which the flow limits on the individual waste streams above are not exceeded.

      (7) Air conditioner condensate or other non-contact cooling water discharging from heating and cooling (HVAC) systems not already covered by another NPDES permit.

      (8) Other condensate (See Part I.EE.7) not already covered by another NPDES permit.

   b. If a facility has multiple discharge points to the same waterbody of more than one type of wastewater listed in Part II.B.1.a above, the Department may evaluate the combined effects of the discharges to determine if an individual permit may be needed.

   c. A discharger covered under this permit who intends to increase the discharge of any of the types of wastewater permitted hereunder to a flow rate greater than is authorized under this permit must apply for and obtain an individual permit for such discharge before increasing the flow rate.

2. This permit may authorize utility water discharges that are mixed with other discharges provided that the other discharges are in compliance with the terms, including applicable NOI or application requirements, of a different NPDES general permit or individual permit authorizing such discharges.

3. Limitations on Coverage: The following utility water discharges are not authorized by this permit:

a. Utility water discharges to Outstanding National Resource Waters (fw), Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) and Trout Waters (TN, TPGT and TPT), or Shellfish Harvesting Waters (SFH) as classified by SC Regulation 61-69;

b. Utility water discharges that are mixed with sources of non-utility water other than non-utility water discharges that are in compliance with a different NPDES permit;

c. Utility water (or a combination of utility water and process water) discharges which are subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline addressing utility water;

d. Utility water discharges that are located at a facility where an NPDES permit has been terminated or denied; or which are issued a permit in accordance with Part V.P of this permit. Such discharges may be authorized under this permit after an existing permit expires or is canceled;

e. Utility water discharges that the Department has determined to be or which may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard;

f. Utility water discharges that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat.

g. Utility water discharges from facilities that are subject to the Cooling Water Intake Structure rules in Section 316 (b) of the Clean Water Act (new or existing facilities) that do not also have an individual NPDES permit, under which 316(b) requirements can be addressed.

4. Coastal Zone Consistency (CZC) Certification. Projects located in the eight (8) coastal counties are deemed consistent with the Coastal Zone Management Program provided that they meet the minimum criteria of this permit. The Department reserves the right to require an individual CZC determination on any project on a case-by-case basis.

C. Authorization

1. New Dischargers of Utility Water

a. A new discharger of utility water must, except as provided in 1.b below, submit a new Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage 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 discharger of utility water 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 utility water discharge qualifies for coverage under this permit. Discharges for which individual permit applications for utility water 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 discharger of utility water is required to meet all final effluent limits in Part IX of this permit upon commencement of operation.

d. Expiration of this Permit does not preclude the Department from granting coverage to new dischargers.

2. Existing Dischargers of Utility Water

a. Any existing discharger of utility water not previously covered by this 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 discharger of utility water previously covered by this General Permit who submitted a timely, complete Notice of Intent (NOI), in accordance with Part V.B, 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 discharger of utility water 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 of utility water 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.

D. Continuation of the Expired General Permit

This permit expires on the date stated on the first page of the permit. However, an expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued. Coverage under this permit continues in force and effect only if the conditions in Part V.B are satisfied.

PART III. Notice of Intent Requirements

A. Contents of Notice of Intent

The Notice of Intent (NOI) shall be signed in accordance with Part V.K (Signatory requirements) of this permit and shall include a completed 'Wastewater – NPDES General Permit Group Form' and a transmittal letter requesting coverage under this general permit.

B. Where to Submit

The NOI must be submitted using 'Wastewater – NPDES General Permit Group' form in ePermitting (https://epermitting.des.sc.gov/ext/ncore/external/home). If you need technical assistance submitting the NOI, please contact wwepermhelp@des.sc.gov for assistance.

C. Who Must Submit NOIs

Any facility discharging any one or combination of once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air washer water, and steam condensate must submit an NOI.

Dischargers of air conditioner condensate, other condensates or non-contact cooling water from heating and cooling (HVAC) systems are not required to submit an NOI and are automatically covered by this permit, unless these discharges would be required to be monitored in accordance with Part IV.A of this permit.

D. Individual Applications

Any eligible applicant/facility that has previously filed an individual application and has not received an NPDES permit can receive coverage under this general permit. Permittees with existing individual permits may also be covered under the general permit. In such case the individual permit may be revoked and the general permit coverage issued.

E. Changes to the NOI

For changes such as facility name, operator name and address changes or changes in discharges, the permittee shall submit a revised NOI form as soon as possible to the Department via ePermitting. Changes in facility contacts shall be made via ePermitting using the as-needed 'Schedule Contacts Update - Billing, Facility, Emergency, and Other' schedule form.

F. Transfer of Ownership or Control

This general permit is not transferable. The new owner/operator shall submit an NOI in accordance with Part II.C.1 at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer of ownership/control. Upon notification of coverage to the new permittee, the existing permittee may request termination by submission of a Notice of Termination in accordance with Part VII of this permit.

PART IV. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

A. Facilities Required to Monitor

Facilities with the following discharges covered by this permit are required to conduct sampling of their utility water discharges:

1. Discharges of once-through non-contact cooling water equal to or greater than a daily maximum of 5000 gallons per day.

2. Discharges of recirculated non-contact cooling water equal to or greater than a daily maximum of 2500 gallons per day.

3. Discharges of air washer water, steam condensate or boiler blowdown equal to or greater than a daily maximum of 1000 gallons per day.

4. Combined discharge of any of the above covered discharges in 1-3 equal to or greater than a daily maximum of 2000 gallons per day.

5. Any discharge of any amount of any covered flows for which the Department determines that sampling is necessary. If this circumstance exists, the permittee will be notified in writing with reasons for the sampling being stated.

B. Representative Discharge

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Samples of the discharge shall be taken when no other water sources are mixed with the discharge that is being sampled.

2. When a facility has two or more outfalls that the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one such outfall and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s). Permittees shall include a description of the location of the outfalls and an explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents in the 'General Report Comments' section of the Discharge Monitoring Report(s).

Part V. 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

1. Existing dischargers of utility water previously covered by this General Permit who wish to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, must apply for and obtain reissued coverage. A permittee with currently effective coverage shall submit a new NOI 180 days before the existing permit expires, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Department. The completed NOI should be submitted to the Department via ePermitting as described in Part III.B (Where to submit).
2. An NOI submitted in accordance with B.1 above will be used to determine coverage under the new general permit when this permit is reissued. The Department may, at the time of permit reissuance, require additional information to be submitted based on changes in the reissued general permit.

3. An NOI submitted less than 9 months from the expiration of this permit by new dischargers of utility water and/or existing dischargers of utility water not previously covered by this General Permit will be used to determine coverage under the new General Permit when reissued.

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. If a treatment system is utilized, 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. 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 DES 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) 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.

(4) 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 X. 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 V.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 V.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 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 V.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 V.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 V.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 V.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 V.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 SCDES/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 V.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 SCDES/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. 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 other reports 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 SCDES for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@des.sc.gov. Please contact the Compliance Manager for your permit to obtain approval to submit paper DMRs until the technical issue is resolved.

      (2) 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 SCDES for technical assistance at epermittinghelp@des.sc.gov. Please contact the Compliance Manager for your permit to obtain approval to submit paper reports and/or submissions 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, 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.

4. 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 V.L.5.b. Any information shall be provided orally or electronically to the local DES 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	DES Region	Phone No.
Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Oconee	EA Upstate Region Anderson (A), Greenwood, & Walhalla (W)	864-260-5585 (A) 864-638-4185 (W)
Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union	EA Upstate Region Greenville-Spartanburg (GSP)	864-372-3273
Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland	EA Midlands Region Columbia	803-896-0620
Chester, Kershaw, Lancaster, York	EA Midlands Region Lancaster	803-285-7461
Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Saluda	EA Midlands Region Aiken	803-642-1637
Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, Sumter	EA Pee Dee Region Florence & Sumter	843-661-4825
Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg	EA Pee Dee Region Myrtle Beach	843-238-4378
Allendale, Bamberg, Calhoun, Orangeburg	EA Lowcountry Region Orangeburg	803-533-5490
Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Hampton, Jasper	EA Lowcountry Region Beaufort (B) & Charleston (C)	843-846-1030 (B) 843-953-0150 (C)

* After-hours 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 DES 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 V.L.4.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 DES Form 3685 (or submission with equivalent information) should be submitted to the address below. For ePermitting technical assistance, contact DES at epermittinghelp@des.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 Environmental Services
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)):

Total Copper	Total Lead	Total Zinc	Total Residual Chlorine

(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 V.L.5.b of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

5. Other noncompliance.

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part V.L.3 and Part V.L.4 of this section and Part VIII at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part V.L.5 of this section.

6. 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.

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

In addition to the reporting requirements under Part V.L.1-7 of this section, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the DES/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 V.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 DES/Bureau of Water/ Water Facilities Permitting Division.

b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part V.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 V.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 V.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 V.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 V.L.5.b(2) of this section.

   d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part V.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.

P. Requiring an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit

1. The Department may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Department to take action under this paragraph. The Department may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual NPDES permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, directions on the appropriate application form to use in ePermitting, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The Department may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit application as required by the Department, then the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically

terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal. Cases where an alternative permit may be required include the following:

a. The discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of the general NPDES permit;

b. A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;

c. Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general NPDES permit;

d. A Water Quality Management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved;

e. Circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharge is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;

f. The discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollutants.

2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. The owner or operator shall submit the appropriate application via ePermitting with reasons supporting the request to the Department. The request may be granted by the issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

Part VI. Reopener Clause

A. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any utility water discharge covered by this permit, the owner or operator of such discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Part V.P of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

B. Permit modification or revocation of coverage will be conducted according to S.C. Pollution Control Act and S.C. Regulation 61-9.

Part VII. Termination of Coverage

A. Notice of Termination

When all utility water discharges that are authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit Notice of Termination (NOT) via ePermitting using the 'Wastewater Notice of Termination (NOT)' form.

Part VIII. Schedule of Compliance

A. Schedule(s)

See Part V.H.

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 IX. 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 once-through non-contact cooling water to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial number A10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial number A20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial number A30. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristics	**Discharge Limitations**						**Monitoring Requirements**	
	FW		**SW**		**FW-SW**		**Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
	Monthly Average[13]	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average[13]**	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average[13]**	**Daily Maximum**		
Flow	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	1/Quarter	Estimate[2]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand-5 day[15]	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	MR[1] mg/l	1/Year	Grab
pH[4]	Minimum 6.0 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		1/Quarter	Grab
Discharge Temperature[5, 15]	-	90°F	-	-	-	90°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Upstream Temperature[5, 6, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Downstream Temperature[5, 7, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature Rise (Apr-Sept)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	1.5°F	-	1.5°F	1/Quarter	Calculated
Temperature Rise (Oct-Mar)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	4°F	-	4°F	1/Quarter	Calculated

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

2. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge recirculated non-contact cooling water to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial number B10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial number B20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial number B30. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS						MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	FW		SW		FW-SW		Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum		
Flow	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	1/Quarter	Estimate[2]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand-5 day[11, 15]	10 mg/l	20 mg/l	10 mg/l	20 mg/l	10 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	1/Quarter	Grab
pH[4]	Minimum 6.0 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		1/Quarter	Grab
Discharge Temperature[5, 15]	-	90°F	-	-	-	90°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Upstream Temperature[5, 6, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Downstream Temperature[5, 7, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature Rise (Apr-Sept)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	1.5°F	-	1.5°F	1/Quarter	Calculated
Temperature Rise (Oct-Mar)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	4°F	-	4°F	1/Quarter	Calculated

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge air washer water to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial number C10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial number C20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial number C30. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS						MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	FW		SW		FW-SW		Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum		
Flow	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	1/Quarter	Estimate[2]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand-5 day[11, 15]	20 mg/l	40 mg/l	20 mg/l	40 mg/l	20 mg/l	40 mg/l	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	1/Quarter	Grab
pH[4]	Minimum 6.0 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		1/Quarter	Grab
Discharge Temperature[5, 15]	-	90°F	-	-	-	90°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Upstream Temperature[5, 6, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Downstream Temperature[5, 7, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature Rise (Apr-Sept)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	1.5°F	-	1.5°F	1/Quarter	Calculated
Temperature Rise (Oct-Mar)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	4°F	-	4°F	1/Quarter	Calculated

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

4. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge boiler blowdown to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial number D10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial number D20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial number D30. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	**DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS**						**MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**	
	FW		**SW**		**FW-SW**		**Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
	Monthly Average[13]	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average[13]**	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average[13]**	**Daily Maximum**		
Flow	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	1/Quarter	Estimate[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	1/Quarter	Grab
pH[4]	Minimum 6.0 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		1/Quarter	Grab
Discharge Temperature[5, 15]	-	90°F	-	-	-	90°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Upstream Temperature[5, 6, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Downstream Temperature[5, 7, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature Rise (Apr-Sept)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	1.5°F	-	1.5°F	1/Quarter	Calculated
Temperature Rise (Oct-Mar)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	4°F	-	4°F	1/Quarter	Calculated

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

5. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge steam condensate to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial number E10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial number E20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial number E30. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	**DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS**						**MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**	
	FW		**SW**		**FW-SW**		**Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
	Monthly Average[13]	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average[13]**	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average[13]**	**Daily Maximum**		
Flow	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	1/Quarter	Estimate[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	1/Quarter	Grab
pH[4]	Minimum 6.0 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		1/Quarter	Grab
Discharge Temperature[5, 15]	-	90°F	-	-	-	90°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Upstream Temperature[5, 6, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Downstream Temperature[5, 7, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature Rise (Apr-Sept)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	1.5°F	-	1.5°F	1/Quarter	Calculated
Temperature Rise (Oct-Mar)[5 ,8, 15]	-	5°F	-	4°F	-	4°F	1/Quarter	Calculated

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

6. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge combined discharges covered by this permit to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial number F10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial number F20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial number F30. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	**DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS**						**MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**	
	FW		**SW**		**FW-SW**		**Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
	Monthly Average[13]	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average[13]**	**Daily Maximum**	**Monthly Average[13]**	**Daily Maximum**		
Flow	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	MR[1] MGD	1/Quarter	Estimate[2]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand-5 day [11, 15]	10 mg/l	20 mg/l	10 mg/l	20 mg/l	10 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	40 mg/l	1/Quarter	Grab
pH[4]	Minimum 6.0 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		Minimum 6.5 su, Maximum 8.5 su[3]		1/Quarter	Grab
Discharge Temperature[5, 15]	-	90°F	-	-	-	90°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Upstream Temperature[5, 6, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Downstream Temperature[5, 7, 12, 15]	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	-	MR[1]°F	1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature Rise (Apr-Sept)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	1.5°F	-	1.5°F	1/Quarter	Calculated
Temperature Rise (Oct-Mar)[5, 8, 15]	-	5°F	-	4°F	-	4°F	1/Quarter	Calculated

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

7. FINAL LIMITS for dischargers with a 7Q10 = 0 cfs: During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, air washer water, boiler blowdown, steam condensate and/or a combined discharge of any discharges covered by this permit. All facilities which discharge to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial numbers A10, B10, C10, D10, E10 and F10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial numbers A20, B20, C20, D20, E20 and F20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial numbers A30, B30, C30, D30, E30 and F30 shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations (mg/l)						Monitoring Requirements	
	FW		SW		FW-SW		Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum		
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)[9,10,14,15]	0.011	0.019	0.0075	0.013	0.0075	0.013	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper[10, 14, 15, 16]	0.0067	0.0088	0.0037	0.0058	0.0037	0.0058	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead[10, 14, 15, 16]	0.0024	0.063	0.0085	0.22	0.0024	0.063	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc[10, 14, 15, 16]	0.10	0.10	0.086	0.095	0.086	0.095	1/Quarter	Grab

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

8. FINAL LIMITS for dischargers with a 7Q10 of > 0 cfs to 0.6 cfs: During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, air washer water, boiler blowdown, steam condensate and/or a combined discharge of any discharges covered by this permit. All facilities which discharge to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial numbers A10, B10, C10, D10, E10 and F10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial numbers A20, B20, C20, D20, E20 and F20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial numbers A30, B30, C30, D30, E30 and F30 shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations (mg/l)						Monitoring Requirements	
	FW		SW		FW-SW		Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum		
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) [9,10,14,15]	0.050	0.086	0.034	0.059	0.034	0.059	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper[10, 14, 15, 16]	0.027	0.035	0.017	0.026	0.017	0.026	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc[10, 14, 15, 16]	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.43	0.39	0.39	1/Quarter	Grab

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

9. LIMITS for dischargers with a 7Q10 of > 0.6 cfs to 3.0 cfs: During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, air washer water, boiler blowdown, steam condensate and/or a combined discharge of any discharges covered by this permit. All facilities which discharge to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial numbers A10, B10, C10, D10, E10 and F10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial numbers A20, B20, C20, D20, E20 and F20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial numbers A30, B30, C30, D30, E30 and F30 shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations (mg/l)						Monitoring Requirements	
	FW		SW		FW-SW			
	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) [9,10,14,15]	0.24	0.42	0.17	0.29	0.17	0.29	1/Quarter	Grab

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

10. LIMITS for dischargers with a 7Q10 of > 3.0 cfs to 7.0 cfs: During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, air washer water, boiler blowdown, steam condensate and/or a combined discharge of any discharges covered by this permit. All facilities which discharge to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial numbers A10, B10, C10, D10, E10 and F10, to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial numbers A20, B20, C20, D20, E20 and F20 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial numbers A30, B30, C30, D30, E30 and F30 shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations (mg/l)						Monitoring Requirements	
	FW		SW		FW-SW			
	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average[13]	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) [9,10,14,15]	-	-	0.58	1.0	0.58	1.0	1/Quarter	Grab

See footnotes on page 34.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

Footnotes for Parts IX.A.1 through IX.A.10

[1]MR: Monitor and Report
[2]See Part V.J.1
[3]See Part I.P.
[4]Less stringent pH limits may be warranted for permittees in accordance with R.61-69 site specific limits.
[5]The permittee may submit information relative to the distance and/or flow path to the receiving stream that would justify no temperature limits or alternate temperature limits.
[6]The upstream sample point shall be defined as a point upstream of the discharge away from any possible effect of the discharge, within waters of South Carolina. Report "Conditional" on the discharge monitoring report form for this parameter when an upstream sample cannot be collected due to no upstream flow.
[7]The downstream sample point shall be defined as a point after complete mixing with the stream, within waters of South Carolina. Report "Conditional" on the discharge monitoring report form for this parameter when an upstream sample cannot be collected due to no upstream flow.
[8]Temperature rise is the difference between upstream and downstream temperature (downstream – upstream). Report "Conditional" on the discharge monitoring report form for this parameter when an upstream sample cannot be collected due to no upstream flow.
[9]The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine that may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source and the facility does not add chlorine in any form or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. Limits may also not be imposed if the Department determines that the discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause an in-stream excursion above the State water quality standard for TRC.
[10]See Part X.C.
[11]Less stringent BOD_5 limits may be warranted if a wasteload allocation was assigned prior to issuance of this permit for facilities with existing coverage under this permit. This includes any future revisions to a wasteload allocation originally completed prior to issuance of this permit. Also see Part X.H.
[12]The upstream and downstream temperature monitoring must be collected on the same day.
[13]The permittee may submit information, documenting they discharge no more than 4 consecutive days at a time and no more than a maximum of 15 days in a month, to justify that monthly average limitations/monitoring requirements would not apply.
[14]Limits may not be imposed if the Department determines that the discharge does not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an in-stream excursion above the State water quality standard for this parameter.
[15]Limits do not apply to utility water discharges to the land, provided the system is managed such that there will be no ponding or runoff of any utility water to surface waters of South Carolina. See Part X.I.
[16]If the Department determines this discharge is to a waterbody impaired for Total Copper, Total Lead and/or Total Zinc, the Department will assess reasonable potential using the metals limits for a discharger with a 7Q10 = 0 for those affected parameter(s). If reasonable potential exists in this situation, limits will be set assuming the 7Q10 = 0.

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 to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial numbers A10 (with additives), B10, C10, D10, E10 and F10 or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial numbers A30 (with additives), B30, C30, D30, E30 and F30. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below if any total copper, total lead, total zinc and/or total residual chlorine limits (applicable to the discharger) are below the PQL:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ceriodaphnia dubia Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity @ ATC= 100%[3]	-	MR[1,2]	Once/Five Years	Grab

[1]MR = Monitor and Report
[2]See Part X.G. Report "0" if test passes or "1" if test fails in accordance with Part X.G.1.
[3]The permittee may submit information, documenting they discharge no more than 4 consecutive days at a time and no more than a maximum of 15 days in a month, to justify that acute whole effluent toxicity requirements would apply. In this case, acute whole effluent toxicity requirements apply in place of chronic toxicity testing requirements.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

2. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial numbers A20 (with additives), B20, C20, D20, E20 and F20. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below if any total copper, total lead, total zinc and/or total residual chlorine limits (applicable to the discharger) are below the PQL:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Mysidopsis bahia Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity @ ATC= 100%[3]	-	MR[1,2]	Once/Five Years	Grab

[1]MR = Monitor and Report
[2]See Part X.G. Report "0" if test passes or "1" if test fails in accordance with Part X.G.1.
[3]The permittee may submit information, documenting they discharge no more than 4 consecutive days at a time and no more than a maximum of 15 days in a month, to justify that acute whole effluent toxicity requirements would apply. In this case, acute whole effluent toxicity requirements apply in place of chronic toxicity testing requirements.

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial numbers A10 (with additives), B10, C10, D10, E10 and F10 and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial numbers A30 (with additives), B30, C30, D30, E30 and F30. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below if any total copper, total lead, total zinc and/or total residual chlorine limits (applicable to the discharger) are below the PQL:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Daily Minimum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ceriodaphnia dubia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity @ CTC= 100%[2]	-	MR[1]%	MR[1]%	Once/Five Years	24-hour composite[2]
Ceriodaphnia dubia LC50 – 48-hour Acute[3]	MR[1]%	-	-	Once/Five Years	Calculated
Ceriodaphnia dubia IC25 – 7-day Chronic	MR[1]%	-	-	Once/Five Years	Calculated

See Part X.G.2 for additional toxicity reporting requirements.

[1]MR = Monitor and Report
[2]See Part I.F.
[3]The permittee shall report the LC50 at 48-hours from the chronic WET test.

The following notes apply only to valid tests. For invalid tests see Part X.G.2.

Note 1: The overall % effect is defined as the larger of the % survival effect or the % reproduction effect.

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: The daily minimum to be reported on the DMR is the minimum IC25 and LC50 of all tests conducted during the monitoring period.

Note 7: 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 8: 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 9: 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 IC25 and the LC50, the daily minimum is the lowest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.
e. 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 and each test shall be reported individually on the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting).

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

4. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge to saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial numbers A20 (with additives), B20, C20, D20, E20 and F20. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below if any total copper, total lead, total zinc and/or total residual chlorine limits (applicable to the discharger) are below the PQL:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Daily Minimum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Mysidopsis bahia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity @ CTC= 100%[2]	-	MR[1]%	MR[1]%	Once/Five Years	24-hour composite[2]
Mysidopsis bahia LC50 – 48-hour Acute[3]	MR[1]%	-	-	Once/Five Years	Calculated
Mysidopsis bahia IC25 – 7-day Chronic	MR[1]%	-	-	Once/Five Years	Calculated

See Part X.G.2 for additional toxicity reporting requirements.

[1]MR = Monitor and Report
[2]See Part I.F.
[3]The permittee shall report the LC50 at 48-hours from the chronic WET test.

The following notes apply only to valid tests. For invalid tests see Part X.G.2. The % fecundity effect is not used below when inadequate control fecundity occurs (egg production by less than 50% of females). Inadequate control fecundity alone does not invalidate the toxicity test.

Note 1: The overall % effect is defined as the larger of the % survival effect, the % growth effect or the % fecundity effect.

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, % growth effect or % fecundity effect of all tests conducted during the monitoring period.

Note 6: The daily minimum to be reported on the DMR is the minimum IC25 and LC50 of all tests conducted during the monitoring period.

Note 7: 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 8: 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 9: For any split sample:

a. Determine the % survival effect, % growth effect and % fecundity effect values separately for each test.
b. Determine the arithmetic mean of the % survival effects, of the % growth effects and of the % fecundity 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 IC25 and the LC50, the daily minimum is the lowest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.
e. 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 and each test shall be reported individually on the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting).

Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

5. Biological Assessments below are applicable to those permittees authorized to discharge to freshwaters (FW) from outfall serial numbers A10 (without additives), saltwaters (SW) from outfall serial numbers A20 (without additives) and/or to brackish waters (FW-SW) from outfall serial numbers A30 (without additives) who are required to conduct sampling of their discharge in accordance with Part IV.A and whose applicable limitations include a total copper, total lead, total zinc and/or total residual chlorine limit below the PQL.

   a. Permittees authorized to discharge to flowing freshwater (FW) streams and/or rivers shall conduct one biological assessment per five years of the permit in accordance with the following:

      (1) In flowing, freshwater streams and rivers, the permittee shall conduct a biological assessment using aquatic macroinvertebrates as the bioindicator. The permittee shall develop a macroinvertebrate study using methodology outlined in the most recent version of the Department's document "Standard Operating and Quality Control Procedures for Macroinvertebrate Sampling," Bureau of Water Technical Report No. #0914-17. The SOP is subject to update without notice. The most current version of the SOP is available on the SCDES website.

      (2) One biological assessment shall be conducted per five years of the permit by a laboratory certified for macroinvertebrate assessments by the Department's Office of Environmental Laboratory Certification. An assessment/study plan shall be prepared by a laboratory certified for macroinvertebrate assessments by the Department's Office of Environmental Laboratory Certification and submitted to the Department for review within 180 days of the effective date of the permit. Any deviations from the Department's SOP must be documented and justified in this plan. The plan shall be submitted in ePermitting for approval. The Department, including biologists from the Aquatic Science Division, must approve the plan prior to commencement of sampling.

      (3) For streams and rivers whose watershed is located primarily in the coastal plain, sampling should occur from January 15 to March 15. The results of coastal plain assessments must be submitted to the Department by June 15 of the sampling year. For streams and rivers whose watershed is located primarily in any other ecoregion, sampling should occur from June 15 to September 15. The results of assessments for any other ecoregion must be submitted to the Department by December 15.

   b. Permittees authorized to discharge to reservoirs, lakes, ponds, estuaries, wetlands, Carolina bays, non-flowing streams and/or saltwaters shall conduct one biological assessment per five years of the permit in accordance with the following:

      (1) The permittee shall develop a study plan which may include bioindicators such as aquatic macroinvertebrates, fish, zooplankton, phytoplankton, periphyton, or other biological parameter that is deemed appropriate for the receiving waterbody. Guidance may be obtained from published literature, technical documents, and/or consultation with technical authorities.

      (2) An assessment/study plan shall be prepared and submitted to the Department for review within 180 days of the effective date of the permit. The Department must approve the plan prior to commencement of actual sampling efforts. The plan shall be submitted in ePermitting.

      (3) One biological assessment shall be conducted per five years of the permit in July, August or September.

      (4) The results of each biological assessment must be submitted to the Department by December 15 of the sampling year.

Part X. Other Requirements

A. 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.

B. The permittee shall maintain an all-weather access road to the wastewater treatment plant and appurtenances at all times.

C. Where the permit limitation in Part IX 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 IX, the PQL and analytical method stated below shall be used for reporting results.

Parameter	**Analytical Method [1,2]**	**PQL [1,3]**
Total Residual Chlorine	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	50 µg/l
Total Copper	Sufficiently Sensitive Test Method in 40 CFR Part 136	10 µg/l

Notes:
[1] See Part V.J.4.
[2] The permittee may use another approved analytical method from the most recent version of 40 CFR Part 136 provided the SCDES-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 V.J.4.b.

D. 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, 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.

1. Detectable amounts of any of the one hundred and twenty-six priority pollutants is prohibited in the discharge, 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 Insecticides, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

3. The use of maintenance chemicals containing bis(tributyltin) oxide is prohibited.

4. Any maintenance chemicals added 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 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.
   a. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) including name, general composition, and aquatic toxicity information (i.e., NOEC or LC50) for each chemical used;
   b. Quantity of each chemical used,
   c. Frequency and location of use (including outfall to which it flows), and
   d. Information, samples and/or calculations which demonstrate compliance with items 1-5 above.
7. The Department may request submittal of the information in item 6 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.

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. Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other residuals removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner so as to prevent such materials from entering State waters and in accordance with guidelines issued. Permittees shall apply via ePermitting to the DES/Bureau of Water requesting written approval for wastewater sludge disposal.

G. Whole Effluent Toxicity and Other Biological Requirements

1. Acute Toxicity

   a. Freshwater (FW) and Brackish Water (FW-SW) Requirements (requirements identified in Part IX.B.1)

      (1) A 48-hour static acute toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part IX.B Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements using a control and the acute test concentration (ATC) of 100%. The test shall be conducted using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as the test organism using EPA Method 2002.0 in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," EPA 821/R-02/012 (October 2002). The test shall be conducted at 25°C ±1°C.

      (2) If the test group *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival is less than the control group survival at the 0.05α level of a left-tailed Fisher's exact test, the test shall be deemed a failure.

      (3) The permittee must report on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) whether the test passes or fails at the specified ATC. If the test fails, the number "1" shall be placed on the DMR. If the test passes, the number "0" shall be placed on the DMR. 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 Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting) shall also be completed and submitted concurrently with the DMR.

(4) A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 2002.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted.

(5) All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted on the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting) in accordance with Part V.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.

(6) 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.

(a) A minimum of five (5) tests have been conducted which were invalid in accordance with Part X.G.1.a(4) above;

(b) The data and results of all invalid tests are to be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting);

(c) At least one additional State-certified laboratory is 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

(d) 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 Report Comments' section of the DMR that "*3" indicates invalid tests."

(7) 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.

b. Saltwater (SW) Requirements (requirements identified in Part IX.B.2)

(1) A 48-hour static acute toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part IX.B, Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements, using a control and the acute test concentration (ATC) of 100%. The test shall be conducted using *Mysidopsis bahia* as the test organism using Method 2007.0 in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," EPA 821/R-02/012 (October 2002). The test shall be conducted at 25°C ±1°C. The effluent's salinity may be adjusted to 20 to 30 parts per thousand (ppt) by the addition of salts before the test is performed. The effluent shall not be diluted to achieve a lower salinity.

(2) If the test group *Mysidopsis bahia* survival is less than the control group survival at the 0.05α level of a left-tailed Fisher's exact test, the test shall be deemed a failure.

(3) The permittee must report on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) whether the test passes or fails at the specified ATC. If the test fails, the number "1" shall be placed on the DMR. If the test passes, the number "0" shall be placed on the DMR. 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 Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting) shall also be

completed and submitted concurrently with the DMR.

(4) A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 2007.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted.

(5) All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results in accordance with Part V.L.4. In addition, results from all invalid tests must be included with the 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.

(6) 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.

(a) A minimum of five (5) tests have been conducted which were invalid in accordance with Part X.G.1.b(4) above;

(b) The data and results of all invalid tests are to be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting);

(c) At least one additional State-certified laboratory is 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

(d) 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 Report Comments' section of the DMR that "*3" indicates invalid tests."

(7) 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.

2. Chronic Toxicity

a. Freshwater (FW) and Brackish Water (FW-SW) Requirements (requirements identified in Part IX.B.1)

(1) A *Ceriodaphnia dubia* three brood chronic toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part IX.B, Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements, using the chronic test concentration (CTC) of 100% and the following test concentrations: 0% (control), 6.25%,12.5%, 25%, 50% and 100% 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.

(2) 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).

(3) 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 (4) below.

(4) 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 $\left(1-\frac{M_J-\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*C_J+\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*CTC}{M_1}\right)*100.$

(5) 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.

(6) All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting) in accordance with Part V.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.

(7) 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.

(a) A minimum of three (3) tests have been conducted which were invalid in accordance with Part X.G.1.b(5) above;

(b) The data and results of all invalid tests are to be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting);

(c) 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

(d) 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 Report Comments' Section of the DMR that "*3 indicates invalid tests."

(8) 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.

b. Saltwater (SW) Requirements (For the requirements identified in Part IX.B.2)

(1) A *Mysidopsis bahia* survival, growth and fecundity chronic toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part IX.B, Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements, using the chronic test concentration (CTC) of 100% and the following test concentrations: 0% (control), 6.25%,12.5%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The permittee may add additional test concentrations

without prior authorization from the Department provided that the test begins with at least 8 vessels each containing 5 organisms per concentration and all data is used to determine permit compliance. The effluent's salinity may be adjusted to 20 to 30 parts per thousand (ppt) by the addition of salts before the test is performed. The effluent shall not be diluted to achieve a lower salinity.

(2) The test shall be conducted using EPA Method 1007.0 in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/014 (October 2002).

(3) The permittee shall use the linear interpolation method described in "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/014 (October 2002), Appendix L to estimate the percent effect on survival, growth and fecundity at the CTC according to the equations in (4) below.

(4) 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 $\left(1-\frac{M_J-\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*C_J+\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*CTC}{M_1}\right)*100.$

(5) A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 1007.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted.

(6) All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted on via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting) in accordance with Part V.L.3. In addition, results from all invalid tests must be included with 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.

(7) 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.

(a) A minimum of three (3) tests have been conducted which were invalid in accordance with Part X.G.2.b(5) above;

(b) The data and results of all invalid tests are to be submitted via the DMR Attachment for Whole Effluent Toxicity Results (in ePermitting);

(c) 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

(d) 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 Report Comments' section of the DMR that "*3 indicates invalid tests."

(8) 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.

H. The Department may assign a permittee more stringent limitations than those specified in this permit and/or assign additional limitations for a parameter(s) not specifically addressed in this permit, if necessary to meet water quality standards. A schedule of compliance (to be determined for each individual permittee) may be allowed for instances where a permittee with existing coverage is unable to meet these more stringent or additional limitations upon coverage under this permit. These schedules of compliance shall require compliance in the shortest reasonable time period and will be specified in correspondence sent to the permittee with the interim and final dates specified on the DMR. Any new facility applying for coverage after the effective date of this permit shall meet the specified limits from the beginning of the discharge.

The Department may assign additional permit conditions to a specific coverage in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

I. Concerning discharges to the land covered by this permit, the Department may request additional information to document that the discharge to the land is managed such that there will be no ponding or runoff of any utility water to surface waters of South Carolina. Permittees with proposed discharges to the land to be covered by this permit must comply with all applicable requirements in Regulation 61-67 Standards for Wastewater Facility Construction.