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KRICH,R.M. Carolina Power & Light Co.
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SUBJECT: Forwards revs to NPDES Permit SC0002925 per 960305 ltr from
SC Dept of Health & Environ Control.

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Carolina Power & Light Company

Robinson Nuclear Plant
3581 West Entrance Road
Hartsville SC 29550

Robinson File No: 12510D
Serial: RNP-RA/96-0068

MAR 19 1996

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555

H. B. ROBINSON STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT NO. 2
DOCKET NO. 50-261/LICENSE NO. DPR-23
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
PERMIT NO. SC0002925
SUBMITTAL OF PERMIT CHANGE

Gentlemen:

By letter dated January 27, 1989, Carolina Power & Light (CP&L) Company committed to provide the NRC with copies of any changes to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. SC0002925 for the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant (HBRSEP), Unit No. 2. Enclosed is a copy of a permit change received from South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), dated March 5, 1996, to C. S. Hinnant, CP&L Company, HBRSEP, Unit No. 2.

Questions regarding this matter should be referred to Mr. A. L. Garrou at (803) 857-1544.

Very truly yours,

R. M. Krich
Manager - Regulatory Affairs

9603260218 960319
PDR ADOCK 05000261
P PDR

AHS/klb
Enclosure

c: Mr. S. D. Ebnetter, Regional Administrator, USNRC, Region II
Ms. B. L. Mozafari, USNRC Project Manager, HBRSEP
Mr. W. T. Orders, USNRC Senior Resident Inspector, HBRSEP

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United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Enclosure to Serial: RNP-RA/96-0068

H. B. ROBINSON STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT NO. 2
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
PERMIT NO. SC0002925
SUBMITTAL OF PERMIT CHANGE

Commissioner: Douglas E. Bryant

Board: John H. Burriss, Chairman
William M. Hull, Jr., MD, Vice Chairman
Roger Leaks, Jr., Secretary

Promoting Health, Protecting the Environment

Richard E. Jabbour, DDS
Cyndi C. Mosteller
Brian K. Smith
Rodney L. Grandy

March 5, 1996

Mr. C. S. Hinnant, Vice President
Carolina Power & Light
H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant
3581 West Entrance Road
Hartsville, SC 29550

Re: Modification to NPDES Permit No. SC0002925
Carolina Power & Light/H. B. Robinson
Darlington County

Dear Mr. Hinnant:

The permit for the above-referenced facility has been modified. Enclosed are the new pages to the permit for this modification.

The effective date for this modification is April 1, 1996.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact this office at 803-734-5234.

Sincerely,



Betty Lou Foster
NPDES Administration

Enclosure

cc: EPA
Marion Rembert, Pee Dee
Sandra Hursey
Tim Eleazer
Florence EQC Lab
Vernon Beaty
NPDES Administration

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s) 001: once through cooling water, and wastewaters regulated at internal Outfalls 002, 003, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 012, 013, and 014 to Lake Robinson.

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

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>				<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	kg/day <u>Monthly</u> <u>Average</u>	(lbs/day) <u>Daily</u> <u>Maximum</u>	Other Units (Specify) <u>Daily</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>Daily</u> <u>Maximum</u>	<u>Measurement</u> <u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Type</u>
Flow-m ³ /day (MGD)	-	-	MR	37.5(855)	Daily	Continuous* or Pump Logs
Discharge Temperature °C(°F)	-	-	-	-	Daily	Continuous
December 9 - January 8	-	-	26.0(78.8)	29.5(85.1)		
January 9 - February 8	-	-	26.0(78.8)	29.5(85.1)		
February 9 - February 23	-	-	26.0(78.8)	29.5(85.1)		
February 24 - March 8	-	-	28.0(82.4)	30.8(87.4)		
March 9 - March 23	-	-	30.0(86.0)	32.0(89.6)		
March 24 - April 8	-	-	31.0(87.8)	33.5(92.3)		
April 9 - April 23	-	-	32.0(89.6)	35.0(95.0)		
April 24 - May 8	-	-	33.8(92.8)	36.9(98.5)		
May 9 - May 23	-	-	35.6(96.0)	38.9(102.0)		
May 24 - June 8	-	-	39.1(102.4)	41.4(106.6)		
June 9 - July 8	-	-	42.6(108.7)	44.0(111.2)		
July 9 - August 8	-	-	42.6(108.7)	44.0(111.2)		
August 9 - September 8	-	-	42.6(108.7)	44.0(111.2)		
September 9 - September 23	-	-	42.6(108.7)	44.0(111.2)		
September 24 - October 8	-	-	39.1(102.3)	40.8(105.4)		
October 9 - October 23	-	-	35.5(95.9)	37.5(99.5)		
October 24 - November 8	-	-	32.8(91.0)	35.3(95.5)		
November 9 - November 23	-	-	30.0(86.0)	33.0(91.4)		
November 24 - December 8	-	-	28.0(82.4)	31.3(88.3)		
Net Electrical Generation (MW)	-	-	-	-	1/month	Summary
Dam Release Temperature	-	-	-	33.0(91.4)	Daily	Continuous
**Total Residual Chlorine	-	-	less than	<0.1 mg/l	1/week	Multiple Grabs
Hydrazine	-	-	-	0.01 mg/l	1/occurrence ⁽¹⁾	Grab

(1) Sampling shall be conducted once per occurrence of discharge of this substance but need not be more than once per month.

MODIFICATION DATE: APR 1 1996

Maurice F. Kelly
BUREAU OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

*See Part III, Special Condition #12

MR = Monitor and Report

**See Part III, Special Condition #18 & 19

Based on a flow of 855 MGD

2. The pH shall be monitored by grab sample at a frequency of twice per month and reported.
3. For monitoring temperature limits, the daily average shall mean the sum of the daily maximum temperatures for the calendar days of the specified period divided by the number of calendar days in the period that the Plant was in operation.
4. 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.
5. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): flow and intake temperature at plant intakes, dam release temperature at the S.C. Highway 23 Bridge, and all other measured parameters at the discharge canal weir prior to mixing with Lake Robinson.

- a. Name and general composition of the maintenance chemical
 - b. Quantities to be used
 - c. Frequency of use
 - d. Proposed discharge concentration
 - e. EPA registration number, if applicable
 - f. Aquatic toxicity information
10. All sludges, waste oil, and solid and hazardous waste shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department, including the intake screen backwash. Within ninety (90) days of the permit effective date, the permittee shall submit a plan which details the sludge and solids management and disposal practices including the chemical metal cleaning sludge at this facility for review and approval.
11. Each individual generating unit is not allowed to discharge chlorine for more than two hours in any one day, unless the permittee can demonstrate to SCDHEC that a longer duration discharge is required for macroinvertebrate control.
12. The permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a record of the method(s) used in measuring the discharge flow:
- a) Estimate - Pump Curve, Production Chart, Water Use Records, Valve Opening, Tank Volume
 - b) Instantaneous - Bucket and Watch, Weir and Gauge, Parshall Flume
 - c) Continuous - Totalizer, Continuous Chart Recorder
- Records of any necessary calibrations must also be kept. This information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.
13. The permittee must develop and submit, within sixty (60) days of the permit effective date, a groundwater monitoring program for all treatment impoundments located on the facility grounds. The groundwater monitoring program shall at a minimum contain:
- a. The number of impoundments for which groundwater monitoring is to be conducted
 - b. The number and location of the groundwater monitoring wells by description and by designation on a facility site diagram
 - c. Facility site description of the groundwater leachate flow direction
 - d. The parameters to be monitored
 - e. The frequency of monitoring

14. Monthly definitive static-renewal three-brood chronic *Ceriodaphnia dubia* toxicity tests shall be conducted on effluent from Outfall 001 in accordance with the most recent Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, 2nd ed. (EPA/600/4-89/001) and "Methods for Conducting Whole Effluent Toxicity Tests in South Carolina" (SCDHEC, 8/93 Draft), or superseding document. The raw data and results shall be submitted in accordance with Part I.C.3 of the permit for each monthly test. The test must be performed by a SCDHEC certified laboratory.
15. Monthly definitive static 48 hour acute *Ceriodaphnia dubia* toxicity tests shall be conducted on effluent from Outfall 011 in accordance with the most recent "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (EPA/600/4-90/027) and "Methods for Conducting Whole Effluent Toxicity Tests in South Carolina" (SCDHEC, 8/93 Draft), or superseding document. The raw data and results shall be submitted in accordance with Part I.C.3 of the permit for each monthly test. The test must be performed by a SCDHEC certified laboratory.
16. On an annual basis, the permittee shall certify that the ash pond(s) provide(s) the necessary minimum wet weather detention volume to contain the combined volume of all direct rainfall, all rainfall runoff to the pond resulting from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, and maximum dry weather plant waste flows which could occur during a 24-hour period. This volume shall be calculated between the top of the sediment level and the minimum overflow discharge elevation. All data necessary to support this certification shall be maintained on-site and shall be available for inspection by SCDHEC personnel.
17. The permittee shall periodically survey all ash pond dikes and toe areas and to determine that visible seepage is not occurring. The initial inspection shall be provided by no later than December 31, 1994 and annually thereafter. In the event that seepage does occur and has the potential to reach waters of the State, the permittee shall notify SCDHEC within five (5) days of becoming aware of the situation and provide a proposed course of corrective action and implementation schedule.
18. The applicable effluent limitation derived for total residual chlorine (TRC) based on EPA Water Quality Criteria is 11.0 ppb average and 19.0 ppb maximum. The State's current lower limit of detection for TRC is 0.10 ppm. The permittee must analyze to the lowest detectable limit of a South Carolina certified laboratory. If analytical capabilities improve, the new detection limit must be met down to the water quality limits of 11.0 ppb average and 19.0 ppb maximum.
19. Multiple grabs shall consist of grab samples collected at the approximate beginning of the period of Total Residual Chlorine discharge and once every twenty (20) minutes until TRC is no longer present.
20. Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

A. **Signature and Plan Review**

1. The plan shall be signed in accordance with Part II.B.6 (signatory requirements), and be retained on site in accordance with Part I.C.7 of this permit. It shall be completed within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit (and updated as appropriate). Plans shall provide for compliance with the terms of the plan within two (2) years of the effective date of this permit. The permittee shall make plans available upon request to the Director, or authorized representative.
2. The Department may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part. Within thirty (30) days of such notification from the Department, (or as otherwise provided by the Department), or authorized representative, the permittee shall make the required changes to the plan and shall submit to the Department a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

B. **Keeping Plans Current** The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of South Carolina and which has not otherwise been addressed in the plan or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in the plan or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Amendments to the plan may be reviewed by the Department in the same manner as 32.A.2 above. Plan records should be updated periodically to reflect the certification that new contractors and subcontractors have signed.

C. **Contents of Plan**. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. **Pollution Prevention Team** - Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.
2. **Description of Potential Pollutant Sources**. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:
 - a. **Drainage**
 - (1) A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks have occurred, and the locations

of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas.

- (2) For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants which are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemical; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified.
 - b. **Inventory of Exposed Materials** An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and the present; method and location of on-site storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of three years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.
 - c. **Spills and Leaks** A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of three years prior to the effective date of this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.
 - d. **Sampling Data** A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.
 - e. **Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources** A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources at the following areas: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and on-site waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g. biochemical oxygen demand, etc.) of concerns shall be identified.
3. **Measures and Controls** The facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

21. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control has determined pursuant to Section 316(b) of the Act that the location, design, construction, and capacity of the cooling water intake structure reflects the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact.
22. On or before November 15, 1994, the permittee shall submit to the Department for approval a study plan which documents spacial and temporal distributions of fish in relation to the thermal plume.
23. On or before September 1, 1996, the permittee shall submit the following to the Department for review and approval:
 - a) A three (3) dimensional graphic illustration of the thermal plume under worst case conditions (low pool, high ambient temperature, high discharge temperature). Conditions documented in 1986 should be used unless an acceptable rationale can be submitted for alternate conditions.
 - b) A report on the biological study which documents spatial and temporal distributions of fish in relation to the thermal plume.
24. Discharge from Lake Robinson Dam during the months of June through September shall be from the lower depths to the extent practicable to assure that the limitations provided on page 2 are not exceeded.
25. Drawdown of Lake Robinson shall be limited to a maximum of 2.0 feet, as a monthly average, below normal pool elevation (220.0 feet) without a prior approval by the SCDHEC. Such approval may impose more stringent thermal limitations than indicated on page 2 during periods of greater drawdown.
26. The Permittee is authorized to operate Unit 1 at maximum power and Unit 2 at 2300 thermal megawatts so long as the thermal limitations provided in permit are not exceeded.
27. The discharge of the intake screen wash water is permitted without limitations or monitoring requirements.
28. A calendar day, for all monitoring at Outfall 001, shall be defined as a twenty four (24) hour period ending at noon of that calendar day.
29. The facility is required to monitor for all required application Form 2C pollutants within ninety (90) days of the effective date of the permit at Outfalls 001, and 011. If upon review of these results it is determined that one or more parameters have potential to cause or contribute to violations of water quality criteria, then the permit may be modified to include limits and/or monitoring requirements, where appropriate.
30. The sludge generated from the sanitary wastewater treatment plants is approved for disposal to the ash pond with the following conditions:

- a) The sanitary sludge may only be disposed of to the ash pond during periods when ash is being sluiced into the ash pond.
 - b) A maximum of 10,000 gallons of sanitary sludge may be disposed of to the ash pond on a weekly basis. Also, when the surge, septic, and contact chambers are purged on a quarterly basis, a maximum of 24,000 additional gallons may be disposed of to the ash pond.
31. Upset - (1) Definition. "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.
- (2) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitation if the requirements of paragraph (3) 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.
 - (3) 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:
 - (i) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph Part II.B.2 of this permit (24 hour notice).
 - (iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Part II.C.3 of this permit (duty to mitigate).
 - (4) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
32. A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed for the facility covered by this permit. The storm water pollution prevention plan shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial and construction activity from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The facility must implement the provisions of the storm water pollution prevention plan required under this part as a condition of this permit.

- a. **Good Housekeeping** - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas which may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges in a clean, orderly manner.
- (i) **Fugitive Dust Emissions** - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The facility shall establish procedures to minimize off site tracking of coal dust. To prevent off site tracking the facility may consider specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.
- (ii) **Delivery Vehicles** - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site. At a minimum the facility must:
- Develop procedures for the inspection of delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and
 - Develop procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers, and ensure that proper protective measures are available for personnel and environment.
- (iii) **Fuel Oil Unloading Areas** - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum the facility must use the following measures or their equivalent:
- Use containment curbs in unloading areas;
 - During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and
 - Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors).
- (iv) **Chemical Loading/Unloading Areas** - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from chemical loading/unloading areas. At a minimum the permittee must use the following measures or their equivalent:
- Use containment curbs at chemical loading/unloading areas to contain spills; and
 - During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up.
 - Where practicable, chemical loading/unloading areas should be covered, and chemicals should be stored indoors.

- (v) Miscellaneous Loading/Unloading Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimizes the contamination of storm water runoff from loading and unloading areas. The facility may consider covering the loading area, minimizing storm water run on to the loading area by grading, berming, or curbing the area around the loading area to direct storm water away from the area, or locate the loading/unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks can be contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.
- (vi) Liquid Storage Tanks - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from above ground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the facility must employ the following measures or their equivalent:
- Use protective guards around tanks;
 - Use containment curbs;
 - Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath chemical connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors); and
 - Use dry cleanup methods.
- (vii) Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the facility must employ the following measures or their equivalent:
- Comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC); and
 - Containment berms.
- (viii) The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for an oil spill, or a chemical spill. At a minimum the structural integrity of all above ground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment shall be visually inspected on a weekly basis. All repairs deemed necessary based on the findings of the inspections will be completed immediately to reduce the incidence of spills and leaks occurring from such faulty equipment.
- (ix) Oil Bearing Equipment in Switchyards - The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for storm water contamination from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. The facility may consider level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills; collection of storm water runoff in perimeter ditches.
- (x) Residue Hauling Vehicles - All residue hauling vehicles shall be inspected for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the body or container. Vehicles without load coverings or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds must be repaired as soon as practicable.

- (xi) Ash Loading Areas - Plant procedures shall be established to reduce and/or control the tracking of ash or residue from ash loading areas including, where practicable, requirements to clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water before each loaded vehicle departs.
- (xii) Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. The facility must develop procedures to:
- Reduce ash residue which may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue trucks or residue handling vehicles; and
 - Reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.
- (xiii) Material Storage Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products, and construction materials stored in lay down areas). The facility may consider flat yard grades, runoff collection in graded swales or ditches, erosion protection measures at steep outfall sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, stilling basins), covering lay down areas, storing the materials indoors, covering the material with a temporary covering made of polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon. Storm water run on may be minimized by constructing an enclosure or building a berm around the area.
- b. Preventive Maintenance - A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.
- c. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures - Areas where potential spills which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.
- d. Inspections - In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part III.32.C.4 (comprehensive site compliance evaluation) of this permit, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. A set of tracking or follow up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.

- e. **Employee Training** - Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. A pollution prevention plan shall identify the frequency for such training.
 - f. **Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures** - A description of incidents such as spills, or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.
 - g. **Sediment and Erosion Control** - The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.
 - h. **Management of Runoff** - The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (see description of potential pollutant sources) shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices.
4. **Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation** Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but, except as provided in Part III.32.C.4.d (below), in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:
- a. Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

- b. Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with Part III.32.C.2 (description of potential pollutant sources) of this permit and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with Part III.32.C.3 (measures and controls) of this permit shall be revised as appropriate within two weeks of such inspection and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than twelve weeks after the inspection.
 - c. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with Part III.32.C.4.b (above) of the permit shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least one year after coverage under this permit terminates. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part II.B.6 (signatory requirements) of this permit.
 - d. Where annual site inspections are shown in the plan to be impractical for inactive mining sites due to the remote location and inaccessibility of the site, site inspections required under this part shall be conducted at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but, in no case less than once in three years.
5. **Sample Type** For discharges from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours, (estimated by dividing the volume of the detention pond by the estimated volume of water discharged during the 24 hours previous to the time that the sample is collected) a minimum of one grab sample may be taken. For all other discharges, data shall be reported for both a grab sample and a composite sample. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first thirty minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first thirty minutes was impracticable. The composite sample shall either be flow-weighted or time-weighted. Composite samples may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of discharge for the entire discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge, with each aliquot being separated by a minimum period of fifteen (15) minutes. Grab samples only must be collected and analyzed for the determination of pH, cyanide, whole effluent toxicity, and oil and grease.
6. **Sampling Waiver** When a discharger is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must submit in lieu of sampling data a description of why samples could not be collected, including available documentation of the event. Adverse climatic conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples includes weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.). Dischargers are precluded from exercising this waiver more than once during a two year period.

7. **Representative Discharge** When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfalls. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g. low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent) or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan.
8. **Consistency with other plans** Storm water pollution prevention plans may reflect requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans developed for the facility under section 311 of the CWA or Best Management Practices (BMP) Programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility as long as such requirement is incorporated into the storm water pollution prevention plan.
9. **Monitoring Requirements**
- a. For any stormwater from the facility discharged from any other point source other than Outfall 011, the permittee is required to monitor for: oil and grease (mg/l), pH, TSS (mg/l), total recoverable copper (mg/l), total recoverable nickel (mg/l), and total recoverable zinc (mg/l). The monitoring shall be performed on an annual basis.
 - b. Any stormwater associated with coal pile runoff discharged from any other point source other than Outfall 002 shall be monitored semi-annually for: oil and grease (mg/l), pH, TSS (mg/l), total recoverable copper (mg/l), total recoverable nickel (mg/l), and total recoverable zinc (mg/l).