PERMIT NO. MIG570000

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

SECONDARY TREATMENT WASTEWATER

In compliance with the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C., Section 1251 *et seq*., as amended); Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended (NREPA); Part 41, Sewerage Systems, of the NREPA; and Michigan Executive Order 2019-06, secondary treatment wastewater is authorized to be discharged from facilities specified in individual Certificates of Coverage (COCs) in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (permit).

The applicability of this permit shall be limited to existing, permitted discharges of treated sanitary wastewater or treated municipal wastewater which a) have been treated using secondary treatment processes that meet generally accepted design standards, as determined by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Department); b) comply with applicable secondary treatment regulations set forth in 40 CFR Part 133.102; c) have an annual average design flow of less than 1.0 MGD and d) have been determined by the Department not to need an individual NPDES permit. Discharges which may cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard are not authorized by this permit.

In order to constitute a valid authorization to discharge, this permit must be complemented by a COC issued by the Department.

Unless specified otherwise, all contact with the Department required by this permit shall be to the position(s) indicated in the COC.

This permit takes effect on April 1, 2020. The provisions of this permit are severable. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term in accordance with applicable laws and rules.

This permit shall expire at midnight on **April 1, 2025**.

Issued: December 26, 2019.

Original signed by Christine Alexander
Christine Alexander, Manager
Permits Section
Water Resources Division

PERMIT FEE REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Section 324.3120 of the NREPA, the permittee shall make payment of an annual permit fee to the Department for each October 1 the permit is in effect regardless of occurrence of discharge. The permittee shall submit the fee in response to the Department's annual notice. Payment may be made electronically via the Department's MiEnviro system. The MiEnviro website is located at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked by January 15 for notices mailed by December 1. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked no later than 45 days after receiving the notice for notices mailed after December 1.

In accordance with Section 324.3132 of the NREPA, the permittee shall make payment of an annual biosolids land application fee to the Department if the permittee land applies biosolids. The permittee shall submit the fee in response to the Department's annual notice. Payment may be made electronically via the Department's MiEnviro system. The MiEnviro website is located at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked no later than January 31 of each year for notices mailed by December 15. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked no later than 45 days after receiving the notice for notices mailed after December 15.

CONTESTED CASE INFORMATION

Any person who is aggrieved by this permit may file a sworn petition with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System within the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, c/o the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy setting forth the conditions of the permit which are being challenged and specifying the grounds for the challenge. The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs may reject any petition filed more than 60 days after issuance as being untimely.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

1. Final Effluent Limitations

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and the effective date of an individual COC, and lasting until the expiration date of this permit or termination of the individual COC, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated sanitary wastewater or treated municipal wastewater to the surface waters of the state. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading				Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				Monitoring	Sample
Parameter	**Monthly**	**7-Day**	**Daily**	**Units**	**Monthly**	**7-Day**	**Daily**	**Units**	**Frequency**	**Type**
Flow	(report)	---	(report)	MGD	---	---	---	---	Daily	Report Total Daily Flow
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$)										
	see COC	see COC	(report)	lbs/day	25	40	(report)	mg/l	3x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)										
	see COC	see COC	(report)	lbs/day	30	45	(report)	mg/l	3x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)										
	see COC	see COC	(report)	lbs/day	30	45	(report)	mg/l	3x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)										
May – September	---	---			---	---	(report)	mg/l	Monthly	24-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus (as P)	---	---	---		1.0	---	(report)	mg/l	3x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	---	---	---	---	200	400	(report)	cts/100 ml	3x Weekly	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	---	---	---	---	---	---	38	ug/l	3x Weekly	Grab
					Minimum % Monthly		**Minimum % Daily**			
$CBOD_5$ or BOD_5 Minimum % Removal (see I.A.1.g)										
	---	---	---	---	85	---	(report)	%	Monthly	Calculation
TSS Minimum % Removal (see I.A.1.g)										
	---	---	---	---	85	---	(report)	%	Monthly	Calculation
					Minimum Daily		**Maximum Daily**			
pH	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	9.0	S.U.	3x Weekly	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen	---	---	---	---	4.0	---		mg/l	3x Weekly	Grab

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

a. Narrative Standard
The receiving water shall contain no turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, deposits as a result of this discharge in unnatural quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated use.

b. Monitoring Location
If using gaseous chlorine or hypochlorite for disinfection, the samples for $CBOD_5$ / BOD_5, TSS, Ammonia Nitrogen, and Total Phosphorus shall be taken prior to disinfection, and the samples for Dissolved Oxygen, Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Total Residual Chlorine, and pH shall be taken after disinfection. The Department may approve alternate sampling locations that are demonstrated by the permittee to be representative of the effluent.

c. Monitoring Frequency Reduction
After the submittal of 24 months of data, the permittee may request, in writing, Department approval for a reduction in monitoring frequency for $CBOD_5$ / BOD_5, TSS, Total Phosphorus (as P), Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Total Residual Chlorine, pH, and Dissolved Oxygen. This request shall contain an explanation as to why the reduced monitoring is appropriate. Upon receipt of written approval and consistent with such approval, the permittee may reduce the monitoring frequency indicated in Part I.A.1. of this permit. The monitoring frequency shall not be reduced to less than weekly. The Department may revoke the approval for reduced monitoring at any time upon notification to the permittee.

d. Alternate Monitoring
Monitoring and reporting of BOD_5 may be substituted for $CBOD_5$ upon written approval from the Department.

e. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)
Compliance with the TRC limit shall be determined on the basis of one (1) or more grab samples. If more than one (1) sample per day is taken, the additional samples shall be collected in near equal intervals over at least eight (8) hours. The samples shall be analyzed immediately upon collection and the average reported as the daily concentration. Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with Part II.B.2. of this permit.

f. Ultraviolet Disinfection
It is understood that ultraviolet light will be used to achieve compliance with the fecal coliform limitations. If disinfection other than ultraviolet light will be used, the permittee shall notify the Department in accordance with Part II.C.12. of this permit.

g. Percent Removal Requirements
This requirement is applicable unless a demonstration under 40 CFR 133.103(d) has been approved by the Department and the individual COC indicates it does not apply. Monthly percent removal shall be calculated based on the monthly average effluent $CBOD_5$ or BOD_5 (as specified in the COC) and TSS concentrations and the monthly average influent concentrations for approximately the same period. Daily percent removal shall be calculated based on the daily effluent $CBOD_5$ or BOD_5 and TSS concentrations and the daily influent concentrations for the same day. Reporting of Daily percent removal is only required on days on which an influent sample is obtained.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

2. Untreated or Partially Treated Sewage Discharge Reporting and Testing Requirements

In accordance with Section 324.3112a of the NREPA, if untreated or partially treated sewage is directly or indirectly discharged from a sewer system onto land or into the waters of the state, the permittee shall immediately, but not more than 24 hours after the discharge begins, notify local health departments, a daily newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the permittee is located, and a daily newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the municipalities whose waters may be affected by the discharge are located, that the discharge is occurring. The permittee shall also notify the Department via its MiEnviro system on the form entitled "Report of Discharge (CSO\SSO\RTB)." The MiEnviro website is located at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home. At the conclusion of the discharge, the permittee shall make all such notifications specified in, and in accordance with, Section 324.3112a of the NREPA, and shall notify the Department via its MiEnviro system on the form entitled "Report of Discharge (CSO\SSO\RTB)."

The permittee shall also annually contact municipalities, including the superintendent of a public drinking water supply with potentially affected intakes, whose waters may be affected by the permittee's discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage, and if those municipalities wish to be notified in the same manner as specified above, the permittee shall provide such notification.

Additionally, in accordance with Section 324.3112a of the NREPA, each time a discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage occurs, the permittee shall test the affected waters for *Escherichia coli* to assess the risk to the public health as a result of the discharge and shall provide the test results to the affected local county health departments and to the Department. The results of this testing shall be submitted to the Department via MiEnviro as part of the notification specified above, or, if the results are not yet available, submitted as soon as they become available. This testing is not required if it has been waived by the local health department, or if the discharge(s) did not affect surface waters. The testing shall be done at locations specified by each affected local county health department but shall not exceed 10 tests for each separate discharge event. The affected local county health department may waive this testing requirement if it determines that such testing is not needed to assess the risk to the public health as a result of the discharge event.

Permittees accepting sanitary or municipal sewage from other sewage collection systems are encouraged to notify the owners of those systems of the above reporting and testing requirements.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

3. Facility Contact

The "Facility Contact" was specified in the application. The permittee may replace the facility contact at any time, and shall notify the Department in writing within 10 days after replacement (including the name, address and telephone number of the new facility contact).

a. The facility contact shall be (or a duly authorized representative of this person):
- for a corporation, a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president; or a designated representative if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates, as described in the permit application or other NPDES form,
- for a partnership, a general partner,
- for a sole proprietorship, the proprietor, or
- for a municipal, state, or other public facility, either a principal executive officer, the mayor, village president, city or village manager or other duly authorized employee.

b. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- the authorization is made in writing to the Department by a person described in paragraph a. of this section; and
- 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 facility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

Nothing in this section releases the permittee from properly submitting reports and forms as required by law.

4. Monthly Operating Reports

Part 41 of Act 451 of 1994 as amended, specifically Section 324.4106 and associated R 299.2953, requires that the permittee file with the Department, on forms prescribed by the Department, operating reports showing the effectiveness of the treatment facility operation and the quantity and quality of liquid wastes discharged into waters of the state.

Within 30 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to the Department a revised treatment facility monitoring program to address monitoring requirement changes reflected in this permit, or submit justification explaining why monitoring requirement changes reflected in this permit do not necessitate revisions to the treatment facility monitoring program. The permittee shall implement the revised treatment facility monitoring program upon approval from the Department. Applicable forms and guidance are available on the Department's web site at Michigan.gov/en/egle/about/Organization/Water-Resources/wastewater-construction. The permittee may use alternate forms if they are consistent with the approved treatment facility monitoring program. Unless the Department provides written notification to the permittee that monthly submittal of operating reports is required, operating reports that result from implementation of the approved treatment facility monitoring program shall be maintained on site for a minimum of three (3) years and shall be made available to the Department for review upon request.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

5. Michigan Industrial Pretreatment Program

This section applies to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) required to implement the Michigan Industrial Pretreatment Program (MIPP) as specified in the COC. All individual Program modifications approved by the Department become enforceable requirements of this permit.

a. The permittee shall comply with R 323.2301 through R 323.2317 of the Michigan Administrative Code (Part 23 Rules) and the approved MIPP.

b. The permittee shall have the legal authority and necessary interjurisdictional agreements that provide the basis for the implementation and enforcement of the approved MIPP throughout the service area. The legal authority and necessary interjurisdictional agreements shall include, at a minimum, the authority to carry out the activities specified in R 323.2306(a).

c. The permittee shall develop procedures which describe, in sufficient detail, program commitments which enable implementation of the approved MIPP and the Part 23 Rules in accordance with R 323.2306(c).

d. The permittee shall establish an interjurisdictional agreement (or comparable document) with all tributary governmental jurisdictions. Each interjurisdictional agreement shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

1) identification of the agency responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the approved MIPP within the tributary governmental jurisdiction's boundaries; and

2) the provision of the legal authority which provides the basis for the implementation and enforcement of the approved MIPP within the tributary governmental jurisdiction's boundaries.

e. The permittee shall prohibit discharges that:

1) cause, in whole or in part, the permittee's failure to comply with any condition of this permit or the NREPA;

2) restrict, in whole or in part, the permittee's management of biosolids;

3) cause, in whole or in part, operational problems at the treatment facility or in its collection system;

4) violate any of the general or specific prohibitions identified in R 323.2303(1) and (2);

5) violate categorical standards identified in R 323.2311; and

6) violate local limits established in accordance with R 323.2303(4).

f. The permittee shall maintain a list of its nondomestic users that meet the criteria of a significant industrial user as identified in R 323.2302(cc).

g. The permittee shall develop an enforcement response plan which describes, in sufficient detail, program commitments which will enable the enforcement of the approved MIPP and the Part 23 Rules in accordance with R 323.2306(g).

h. The Department may require modifications to the approved MIPP which are necessary to ensure compliance with the Part 23 Rules in accordance with R 323.2309.

i. The permittee shall not implement changes or modifications to the approved MIPP without notification to the Department.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

j. The permittee shall maintain an adequate revenue structure and staffing level for effective implementation of the approved MIPP.

k. The permittee shall develop and maintain, for a minimum of three (3) years, all records and information necessary to determine nondomestic user compliance with the Part 23 Rules and the approved MIPP. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action or litigation regarding a nondomestic user or when requested by the Department or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. All of the aforementioned records and information shall be made available upon request for inspection and copying by the Department and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

l. The permittee shall evaluate the approved MIPP for compliance with the Part 23 Rules and the prohibitions set forth in item f. above. Based upon this evaluation, the permittee shall propose to the Department all necessary changes or modifications to the approved MIPP no later than the next Industrial Pretreatment Program Annual Report due date (see item o. below).

m. The permittee shall develop and enforce local limits to implement the prohibitions set forth in item f. above. Local limits shall be based upon data representative of actual conditions demonstrated in a maximum allowable headworks loading analysis.

n. The permittee is required under this permit and R 323.2303(4) of the Michigan Administrative Code to review and update their local limits when:

1) new pollutants are introduced;

2) new pollutants that were previously unevaluated are identified;

3) new water quality or biosolids standards are established or additional information becomes available about the nature of pollutants, such as removal rates and accumulation in biosolids; or

4) substantial increases of pollutants are proposed as required in the notification of new or increased uses in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 122.42.

o. On or before April 1 of each year, the permittee shall submit to the Department, as required by R 323.2310(8), an Industrial Pretreatment Program Annual Report on the status of program implementation and enforcement activities. The reporting period shall begin on January 1 and end on December 31. At a minimum, the Industrial Pretreatment Program Annual Report shall include:

1) the Pretreatment Program Reports data identified in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 127 – NPDES Electronic Reporting;

2) a summary of changes to the approved MIPP that have not been previously reported to the Department;

3) a summary of results of all the sampling and analyses performed of the wastewater treatment plant's influent, effluent, and biosolids conducted in accordance with approved methods during the reporting period. The summary shall include the monthly average, daily maximum, quantification level, and number of samples analyzed for each pollutant. At a minimum, the results of analyses for all locally limited parameters for at least one monitoring event that tests influent, effluent and biosolids during the reporting period shall be submitted with each report, unless otherwise required by the Department. Sample collection shall be at intervals sufficient to provide pollutant removal rates, unless the pollutant is not measurable; and

4) any other relevant information requested by the Department.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

6. Industrial Waste Pretreatment Program

It is understood that the permittee does not receive the discharge of any type or quantity of substance which may cause interference with the operation of the treatment works; and, therefore, the permittee is not required to immediately develop an industrial pretreatment program in accordance with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act. The permittee is required to comply with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act upon accepting any such discharge for treatment. The permittee is required to notify the Department within thirty (30) days if any user discharges or proposes to discharge such wastes to the permittee for treatment.

Under no circumstances shall the permittee allow introduction of the following wastes into the waste treatment system:

a. pollutants which cause pass-through or interference;

b. pollutants which create a fire hazard or explosion hazard in the sewerage system, including, but not limited to waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

c. pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the sewerage system; but in no case, discharges with pH less than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;

d. solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the sewerage system resulting in interference;

e. any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the treatment plant;

f. heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference; but in no case, heat in such quantities that the temperature at the treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless the Department, upon request of the permittee, approves alternate temperature limits;

g. pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the sewerage system in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and

h. any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the permittee.

If information is gained by the Department that the permittee receives or is about to receive industrial wastes, then the permittee's individual COC may be modified in accordance with applicable laws and rules to incorporate the requirements of Section 307 of the Clean Water Act.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

7. Industrial Waste

Under no circumstances shall the permittee allow introduction of waste into the sewerage system other than domestic sewage.

8. Residuals Management Program (RMP) for Land Application of Biosolids: First RMP, including new uses (The individual COC indicates if applicable.)

A permittee seeking authorization to land-apply bulk biosolids or prepare bulk biosolids for land application shall develop and submit a Residuals Management Program (RMP) to the Department (see Part I.A.8.e) for approval. Effective upon Department approval of the permittee's RMP, the permittee is authorized to land-apply bulk biosolids or prepare bulk biosolids for land application in accordance with the requirements established in R 323.2401 through R 323.2418 of the Michigan Administrative Code (Part 24 Rules) which can be obtained via the internet (https://www.michigan.gov/egle/ and near the top of the screen click on Water, then towards the bottom right side of the screen click on Permits, then click on Wastewater, then click on Biosolids, a new tab should appear, and within the new tab click on Biosolids Laws and Rules Information which is under the Laws & Rules banner in the center of the screen). The permittee's approved RMP, and any approved modifications thereto, are enforceable requirements of this permit. Incineration, landfilling and other residual disposal activities shall be conducted in accordance with Part II.D.7. of this permit.

a. RMP Approval and Implementation
A permittee seeking approval of an RMP shall submit the RMP to the Department at least 180 days prior to the land application of biosolids. The permittee may utilize the Biosolids Residuals Management Program (RMP) Form which can be obtained via the internet (https://www.michigan.gov/biosolids then click on the Biosolids Residuals Management Program (RMP) Form which is under the Downloads banner in the center of the screen) or obtain detailed requirements from the Department. The RMP shall become effective and shall be implemented by the permittee upon written approval by the Department.

b. Annual Report
On or before October 30 of each year, the permittee shall submit an annual report to the Department for the previous fiscal year of October 1 through September 30. The report shall be submitted electronically via the Department's MiEnviro system at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home. At a minimum, the report shall contain:

1) a certification that current residuals management practices are in accordance with the approved RMP, or a proposal for modification to the approved RMP; and

2) a completed Biosolids Annual Report Form, available at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home.

c. Modifications to the Approved RMP
Prior to implementation of modifications to the RMP, the permittee shall submit proposed modifications to the Department (see Part I.D.1.e.) for approval. The approved modification shall become effective upon the date of approval. Upon written notification, the Department may impose additional requirements and/or limitations to the approved RMP as necessary to protect public health and the environment from any adverse effect of a pollutant in the biosolids.

d. Record Keeping
Records required by the Part 24 Rules shall be kept for a minimum of five years. However, the records documenting cumulative loading for sites subject to cumulative pollutant loading rates shall be kept as long as the site receives biosolids.

e. Contact Information
RMP-related submittals shall be made to the Department.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

9. Residuals Management Program for Land Application of Biosolids: APPROVED RMPs (The individual COC indicates if applicable.)

The permittee is authorized to land-apply bulk biosolids or prepare bulk biosolids for land application in accordance with the permittee's approved Residuals Management Program (RMP) approved on the date specified in the COC, and approved modifications thereto, in accordance with the requirements established in R 323.2401 through R 323.2418 of the Michigan Administrative Code (Part 24 Rules). The approved RMP, and any approved modifications thereto, are enforceable requirements of this permit. Incineration, landfilling and other residual disposal activities shall be conducted in accordance with Part II.D.7. of this permit. The Part 24 Rules can be obtained via the internet (https://www.michigan.gov/egle/ and near the top of the screen click on Water, then towards the bottom right of the screen click on Permits, Wastewater, Biosolids, then click on Biosolids Laws and Rules Information which is under the Laws & Rules banner in the center of the screen).

a. Annual Report

On or before October 30 of each year, the permittee shall submit an annual report to the Department for the previous fiscal year of October 1 through September 30. The report shall be submitted electronically via the Department's MiEnviro system at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home. At a minimum, the report shall contain:

1) a certification that current residuals management practices are in accordance with the approved RMP, or a proposal for modification to the approved RMP; and

2) a completed Biosolids Annual Report Form, available at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home.

b. Modifications to the Approved RMP

Prior to implementation of modifications to the RMP, the permittee shall submit proposed modifications to the Department for approval. The approved modification shall become effective upon the date of approval. Upon written notification, the Department may impose additional requirements and/or limitations to the approved RMP as necessary to protect public health and the environment from any adverse effect of a pollutant in the biosolids.

c. Record Keeping

Records required by the Part 24 Rules shall be kept for a minimum of five years. However, the records documenting cumulative loading for sites subject to cumulative pollutant loading rates shall be kept as long as the site receives biosolids.

d. Contact Information

RMP-related submittals shall be made to the Department.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

10. Expiration and Reissuance

On or before October 1, 2024, a permittee seeking continued authorization to discharge under this permit beyond the permit's expiration date shall submit to the Department an application for reissuance via the Department's MiEnviro system. The MiEnviro website is located at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home. Without a timely application for reissuance, the permittee's authorization to discharge will expire on **April 1, 2025**. With a timely application for reissuance, the permittee shall continue to be subject to the terms and conditions of the expired permit until the Department takes action on the application, unless this permit is terminated or revoked.

If this permit is terminated or revoked, the Department will notify the permittee in writing and all authorizations to discharge under the permit shall expire on the date of termination or revocation. If this permit is modified, the Department will notify the permittee in writing of any required action. Upon the effective date of the modified permit, the permittee shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the modified permit, unless the Department notifies the permittee otherwise.

If the discharge authorized under this permit is terminated, the permittee shall submit to the Department an NPDES Permit Notice of Termination request via MiEnviro at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home.

11. Requirement to Obtain Individual Permit

The Department may require any person who is authorized to discharge, by a COC and this permit, to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit if any of the following circumstances apply:

a. the discharger is a significant contributor to pollution as determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis;

b. the discharger is not complying or has not complied with the conditions of this permit;

c. a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of waste applicable to the point source discharge;

d. effluent standards and limitations are promulgated for point source discharges subject to this permit; and/or

e. the Department determines that the criteria under which the permit was issued no longer apply.

Any person may request the Department to take action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 2191 of the Part 21 Rules, Wastewater Discharge Permits, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA (R 323.2191 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

PART II

Part II may include terms and /or conditions not applicable to discharges covered under this permit.

Section A. Definitions

Acute toxic unit (TU_A) means $100/LC_{50}$ where the LC_{50} is determined from a whole effluent toxicity (WET) test which produces a result that is statistically or graphically estimated to be lethal to 50% of the test organisms.

Annual monitoring frequency refers to a calendar year beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Authorized public agency means a state, local, or county agency that is designated pursuant to the provisions of Section 9110 of Part 91, Soil and Sedimentation Control (SESC) of the NREPA to implement soil erosion and sedimentation control requirements with regard to construction activities undertaken by that agency.

Best management practices (BMPs) means structural devices or nonstructural practices that are designed to prevent pollutants from entering into storm water, to direct the flow of storm water, or to treat polluted storm water.

Bioaccumulative chemical of concern (BCC) means a chemical which, upon entering the surface waters, by itself or as its toxic transformation product, accumulates in aquatic organisms by a human health bioaccumulation factor of more than 1000 after considering metabolism and other physiochemical properties that might enhance or inhibit bioaccumulation. The human health bioaccumulation factor shall be derived according to R 323.1057(5). Chemicals with half-lives of less than 8 weeks in the water column, sediment, and biota are not BCCs. The minimum bioaccumulation concentration factor (BAF) information needed to define an organic chemical as a BCC is either a field-measured BAF or a BAF derived using the biota-sediment accumulation factor (BSAF) methodology. The minimum BAF information needed to define an inorganic chemical as a BCC, including an organometal, is either a field-measured BAF or a laboratory-measured bioconcentration factor (BCF). The BCCs to which these rules apply are identified in Table 5 of R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards.

Biosolids are the solid, semisolid, or liquid residues generated during the treatment of sanitary sewage or domestic sewage in a treatment works. This includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes and a derivative of the removed scum or solids.

Bulk biosolids means biosolids that are not sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to a lawn or home garden.

Certificate of Coverage (COC) is a document, issued by the Department, which authorizes a discharge under a general permit.

Chronic toxic unit (TU_C) means $100/MATC$ or $100/IC_{25}$, where the maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) and IC_{25} are expressed as a percent effluent in the test medium.

Class B biosolids refers to material that has met the Class B pathogen reduction requirements or equivalent treatment by a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) in accordance with the Part 24 Rules, Land Application of Biosolids, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA. Processes include aerobic digestion, composting, anaerobic digestion, lime stabilization and air drying.

Combined sewer system is a sewer system in which storm water runoff is combined with sanitary wastes.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Daily concentration
FOR PARAMETERS OTHER THAN pH, DISSOLVED OXYGEN, TEMPERATURE, AND CONDUCTIVITY – Daily concentration is the sum of the concentrations of the individual samples of a parameter taken within a calendar day divided by the number of samples taken within that calendar day. The daily concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum and minimum daily concentration limitations. For guidance and examples showing how to perform calculations using results below quantification levels, see the document entitled "Reporting Results Below Quantification," available at
https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/egle/Documents/Programs/WRD/MiEnviro/results-below-quantification.pdf

FOR pH, DISSOLVED OXYGEN, TEMPERATURE, AND CONDUCTIVITY – The daily concentration used to determine compliance with maximum daily pH, temperature, and conductivity limitations is the highest pH, temperature, and conductivity readings obtained within a calendar day. The daily concentration used to determine compliance with minimum daily pH and dissolved oxygen limitations is the lowest pH and dissolved oxygen readings obtained within a calendar day.

Daily loading is the total discharge by weight of a parameter discharged during any calendar day. This value is calculated by multiplying the daily concentration by the total daily flow and by the appropriate conversion factor. The daily loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum daily loading limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated daily loading for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMRs.

Daily monitoring frequency refers to a 24-hour day. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Department means the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy.

Detection level means the lowest concentration or amount of the target analyte that can be determined to be different from zero by a single measurement at a stated level of probability.

Discharge means the addition of any waste, waste effluent, wastewater, pollutant, or any combination thereof to any surface water of the state.

EC_{50} means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to cause 1 or more specified effects in 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

Fecal coliform bacteria monthly
FOR WASTEWATER STABILIZATION LAGOONS (WWSLs) THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – Fecal coliform bacteria monthly is the geometric mean of all daily concentrations determined during a discharge event. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the calculated monthly value. The calculated monthly value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum monthly fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly value in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR. If the period in which the discharge event occurred was partially in each of two months, the calculated monthly value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – Fecal coliform bacteria monthly is the geometric mean of all daily concentrations determined during a reporting month. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the calculated monthly value. The calculated monthly value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum monthly fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly value in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day
FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day is the geometric mean of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a discharge event. If the number of daily concentrations determined during the discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the value. The calculated 7-day value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum 7-day fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day geometric mean value for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs. If the 7-day period was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day is the geometric mean of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month. If the number of daily concentrations determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the value. The calculated 7-day value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum 7-day fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day geometric mean for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs. The first calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

Flow-proportioned sample is a composite sample with the sample volume proportional to the effluent flow.

General permit means an NPDES permit issued authorizing a category of similar discharges.

Geometric mean is the average of the logarithmic values of a base 10 data set, converted back to a base 10 number.

Grab sample is a single sample taken at neither a set time nor flow.

IC_{25} means the toxicant concentration that would cause a 25% reduction in a nonquantal biological measurement for the test population.

Illicit connection means a physical connection to a municipal separate storm sewer system that primarily conveys non-storm water discharges other than uncontaminated groundwater into the storm sewer; or a physical connection not authorized or permitted by the local authority, where a local authority requires authorization or a permit for physical connections.

Illicit discharge means any discharge to, or seepage into, a municipal separate storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of storm water or uncontaminated groundwater. Illicit discharges include non-storm water discharges through pipes or other physical connections; dumping of motor vehicle fluids, household hazardous wastes, domestic animal wastes, or litter; collection and intentional dumping of grass clippings or leaf litter; or unauthorized discharges of sewage, industrial waste, restaurant wastes, or any other non-storm water waste directly into a separate storm sewer.

Individual permit means a site-specific NPDES permit.

Inlet means a catch basin, roof drain, conduit, drain tile, retention pond riser pipe, sump pump, or other point where storm water or wastewater enters into a closed conveyance system prior to discharge off site or into waters of the state.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Interference is a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) inhibits or disrupts the publicly-owned treatment works (POTW), its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) therefore, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or, of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. [This definition does not apply to sample matrix interference].

Land application means spraying or spreading biosolids or a biosolids derivative onto the land surface, injecting below the land surface, or incorporating into the soil so that the biosolids or biosolids derivative can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

LC_{50} means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to be lethal to 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

Maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) means the concentration obtained by calculating the geometric mean of the lower and upper chronic limits from a chronic test. A lower chronic limit is the highest tested concentration that did not cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect. An upper chronic limit is the lowest tested concentration which did cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect and above which all tested concentrations caused such an occurrence.

Maximum extent practicable means implementation of best management practices by a public body to comply with an approved storm water management program as required by a national permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system, in a manner that is environmentally beneficial, technically feasible, and within the public body's legal authority.

MBTU/hr means million British Thermal Units per hour.

MGD means million gallons per day.

Monthly concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during a reporting period divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. The calculated monthly concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum monthly concentration limitations. Days with no discharge shall not be used to determine the value. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly concentration in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR.

For minimum percent removal requirements, the monthly influent concentration and the monthly effluent concentration shall be determined. The calculated monthly percent removal, which is equal to 100 times the quantity [1 minus the quantity (monthly effluent concentration divided by the monthly influent concentration)], shall be reported in the "MINIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs.

Monthly loading is the sum of the daily loadings of a parameter divided by the number of daily loadings determined during a reporting period. The calculated monthly loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum monthly loading limitations. Days with no discharge shall not be used to determine the value. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly loading in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMR.

Monthly monitoring frequency refers to a calendar month. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Municipal separate storm sewer means a conveyance or system of conveyances designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water which is not a combined sewer and which is not part of a POTW as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 122.2.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) means all separate storm sewers that are owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, village, township, county, district, association, or other public body created by or pursuant to state law, having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under state law, such as a sewer district, flood control district, or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated or approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to the waters of the state. This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

National Pretreatment Standards are the regulations promulgated by or to be promulgated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act. The standards establish nationwide limits for specific industrial categories for discharge to a POTW.

No observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) means the highest tested dose or concentration of a substance which results in no observed adverse effect in exposed test organisms where higher doses or concentrations result in an adverse effect.

Noncontact cooling water is water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, by-product, waste product or finished product.

Nondomestic user is any discharger to a POTW that discharges wastes other than or in addition to water-carried wastes from toilet, kitchen, laundry, bathing or other facilities used for household purposes.

Outfall is the location at which a point source discharge enters the surface waters of the state.

Part 91 agency means an agency that is designated by a county board of commissioners pursuant to the provisions of Section 9105 of Part 91 of the NREPA; an agency that is designated by a city, village, or township in accordance with the provisions of Section 9106 of Part 91 of the NREPA; or the Department for soil erosion and sedimentation activities under Part 615, Supervisor of Wells; Part 631, Reclamation of Mining Lands; or Part 632, Nonferrous Metallic Mineral Mining, of the NREPA, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9115 of Part 91 of the NREPA.

Part 91 permit means an SESC permit issued by a Part 91 agency pursuant to the provisions of Part 91 of the NREPA.

Partially treated sewage is any sewage, sewage and storm water, or sewage and wastewater, from domestic or industrial sources that is treated to a level less than that required by the permittee's NPDES permit, or that is not treated to national secondary treatment standards for wastewater, including discharges to surface waters from retention treatment facilities.

Point of discharge is the location of a point source discharge where storm water is discharged directly into a separate storm sewer system.

Point source discharge means a discharge from any discernible, confined, discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, or rolling stock. Changing the surface of land or establishing grading patterns on land will result in a point source discharge where the runoff from the site is ultimately discharged to waters of the state.

Polluting material means any material, in solid or liquid form, identified as a polluting material under the Part 5 Rules, Spillage of Oil and Polluting Materials, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

POTW is a publicly owned treatment work.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Pretreatment is reducing the amount of pollutants, eliminating pollutants, or altering the nature of pollutant properties to a less harmful state prior to discharge into a public sewer. The reduction or alteration can be by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes, or by other means. Dilution is not considered pretreatment unless expressly authorized by an applicable National Pretreatment Standard for a particular industrial category.

Public (as used in the MS4 individual permit) means all persons who potentially could affect the authorized storm water discharges, including, but not limited to, residents, visitors to the area, public employees, businesses, industries, and construction contractors and developers.

Public body means the United States; the state of Michigan; a city, village, township, county, school district, public college or university, or single-purpose governmental agency; or any other body which is created by federal or state statute or law.

Qualified Personnel means an individual who meets qualifications acceptable to the Department and who is authorized by an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator to collect the storm water sample.

Qualifying storm event means a storm event causing greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall and occurring at least 72 hours after the previous measurable storm event that also caused greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall. Upon request, the Department may approve an alternate definition meeting the condition of a qualifying storm event.

Quantification level means the measurement of the concentration of a contaminant obtained by using a specified laboratory procedure calculated at a specified concentration above the detection level. It is considered the lowest concentration at which a particular contaminant can be quantitatively measured using a specified laboratory procedure for monitoring of the contaminant.

Quarterly monitoring frequency refers to a three month period, defined as January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Regional Administrator is the Region 5 Administrator, U.S. EPA, located at R-19J, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Regulated area means the permittee's urbanized area, where urbanized area is defined as a place and its adjacent densely-populated territory that together have a minimum population of 50,000 people as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census and as determined by the latest available decennial census.

Secondary containment structure means a unit, other than the primary container, in which significant materials are packaged or held, which is required by State or Federal law to prevent the escape of significant materials by gravity into sewers, drains, or otherwise directly or indirectly into any sewer system or to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state.

Separate storm sewer system means a system of drainage, including, but not limited to, roads, catch basins, curbs, gutters, parking lots, ditches, conduits, pumping devices, or man-made channels, which is not a combined sewer where storm water mixes with sanitary wastes, and is not part of a POTW.

Significant industrial user is a nondomestic user that: 1) is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; or 2) discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to a POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the permittee as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's treatment plant operation or violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Significant materials means any material which could degrade or impair water quality, including but not limited to: raw materials; fuels; solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 372.65); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); polluting materials as identified under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code); Hazardous Wastes as defined in Part 111, Hazardous Waste Management, of the NREPA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

Significant spills and significant leaks means any release of a polluting material reportable under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

Special-use area means secondary containment structures required by state or federal law; lands on Michigan's List of Sites of Environmental Contamination pursuant to Part 201, Environmental Remediation, of the NREPA; and/or areas with other activities that may contribute pollutants to the storm water for which the Department determines monitoring is needed.

Stoichiometric means the quantity of a reagent calculated to be necessary and sufficient for a given chemical reaction.

Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff and drainage, and non-storm water included under the conditions of this permit.

Storm water discharge point is the location where the point source discharge of storm water is directed to surface waters of the state or to a separate storm sewer. It includes the location of all point source discharges where storm water exits the facility, including *outfalls* which discharge directly to surface waters of the state, and *points of discharge* which discharge directly into separate storm sewer systems.

SWPPP means the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan prepared in accordance with this permit.

Tier I value means a value for aquatic life, human health or wildlife calculated under R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards using a tier I toxicity database.

Tier II value means a value for aquatic life, human health or wildlife calculated under R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards using a tier II toxicity database.

Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) are required by the Clean Water Act for waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards. TMDLs represent the maximum daily load of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate and meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that load among point sources, nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety.

Toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) means a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity.

Water Quality Standards means the Part 4 Water Quality Standards promulgated pursuant to Part 31 of the NREPA, being R 323.1041 through R 323.1117 of the Michigan Administrative Code.

Weekly monitoring frequency refers to a calendar week which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

WWSL is a wastewater stabilization lagoon.

WWSL discharge event is a discrete occurrence during which effluent is discharged to the surface water up to 10 days of a consecutive 14 day period.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

3-portion composite sample is a sample consisting of three equal-volume grab samples collected at equal intervals over an 8-hour period.

7-day concentration
FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – The 7-day concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a WWSL discharge event divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. If the number of daily concentrations determined during the WWSL discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day concentration limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day concentration for the WWSL discharge event in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR. If the WWSL discharge event was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – The 7-day concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. If the number of daily concentrations determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day concentration limitations in the reporting month. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day concentration for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR. The first 7-day calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

7-day loading
FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – The 7-day loading is the sum of the daily loadings determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a WWSL discharge event divided by the number of daily loadings determined. If the number of daily loadings determined during the WWSL discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily loadings determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day loading limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day loading for the WWSL discharge event in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMR. If the WWSL discharge event was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – The 7-day loading is the sum of the daily loadings determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month divided by the number of daily loadings determined. If the number of daily loadings determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily loadings determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day loading limitations in the reporting month. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day loading for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMR. The first 7-day calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

24-hour composite sample is a flow-proportioned composite sample consisting of hourly or more frequent portions that are taken over a 24-hour period. A time-proportioned composite sample may be used upon approval of the Department if the permittee demonstrates it is representative of the discharge.

PART II

Section B. Monitoring Procedures

1. Representative Samples

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

2. Test Procedures

Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR Part 136 – Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), unless specified otherwise in this permit. **Test procedures used shall be sufficiently sensitive to determine compliance with applicable effluent limitations**. Requests to use test procedures not promulgated under 40 CFR Part 136 for pollutant monitoring required by this permit shall be made in accordance with the Alternate Test Procedures regulations specified in 40 CFR 136.4. These requests shall be submitted to the Manager of the Permits Section, Water Resources Division, Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, P.O. Box 30458, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-7958. The permittee may use such procedures upon approval.

The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements. The calibration and maintenance shall be performed as part of the permittee's laboratory Quality Assurance/Quality Control program.

3. Instrumentation

The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

4. Recording Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information: 1) the exact place, date, and time of measurement or sampling; 2) the person(s) who performed the measurement or sample collection; 3) the dates the analyses were performed; 4) the person(s) who performed the analyses; 5) the analytical techniques or methods used; 6) the date of and person responsible for equipment calibration; and 7) the results of all required analyses.

5. Records Retention

All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years, or longer if requested by the Regional Administrator or the Department.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

1. Start-Up Notification

If the permittee will not discharge during the first 60 days following the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department within 14 days following the effective date of this permit, and then 60 days prior to the commencement of the discharge.

2. Submittal Requirements for Self-Monitoring Data

Part 31 of the NREPA (specifically Section 324.3110(7)); and R 323.2155(2) of Part 21, Wastewater Discharge Permits, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA, allow the Department to specify the forms to be utilized for reporting the required self-monitoring data. Unless instructed on the effluent limitations page to conduct "Retained Self-Monitoring," the permittee shall submit self-monitoring data via the Department's MiEnviro system.

The permittee shall utilize the information provided on the MiEnviro website, located at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/external/home, to access and submit the electronic forms. Both monthly summary and daily data shall be submitted to the Department no later than the 20th day of the month following each month of the authorized discharge period(s). The permittee may be allowed to submit the electronic forms after this date if the Department has granted an extension to the submittal date.

3. Retained Self-Monitoring Requirements

If instructed on the effluent limits page (or otherwise authorized by the Department in accordance with the provisions of this permit) to conduct retained self-monitoring, the permittee shall maintain a year-to-date log of retained self-monitoring results and, upon request, provide such log for inspection to the staff of the Department. Retained self-monitoring results are public information and shall be promptly provided to the public upon request.

The permittee shall certify, in writing, to the Department, on or before January 10th (April 1st for animal feeding operation facilities) of each year, that: 1) all retained self-monitoring requirements have been complied with and a year-to-date log has been maintained; and 2) the application on which this permit is based still accurately describes the discharge. With this annual certification, the permittee shall submit a summary of the previous year's monitoring data. The summary shall include maximum values for samples to be reported as daily maximums and/or monthly maximums and minimum values for any daily minimum samples.

Retained self-monitoring may be denied to a permittee by notification in writing from the Department. In such cases, the permittee shall submit self-monitoring data in accordance with Part II.C.2., above. Such a denial may be rescinded by the Department upon written notification to the permittee. Reissuance or modification of this permit or reissuance or modification of an individual permittee's authorization to discharge shall not affect previous approval or denial for retained self-monitoring unless the Department provides notification in writing to the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

Monitoring required pursuant to Part 41 of the NREPA or Rule 35 of the Mobile Home Park Commission Act, 1987 PA 96, as amended, for assurance of proper facility operation shall be submitted as required by the Department.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

5. Compliance Dates Notification

Within 14 days of every compliance date specified in this permit, the permittee shall submit a *written* notification to the Department indicating whether or not the particular requirement was accomplished. If the requirement was not accomplished, the notification shall include an explanation of the failure to accomplish the requirement, actions taken or planned by the permittee to correct the situation, and an estimate of when the requirement will be accomplished. If a written report is required to be submitted by a specified date and the permittee accomplishes this, a separate written notification is not required.

6. Noncompliance Notification

Compliance with all applicable requirements set forth in the Clean Water Act, Parts 31 and 41 of the NREPA, and related regulations and rules is required. All instances of noncompliance shall be reported as follows:

a. 24-Hour Reporting
Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment (including maximum and/or minimum daily concentration discharge limitation exceedances) shall be reported, verbally, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days.

b. Other Reporting
The permittee shall report, in writing, all other instances of noncompliance not described in a. above at the time monitoring reports are submitted; or, in the case of retained self-monitoring, within five (5) days from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance.

Written reporting shall include: 1) a description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance; and 2) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, or, if not yet corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and the steps taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

7. Spill Notification

The permittee shall immediately report any release of any polluting material which occurs to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state, unless the permittee has determined that the release is not in excess of the threshold reporting quantities specified in the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code), by calling the Department at the number indicated on the second page of this permit (or, if this is a general permit, on the COC); or, if the notice is provided after regular working hours, call the Department's 24-hour Pollution Emergency Alerting System telephone number, 1-800-292-4706 (calls from **out-of-state** call 1-517-373-7660).

Within ten (10) days of the release, the permittee shall submit to the Department a full written explanation as to the cause of the release, the discovery of the release, response (clean-up and/or recovery) measures taken, and preventive measures taken or a schedule for completion of measures to be taken to prevent reoccurrence of similar releases.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

8. Upset Noncompliance Notification

If a process "upset" (defined as 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) has occurred, the permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset, shall notify the Department by telephone within 24 hours of becoming aware of such conditions; and within five (5) days, provide in writing, the following information:

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

b. that the permitted wastewater treatment facility was, at the time, being properly operated and maintained (note that 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); and

c. that the permittee has specified and taken action on all responsible steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact in the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit.

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.

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

9. Bypass Prohibition and Notification

a. Bypass Prohibition
Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take an enforcement action, 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 backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass; and

3) the permittee submitted notices as required under 9.b. or 9.c. below.

b. Notice of Anticipated Bypass
If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Department, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, and provide information about the anticipated bypass as required by the Department. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if it will meet the three (3) conditions listed in 9.a. above.

c. Notice of Unanticipated Bypass
The permittee shall submit notice to the Department of an unanticipated bypass by calling the Department at the number indicated on the second page of this permit (if the notice is provided after regular working hours, call: 1-800-292-4706) as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

d. Written Report of Bypass
A written submission shall be provided within five (5) working days of commencing any bypass to the Department, and at additional times as directed by the Department. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the period of bypass, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass; and other information as required by the Department.

e. 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 ensure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of 9.a., 9.b., 9.c., and 9.d., above. This provision does not relieve the permittee of any notification responsibilities under Part II.C.11. of this permit.

f. Definitions

1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

2) 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.

10. Bioaccumulative Chemicals of Concern (BCC)

Consistent with the requirements of R 323.1098 and R 323.1215 of the Michigan Administrative Code, the permittee is prohibited from undertaking any action that would result in a lowering of water quality from an increased loading of a BCC unless an increased use request and antidegradation demonstration have been submitted and approved by the Department.

11. Notification of Changes in Discharge

The permittee shall notify the Department, in writing, as soon as possible but no later than 10 days of knowing, or having reason to believe, that any activity or change has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of: 1) detectable levels of chemicals on the current Michigan Critical Materials Register, priority pollutants or hazardous substances set forth in 40 CFR 122.21, Appendix D, or the Pollutants of Initial Focus in the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative specified in 40 CFR 132.6, Table 6, which were not acknowledged in the application or listed in the application at less than detectable levels; 2) detectable levels of any other chemical not listed in the application or listed at less than detection, for which the application specifically requested information; or 3) any chemical at levels greater than five times the average level reported in the complete application (see the first page of this permit, for the date(s) the complete application was submitted). Any other monitoring results obtained as a requirement of this permit shall be reported in accordance with the compliance schedules.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

12. Changes in Facility Operations

Any anticipated action or activity, including but not limited to facility expansion, production increases, or process modification, which will result in new or increased loadings of pollutants to the receiving waters must be reported to the Department by a) submission of an increased use request (application) and all information required under R 323.1098 (Antidegradation) of the Water Quality Standards or b) by notice if the following conditions are met: 1) the action or activity will not result in a change in the types of wastewater discharged or result in a greater quantity of wastewater than currently authorized by this permit; 2) the action or activity will not result in violations of the effluent limitations specified in this permit; 3) the action or activity is not prohibited by the requirements of Part II.C.10.; and 4) the action or activity will not require notification pursuant to Part II.C.11. Following such notice, the permit or, if applicable, the facility's COC may be modified according to applicable laws and rules to specify and limit any pollutant not previously limited.

13. Transfer of Ownership or Control

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the permittee shall submit to the Department 30 days prior to the actual transfer of ownership or control a written agreement between the current permittee and the new permittee containing: 1) the legal name and address of the new owner; 2) a specific date for the effective transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability; and 3) a certification of the continuity of or any changes in operations, wastewater discharge, or wastewater treatment.

If the new permittee is proposing changes in operations, wastewater discharge, or wastewater treatment, the Department may propose modification of this permit in accordance with applicable laws and rules.

14. Operations and Maintenance Manual

For wastewater treatment facilities that serve the public (and are thus subject to Part 41 of the NREPA), Section 4104 of Part 41 and associated Rule 2957 of the Michigan Administrative Code allow the Department to require an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual from the facility. An up-to-date copy of the O&M Manual shall be kept at the facility and shall be provided to the Department upon request. The Department may review the O&M Manual in whole or in part at its discretion and require modifications to it if portions are determined to be inadequate.

At a minimum, the O&M Manual shall include the following information: permit standards; descriptions and operation information for all equipment; staffing information; laboratory requirements; record keeping requirements; a maintenance plan for equipment; an emergency operating plan; safety program information; and copies of all pertinent forms, as-built plans, and manufacturer's manuals.

Certification of the existence and accuracy of the O&M Manual shall be submitted to the Department at least sixty days prior to start-up of a new wastewater treatment facility. Recertification shall be submitted sixty days prior to start-up of any substantial improvements or modifications made to an existing wastewater treatment facility.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

15. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department in accordance with the conditions of this permit and that require a signature shall be signed and certified as described in the Clean Water Act and the NREPA.

The Clean Water Act 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 noncompliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

The NREPA (Section 3115(2)) provides that a person who at the time of the violation knew or should have known that he or she discharged a substance contrary to this part, or contrary to a permit, COC, or order issued or rule promulgated under this part, or who intentionally makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application for or form pertaining to a permit or COC or in a notice or report required by the terms and conditions of an issued permit or COC, or who intentionally renders inaccurate a monitoring device or record required to be maintained by the Department, is guilty of a felony and shall be fined not less than $2,500.00 or more than $25,000.00 for each violation. The court may impose an additional fine of not more than $25,000.00 for each day during which the unlawful discharge occurred. If the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this subsection, the court shall impose a fine of not less than $25,000.00 per day and not more than $50,000.00 per day of violation. Upon conviction, in addition to a fine, the court in its discretion may sentence the defendant to imprisonment for not more than 2 years or impose probation upon a person for a violation of this part. With the exception of the issuance of criminal complaints, issuance of warrants, and the holding of an arraignment, the circuit court for the county in which the violation occurred has exclusive jurisdiction. However, the person shall not be subject to the penalties of this subsection if the discharge of the effluent is in conformance with and obedient to a rule, order, permit, or COC of the Department. In addition to a fine, the attorney general may file a civil suit in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the full value of the injuries done to the natural resources of the state and the costs of surveillance and enforcement by the state resulting from the violation.

16. Electronic Reporting

Upon notice by the Department that electronic reporting tools are available for specific reports or notifications, the permittee shall submit electronically all such reports or notifications as required by this permit, on forms provided by the Department.

PART II

Section D. Management Responsibilities

1. Duty to Comply

All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit, more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that authorized, shall constitute a violation of the permit.

It is the duty of the permittee to comply with all the terms and conditions of this permit. Any noncompliance with the Effluent Limitations, Special Conditions, or terms of this permit constitutes a violation of the NREPA and/or the Clean Water Act and constitutes grounds for enforcement action; for permit or Certificate of Coverage (COC) termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of an application for permit or COC renewal.

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.

2. Operator Certification

The permittee shall have the waste treatment facilities under direct supervision of an operator certified at the appropriate level for the facility certification by the Department, as required by Sections 3110 and 4104 of the NREPA. Permittees authorized to discharge storm water shall have the storm water treatment and/or control measures under direct supervision of a storm water operator certified by the Department, as required by Section 3110 of the NREPA.

3. Facilities Operation

The permittee shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures.

4. Power Failures

In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations of this permit and prevent unauthorized discharges, the permittee shall either:

a. provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate facilities utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit; or

b. upon the reduction, loss, or failure of one or more of the primary sources of power to facilities utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit, the permittee shall halt, reduce or otherwise control production and/or all discharge in order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit.

5. Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any adverse impact to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitation specified in this permit including, but not limited to, such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the discharge in noncompliance.

PART II

Section D. Management Responsibilities

6. Containment Facilities

The permittee shall provide facilities for containment of any accidental losses of polluting materials in accordance with the requirements of the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code). For a POTW, these facilities shall be approved under Part 41 of the NREPA.

7. Waste Treatment Residues

Residuals (i.e. solids, sludges, biosolids, filter backwash, scrubber water, ash, grit, or other pollutants or wastes) removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters, including those that are generated during treatment or left over after treatment or control has ceased, shall be disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner and according to applicable laws and rules. These laws may include, but are not limited to, the NREPA, Part 31 for protection of water resources, Part 55 for air pollution control, Part 111 for hazardous waste management, Part 115 for solid waste management, Part 121 for liquid industrial wastes, Part 301 for protection of inland lakes and streams, and Part 303 for wetlands protection. Such disposal shall not result in any unlawful pollution of the air, surface waters or groundwaters of the state.

8. Right of Entry

The permittee shall allow the Department, any agent appointed by the Department, or the Regional Administrator, upon the presentation of credentials and, for animal feeding operation facilities, following appropriate biosecurity protocols:

a. to enter upon the permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or any place in which records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and

b. at reasonable times to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; to inspect process facilities, treatment works, monitoring methods and equipment regulated or required under this permit; and to sample any discharge of pollutants.

9. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Clean Water Act and Rule 2128 (R 323.2128 of the Michigan Administrative Code), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit, shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department and the Regional Administrator. As required by the Clean Water Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Clean Water Act and Sections 3112, 3115, 4106 and 4110 of the NREPA.

10. 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 the facility's COC, 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.

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.

PART II

Section E. Activities Not Authorized by This Permit

1. Discharge to the Groundwaters

This permit does not authorize any discharge to the groundwaters. Such discharge may be authorized by a groundwater discharge permit issued pursuant to the NREPA.

2. POTW Construction

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction or modification of any physical structures or facilities at a POTW. Approval for the construction or modification of any physical structures or facilities at a POTW shall be by permit issued under Part 41 of the NREPA.

3. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypass" (Part II.C.9. pursuant to 40 CFR 122.41(m)), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance, whether or not such noncompliance is due to factors beyond the permittee's control, such as accidents, equipment breakdowns, or labor disputes.

4. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act except as are exempted by federal regulations.

5. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

6. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize violation of any federal, state or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining such permits, including any other Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy permits, or approvals from other units of government as may be required by law.