

**North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality Public Notice
Reissue of an NDPDES Permit**

Public Notice Date: 4/28/2021

Public Notice Number: ND-2021-009

Purpose of Public Notice

The Department intends to reissue the following North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NDPDES) Discharge Permit under the authority of Section 61-28-04 of the North Dakota Century Code.

Permit Information

Application Date: 12/29/2020

Application Number: NDP000199

Applicant Name: Great River Energy - Spiritwood Station

Mailing Address: 2875 3rd St SW, Underwood, ND 58576-9759

Telephone Number: 701.442.7081

Proposed Permit Expiration Date: 6/30/2026

Facility Description

A permit is issued under the North Dakota Pollution Discharge Elimination System program for the discharge of treated wastewater from the Great River Energy - Spiritwood Power Station to Jamestown's Publically Owned Treatment Works. This discharge is a new source subject to 40 CFR part 423.17, 40 CFR 403(except 40 CFR 403.7), and state and local regulations as applicable.

Tentative Determinations

Proposed effluent limitations and other permit conditions have been made by the Department. They assure that State Water Quality Standards and applicable provisions of the FWPCA will be protected.

Information Requests and Public Comments

Copies of the application, draft permit, and related documents are available for review. For further information on making public comments/public comment tips please visit: <https://deq.nd.gov/PublicCommentTips.aspx>. Comments or requests should be directed to the ND Dept of Env Quality, Div of Water Quality, 918 East Divide Ave, Bismarck ND 58501-1947 or by calling 701.328.5210.

All comments received by May 28, 2021 will be considered prior to finalizing the permit. If there is significant interest, a public hearing will be scheduled. Otherwise, the Department will issue the final permit within sixty (60) days of this notice. If you require special facilities or assistance relating to a disability, call TDD at 1.800.366.6868.

**STATEMENT OF BASIS FOR NDPDES PERMIT NDP000199
March 2021**

**GREAT RIVER ENERGY – SPIRITWOOD STATION
Industrial Pretreatment (Categorical Industrial User)**

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA, 1972, and later amendments in 1977, 1981, and 1987, etc.) established water quality goals for the navigable (surface) waters of the United States. One mechanism for achieving the goals of the CWA is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oversees. In 1975, the State of North Dakota was delegated primacy of the NPDES program by the EPA. The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, hereafter referred to as “department”, has been designated the state water pollution control agency for all purposes of the CWA as amended [33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.], and is hereby authorized to take all action necessary or appropriate to secure to this state the benefits of the act and similar federal acts. The department’s authority and obligations for the wastewater discharge permit program is in North Dakota Administrative Code (NDAC) article 33.1-16, which was adopted under North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) chapter 61-28. In North Dakota, these permits are referred to as North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NDPDES) permits.

This facility falls under the Industrial Pretreatment Program, which is under the NDPDES program. The department was delegated pretreatment authority from the EPA in 2005. The following regulations apply to NDPDES permits issued to Significant and/or Categorical Industrial Users:

- Procedures the department follows for issuing NDPDES permits (NDAC chapter 33.1-16-01);
- North Dakota Pretreatment Regulations (NDAC chapter 33.1-16-01.1);
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution (40 CFR Section 403).

These rules require industrial users that introduce pollutants into publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) comply with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. To protect POTWs an industrial user permit or similar control mechanism must be obtained prior to discharge. Regulations adopted by the state also define the basis for limits on each discharge and for other requirements imposed by the permit.

According to NDAC section 33.1-16-01-08, the department must prepare a draft permit and accompanying statement of basis and make it available for public review. The department must also publish an announcement (public notice) during a period of thirty days, informing the public where a draft permit may be obtained and where comments regarding the draft permit may be sent (NDAC section 33.1-16-01-07). For more information regarding preparing and submitting comments about the statement of basis and permit, please see **Appendix A – Public Involvement**. Following the public comment period, the department may make changes to the draft NDPDES permit. The department will summarize the responses to comments and changes to the permit in **Appendix E – Response to Comments**.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Table 1 – General Facility Information.

Applicant:	Great River Energy – Spiritwood Station
Facility Name and Address:	Great River Energy – Spiritwood Station 3366 93rd Ave SE Spiritwood, ND 58481
Owner:	Great River Energy
Operator:	Great River Energy
Facility Contact(s):	Shane Stockdill Coal Creek Operator 763.445.5000
Standard Industrial Classification Code(s):	4911, Electric Services 4961, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
North American Industrial Classification System Code(s):	221112, Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation 221330, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
Industrial User Type:	Categorical Industrial User
Applicable Categorical Standards:	40 CFR 423.17 – Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources
NDPDES Permit Number:	NDP000199
Permit Type:	Minor, Pretreatment

Table 2 – Receiving POTW Information.

Receiving POTW:	City of Jamestown
Facility Name and Address:	City of Jamestown Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) 102 3rd Ave SE (city office) Jamestown, ND 58401
Facility Contact(s):	Ron Olson Operator 701.252.9149

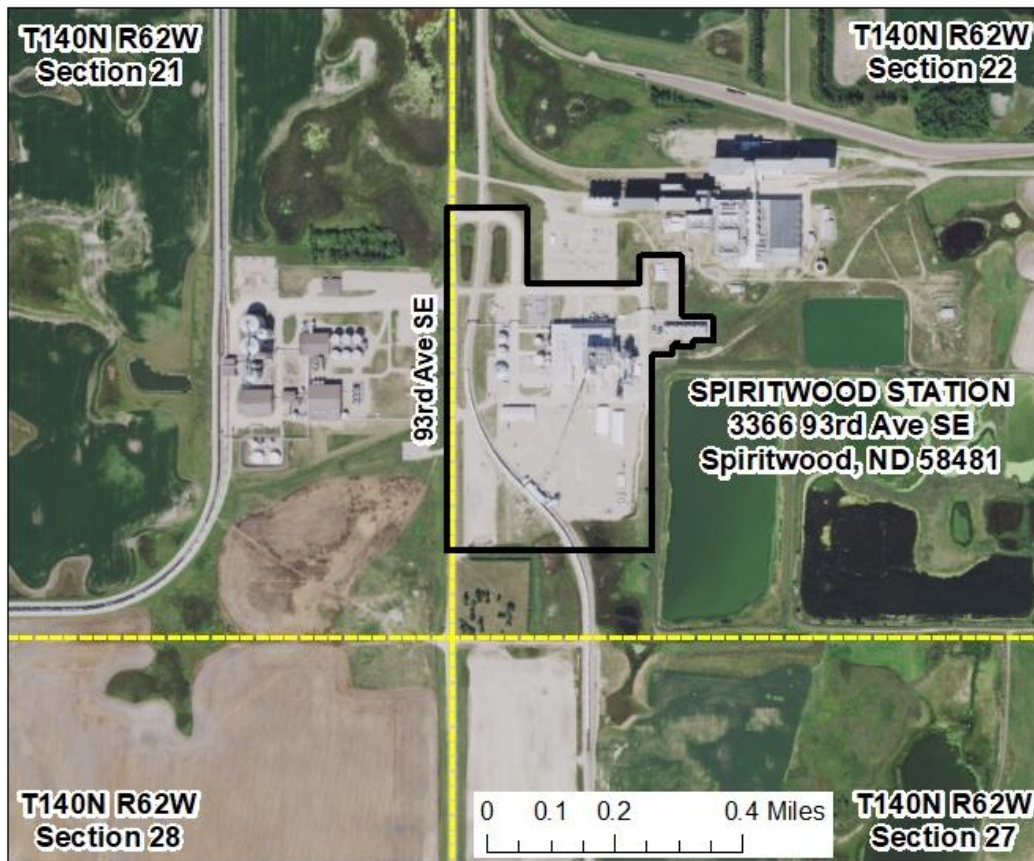
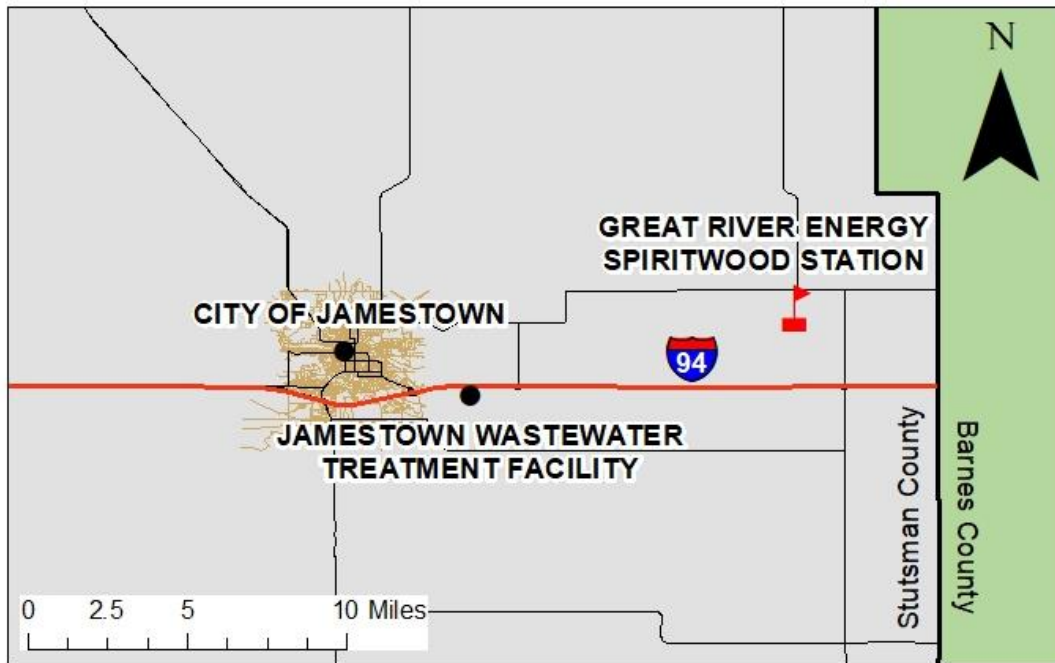


Figure 1 – Location overview of Great River Energy - Spiritwood Power Station in Spiritwood, North Dakota. Data source: ND GIS Hub February 26, 2021.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS

The Great River Energy - Spiritwood Station (GRESS) is a coal-fired combined heat and power plant that produces electric energy for sale to the transmission grid and process steam for sale to local users. The Dakota Spirit Ag Energy (DSA) plant is the recipient of the steam produced at the Spiritwood Station. The facility construction was completed in 2011. Facility startup activities began in the third quarter of 2014 – GRE began wastewater monitoring during this time.

Two wastewater streams, cooling tower blowdown and discharge from the system that treats water for use in the boiler, make up the bulk of the discharge from the facility. These wastewater streams are discharged to the Water Discharge Sump and then to the water collection tank that discharges to the City of Jamestown.

Cooling Tower Blowdown: This wastewater stream is comprised largely of blowdown from the closed cycle evaporative cooling system that is used to cool the turbine through the condenser. This system utilizes mechanical draft cooling towers to cool the recirculating cooling water with evaporation. To control the buildup of dissolved solids, the water from this system is drained (i.e. blown down) into the water discharge.

The water utilized in the cooling towers is predominantly water that comes directly from Stutsman Rural Water. However, to conserve water during the blowdown process, demineralized water from the circulating fluidized bed boiler (CFB) is intermittently used as cooling tower make up. In addition, the following two water streams are discharged into the cooling system.

- Condensate from boiler deaerator drains: The deaerator removes the dissolved gases from the boiler feedwater. Within the deaerator, some condensation of the steam occurs and is drained into the recirculating cooling system.
- Feedwater from the primary and backup feedwater pump pressure relief valve: If the boiler feedwater system is over pressured, boiler condensate is released through these pressure relief valves.

Boiler Blowdown Streams: The boiler systems at Spiritwood Station blowdown water to control the buildup of dissolved solids. The blowdown is discharged into the package boiler blow down tank and discharged through the water discharge sump. There are three boiler systems. The CFB is the primary boiler at the plant. This boiler continuously blows down water from within the boiler to control the buildup of dissolved solids.

Boiler B and Boiler C are package boilers that are used when maintenance is being performed on the CFB boiler or to provide additional steam during higher load operations.

Reuse Water Tank Overflow: This tank has an overflow to Water Treatment Sump #1. Water is supplied from the recirculating cooling water system by the cooling booster pumps. There is also potential for the water from Water Treatment Sump #1 to recirculate to this pump.

Water Treatment System Discharges: There are a number of waste streams from the system used to treat the water used in the boiler at the plant. All of these wastewater streams are discharged through the water treatment sumps into the water discharge sump. Each waste

stream is summarized below.

- Reverse Osmosis (RO) Clean in Place (CIP) Drains: The membranes in the RO system are maintained using a CIP process. The water used for the cleaning is drained through the CIP drains into Water Treatment Sump #1, which then flows to the reuse tank to be used in the atomizer in the air quality control system in the event the plant is burning coal for fuel. When the plant is burning natural gas for fuel, the water drains from Water Treatment Sump #1 to Water Treatment Sump #2 and is discharged through the water collection tank.
- Raw Water Strainer Backflush: Water is strained prior to entering the water treatment system. The strainer is backflushed to ensure it does not become clogged. The backflush stream is discharged to Water Treatment Sump #2.
- Concentrate from RO System: The RO system separates the incoming waste stream into clean water for the boiler and a concentrate stream that doesn't pass through the RO membrane. This concentrate stream is drained through Water Treatment Sump #2, through the discharge sump, and eventually through the water collection tank back to the City of Jamestown.
- Electrodionization (EDI) Flush: An EDI system is used to remove ionizable constituents from the water treated by the RO system. The water rejected by this system is flushed into the Water Treatment Sump #2.
- Demin Water Flush: Water for use in the boiler is also treated in a demineralizer. This process utilizes ion exchange to remove dissolved solids. This treatment creates a water stream with the dissolved solids that is flushed from system into Water Treatment Sump #2.

Other wastewater streams: There are several other small volume waste streams discharged from the site. Each is summarized below.

- Drains from Package Boiler Sample Panel: Demineralized water flows through a sample location to allow sampling for internal water quality control.
- Drains from Mezzanine Level Instruments: Water before and after treatment by the RO system is analyzed by instruments on the mezzanine level of the facility. The water that has been analyzed and small quantities of reagents consisting of buffers and indicator solutions are disposed through drains to Water Treatment Sump #2.
- Floor Drains and Trenches: There are a number of floor drains and trenches in the facility that drain into either Water Treatment Sump #1 or the oily water separator. During normal operating conditions there is no flow from these drains and they are mostly dry. During outages and equipment maintenance, wash water and drainage of water from equipment is disposed through the floor drains. Wash water produced during washing with potential to be contaminated by coal ash is segregated and hauled offsite.
- Coal unloading sump: The coal unloading building has a sump that collects groundwater and wash water from the coal unloading building. This is discharged to the septic tank.

The compliance point for the facility (Outfall 001) is the inlet to wastewater tank. This tank also receives water from DSA, and sanitary wastewater. In addition to the required compliance monitoring, Great River Energy monitors pH at the outlet of the tank to detect any discharges with potential to impact the downstream wastewater treatment plant. In the event of any excursion from the pH limits at the compliance point (inlet to the tank), Great River Energy reviews the pH at the outlet of the tank to detect any discharges with potential to impact the

wastewater treatment plant. This review also provides an opportunity to evaluate whether any brief momentary excursion at the inlet is potentially related to instrument error.

Pretreatment Processes

1. Cooling tower pH is controlled at 7.2 s.u. – 7.5 s.u.
2. Circulating water temperature is designed at 88.4°F inlet and 103.7°F outlet. Minimum circulating water temperature for operation of the cooling tower is 80°F and the maximum is 120°F.
3. The electrodeionization concentrate is routed back to the service water tank.
4. An oil-water separator is provided for discharges to the turbine area floor drain – this is the only oil-water separator.

Wastewater Characteristics

The following wastewater streams are discharged from GRESS to the Jamestown POTW:

- Cooling tower blowdown
- Coal unloading sump wastewater – During the previous permit cycle, GRESS had proposed discharge from this source directly into the onsite holding tank (bypassing Outfall 001). Samples of the coal unloading sump wastewater were reviewed and the results indicated that there were no concerns regarding this wastestream. A letter from APEX Engineering (June 7, 2016) supported these findings. The City of Jamestown approved the request for the wastestream to be combined with the discharge to the City of Jamestown POTW via email (July 26, 2016).
- Boiler water blowdown from the circulating fluidized bed boiler and the packaged boilers
- Water treatment system reject water
 - Concentrate from reverse osmosis
 - Raw water strainer backwash
 - Microfiltration backwash
 - Electrodeionization concentrate
 - Demineralizer reject and water flush
 - Reverse osmosis clean-in-place (CIP) drains
- Service water
 - Circulating water from closed loop heat exchanger
 - Fire protection water
- Floor drains and general housekeeping wastewater
 - Drains from package and circulating fluidized bed (CFB) sample panels
 - Boiler feedwater pressure relief
 - Drains from instruments
 - Condensate from deaerator drains
 - Condensate from package boiler stack
 - Floor drains from turbine areas, mezzanine level, and other areas

Sanitary sewer is discharged to an onsite septic system.

Other Industrial Wastewater Contributions

Wastewater contributions that occur prior to the outfall location include (Covered by permit):

- Steam condensate sent to DSA that does not conform to specifications is returned to GRESS and discharged through GRESS's wastewater system (via holding tank) to the Jamestown POTW.

Wastewater contributions that occur after the outfall location include (Not covered by permit):

- Domestic wastewater from the facility, groundwater and washdown water that collects in the coal unloading sump.
- DSA cooling tower blowdown, water from equipment washdown and additional steam condensate. Discharges from this facility average approximately 25,000 gallons per day of wastewater (not including cooling water).

Wastewater streams are illustrated in the wastewater flow diagram located in **Appendix D**.

Outfall Description

The authorization to discharge wastewater provided under this permit is limited to the outfall(s) specifically designated as the permitted discharge location(s). Discharges at any location not authorized under a NDPDES permit is a violation of the CWA and could subject the person(s) responsible for such discharge to penalties under Section 309 of the CWA. Knowingly discharging from an unauthorized location or failing to report an unauthorized discharge within the specified timeframe outlined in this permit could subject such person(s) to criminal penalties as provide under the CWA.

Outfall 001A – Active: Outfall located on inlet of the 568,000-gallon wastewater collection tank. This is the Spiritwood Station compliance point for Drain, Flow and pH measurements.

Outfall 002P – Internal - Active: This is the compliance point (outfall) from the cooling tower blowdown waste stream. Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) indicate the 126 priority pollutants, total chromium, and total zinc are regulated pollutants from this waste stream.

Outfall 003M – Internal - Active: This is the compliance point (outfall) from the chemical metal cleaning waste stream produced during boiler cleaning. Wastewater from this process is collected and stored in a frack tank on site to await sample results before discharge to the City of Jamestown POTW. Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) indicate total copper is the regulated pollutant from this waste stream.

Production Rate

The facility is a batch discharger and operates seven days per week. Average daily wastewater flow rates ranged between 0.14 Mgal/day and 0.199 Mgal/day during the recent permit cycle (7/1/2016 – 6/30/2021). Total discharge volume was not reported for this facility during the recent permit cycle.

PERMIT STATUS

Great River Energy – Spiritwood Station was initially issued an individual pretreatment permit by the department in 2011. The facility started producing wastewater in 2014. The department issued the previous permit for this facility on July 1, 2016. The previous permit had effluent limits for the following parameters: Flow Rate, pH, Zinc (Total), Chromium (Total), Copper (Total). On December 29, 2020, the department received a completed renewal application (EPA Form 1 and EPA Form 2C) from GRESS which was accepted by the department on December 29, 2020.

This facility is a Categorical Industrial User and is therefore subject to pretreatment regulations described in NDAC 33.1-16-01.1. The department proposes to reissue an individual pretreatment permit to Great River Energy – Spiritwood Station that allows process wastewater discharge to the City of Jamestown POTW.

The permittee is required to submit an effluent characterization for all parameters contained in 40 CFR 423.17 with the application for permit renewal. These results shall be recorded on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) provided by the department. If the permittee's production processes should change or expand, or chemical additives are changed, the department reserves the right to review and adjust the required monitoring. The permittee shall promptly notify the department and the POTW in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in the permittee's discharge as outlined in 40 CFR 403.12(j).

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS AND CATEGORICAL LIMITS

Three inspections were conducted for this facility during the recent permit cycle. In 2016 the department conducted a joint inspection with EPA; in 2019 and 2020 inspections were conducted by the department. No findings or corrective actions resulted from the 2016 or 2019 inspections. On the 2020 inspection report the department noted that the existing permit language regarding sampling requirements (specifically sampling type for chromium and zinc) should be evaluated and clarified during the upcoming reissuance. The department's assessment of compliance is based on a review of the facility's DMR forms and the inspections conducted by the department.

Past Discharge Data

Table 3 (below) summarizes the data for each permit parameter from the Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted during the recent permit cycle.

Table 3 – Previous permit limits and Discharge Monitoring Report data summary from Outfall 001A for July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2021.

Parameter	Permit Daily Limit	DMR Max Daily Value	Total Exceedances
Chromium Total (mg/L)	0.2*	<0.05 ⁺	0
Copper Total (mg/L)	1.0	<0.05 ⁺	0
Zinc (mg/L)	1.0*	0.12	0
pH (S.U.)	5.0 – 12.5*	Min: 6.58 Max: 11.39	0
Drain (Mgal/6 months)	NA	NA	NA
Flow Rate (Mgal/day)	1.08	0.199	NA
Notes: * Maximum/Range limit(s) for any time ⁺ Below Detection Limit/No Detection			

Priority Pollutants

In lieu of sampling for priority pollutants, the permittee may submit engineering calculations and other supplementary documentation that may be requested to the department demonstrating that the priority pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower and boiler maintenance, other than chromium, zinc and copper, are not detectable in the discharge using the analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136. This documentation is required to be submitted to the department within 6 months of the permit reissuance. Upon reception, the department may conclude, using best professional judgement, that these pollutants would not be discharged from GRESS. Upon acceptance of this statement, monitoring of the 126 priority pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower and boiler maintenance (except chromium, zinc and copper) will be suspended. This suspension is valid only for the cooling tower and boiler maintenance chemicals. This suspension will be nullified if proper documentation is not received by the facility in the time defined previously and testing for the 126 priority pollutants will be required until documentation is made available by the permittee. Any chemical product change during this permit cycle must be reported to the department and new engineering calculations must be submitted to demonstrate none of the regulated constituents are present in wastewater discharged from GRESS. Chromium, zinc and copper will be monitored as outlined in the permit.

PROPOSED LIMITS AND SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Great River Energy – Spiritwood Station has been permitted under 40 CFR 423.17 – Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source with Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS). Pretreatment Standards for New Sources limits applicable to the electric power generating category became effective on October 14, 1980 (Great River Energy – Spiritwood Station began operation in 2011). On August 31, 2020 EPA finalized the Steam Electric Reconsideration Rule

to reflect advancements in technology that are anticipated to reduce pollution and reduce compliance cost. Daily and any time maximum PSNS limits are outlined in the table below.

Table 4 – Applicable Pretreatment Standards for New Sources under 40 CFR 423.17 – Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/L)
Chromium, Total*	0.2
Copper, Total	1.0
Zinc, Total*	1.0
Notes: * Maximum limit(s) for any time	

Local Limits

The City of Jamestown is currently developing an industrial pretreatment program as required by the department. Until a program has been approved, the department remains the pretreatment Control Authority. Pollutant loading from wastewater discharge with technology-based controls in place is not expected to cause problems such as interference, pass-through, or hazardous exposure to workers at the POTW, nor result in unacceptable pollutant levels in the POTW’s sludge.

Effluent Limitations

The previous permit required monitoring under Outfall 001A. After consideration by the department it was determined that in order to better represent sampling from the different waste streams at this facility additional compliance points were necessary.

Therefore, this permit defines three compliance points. Outfall 001A, where Flow, Drain and pH are to be sampled, Outfall 002P, where the 126 priority pollutant, total zinc and total chromium are to be sampled and Outfall 003M, where total copper is to be sampled. Table 5, 6 and 7 define the effluent limitation and pretreatment standards for all sampled variables as defined by the receiving POTW and 40 CFR 423.17.

Table 5 – Effluent Limitations – Outfall 001A

Parameter	Maximum for 1 day
Flow, process (Mgal/day) ^{a/}	1.08
Drain (Mgal/6 months)	Report Total
pH (S.U.)	Shall remain between 5.0 and 12.5
^{a/} The amendment to the flow limit from the previous permit was made upon the basis of the limit defined by the City of Jamestown to be 750 Gal/Min in a written agreement with GRESS. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those used for transformer fluid. There shall be no discharge of wastewater pollutants from fly ash transport water.	

Table 6 – Pretreatment Standards for New Sources – 40 CFR 423.17 – Outfall 002P

Parameter	Maximum for any time
The 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower and boiler maintenance, except: ^{a/}	No detectable amount
Chromium, Total (mg/l)	0.2
Zinc, Total (mg/l)	1.0
^{a/} In lieu of monitoring for priority pollutants, the permittee may submit documentation to the department demonstrating that priority pollutants, other than chromium and zinc, are not detectable in the is charge using the analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136.	

Table 7 – Pretreatment Standards for New Sources – 40 CFR 423.17 – Outfall 003M

Parameter	Maximum for 1 day
Copper, Total (mg/l) ^{a/}	1.0
^{a/} The pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the copper concentration listed above. Copper concentrations shall be monitored from outfall 003M when boilers have been cleaned with a chemical metal cleaning method.	

Samples and measurements shall be representative of the nature of the regulated wastewater discharge. All compliance samples and measurements shall be taken of the process generated wastewater effluent prior to combining with any other streams. Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations published pursuant to Section 304 (h) of the CWA codified in 40 CFR 136.

Self-Monitoring Requirements

Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants from the described outfall(s) to the Jamestown POTW.

This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have clearly been identified in the permit application process.

The permittee is required to collect samples that are representative of the discharged process wastewater. Samples shall be taken during a normal workday when typical operations are in progress and the usual process wastewaters are generated.

The minimum monitoring schedule is detailed below in Table 8, 9 and 10 for Outfall 001A, 002P and 003M respectively. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, pollutant significance, and monitoring cost.

Table 8 – Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 001A

Parameter	Sample Type	Frequency
Flow, process (Mgal/day)	Calculated	Daily
Drain (Mgal/6 months)	Calculated	Semiannually
pH (S.U.) ^{a/}	Instantaneous	Continuous
Notes: ^{a/} The department has determined that continuous pH monitoring consisting of recordings no less than once every 5 minutes is representative of the facility's discharge (Appendix C).		

Table 9 – Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 002P

Parameter	Sample Type	Frequency
The 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower and boiler maintenance. ^{a/}	Composite	Conditional/Semiannually
Chromium, Total ^{a/ b/}	Composite	Conditional/Semiannually
Zinc, Total ^{a/ b/}	Composite	Conditional/Semiannually
Notes: ^{a/} Composite sample must be representative of the quality of the discharge. A 24-hour composite sample proportioned according to flow is required where feasible. If unfeasible, the composite shall consist of a minimum of four (4) separate grab samples taken at two (2) hour intervals or proportionally distributed over the time of discharge and proportioned as to flow. This sampling requirement is comparable to other like facilities. ^{b/} Chromium and Zinc are sampled for at Outfall 002P during cooling tower blowdown.		

Table 10 – Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 003M

Parameter	Sample Type	Frequency
Copper, Total ^{a/ b/}	Composite	Conditional/Semiannually
Notes: ^{a/} Composite sample must be representative of the quality of the discharge. A 24-hour composite sample proportioned according to flow is required where feasible. If unfeasible, the composite shall consist of a minimum of four (4) separate grab samples taken at two (2) hour intervals or proportionally distributed over the time of discharge and proportioned as to flow. This sampling requirement is comparable to other like facilities. ^{b/} Copper is sampled for at Outfall 003M during metal cleaning of the boilers.		

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Prohibition

The permittee shall not introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which may cause pass through or interference.

Specific Prohibition(s)

The following pollutants may not be introduced into the POTW from any source:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than sixty (60) degrees Celsius (140 degrees Fahrenheit) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
2. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the POTW is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges.
3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference.
4. Any pollutant released in a discharge at a flow rate or pollutant concentration which will cause interference.
5. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW exceeds forty degrees Celsius (104 degree Fahrenheit), unless the department, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits.
6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or passthrough.
7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

Dilution Prohibition

The permittee is prohibited from diluting wastewater effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

Reporting Requirements

Reporting requirements are found in NDAC 33.1-16-01.1-12 Additional reporting requirements may be implemented by the control authority. Conditions are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting requirements to prevent and control waste discharges.

pH

The permittee is required to report minimum pH, maximum pH, and the number of pH exceedances from Outfall 001A for each reporting period. Individual pH exceedances shall be determined within 5-minute time intervals on the basis of the assigned monitoring requirements (Table 8).

A single pH exceedance shall be noted upon pH falling outside of the assigned limits for a period less than or equal to 5 minutes; all excursions measured within this 5-minute period shall be reported as a single exceedance. An additional pH exceedance shall be noted for each 5-minute period thereafter in which one or more excursions have been measured.

The facility shall notify the POTW and department of each pH excursion, regardless of length of time, as required in Section II.F(1) Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting of the permit. These requirements are subject to modification by the department in order to protect the receiving POTW.

Operations and Maintenance

Proper operation and regular maintenance ensures constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment. An Operation and Maintenance (O & M) Manual shall be required. This manual shall detail procedures for sampling during or prior to the discharge of wastewater. The manual shall list the person responsible for sampling and identify a list of responsible parties to notify in the event of a pretreatment process failure. This manual shall be kept on site and be updated should sampling procedures change.

Spill and Slug Discharge Control Plan

The department has the authority to require the permittee to develop best management practices to prevent a slug discharge or a spill release as stated in NDAC 33.1-16-01.1-Appendix A. A slug discharge is any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including an accidental spill or a noncustomary batch discharge. Where required, the

permittee must develop a plan for preventing the release of pollutants to the POTW and/or waters of the state and minimizing damages if such a discharge/spill occurs. The plan shall include the following:

1. A description of discharge practices for batch and continuous processes under normal and non-routine circumstances;
2. A list of all raw materials, products, chemicals, and hazardous materials used, processed, or stored at the facility; the normal quantity maintained on the premises for each listed material and a map showing where they are located;
3. Procedures for immediately notifying the publicly owned treatment works of slug discharges, including any discharge that would violate a prohibition under subsection 2 of section 33.1-16-01.1-02, with procedures for follow up written notification within five days; and
4. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and measures and equipment for emergency response.

The results of any slug discharge or spill shall be available to the department upon request. The most recent spill and slug discharge control plan on file for this facility was enacted July 31, 2017. If this plan does not reflect the spill and slug discharge control protocol for this facility, a new plan should be submitted within one year of any process changes that would require changes be made to this information.

Public Notification of Significant Noncompliance

A list of all industrial users that were in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any portion of a reporting period may be annually published by the department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance (NDAC Chapter 33.1-16-01.1-Appendix A).

PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCEDURES

Permit Modifications

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. This includes the establishment of limitations or prohibitions based on changes to Water Quality Standards, the development and approval of waste load allocation plans, the development or revision to water quality management plans, changes in sewage sludge practices, or the establishment of prohibitions or more stringent limitations for toxic or conventional pollutants and/or sewage sludges. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, notification of planned changes, or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Proposed Permit Issuance

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for the department to authorize a wastewater discharge. The department recommends this permit be issued for a term of five (5) years and shall expire on 6/30/2026.

APPENDIX A – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The department proposes to issue an industrial user wastewater discharge permit to **Great River Energy – Spiritwood Station**. The permit includes wastewater discharge limits and other conditions. This statement of basis describes the facility and the department's rationale for requiring a permit.

The department placed a Public Notice of Draft on **April 28, 2021** in the **Jamestown Sun** to inform the public and to invite comment on the proposed draft North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and statement of basis.

The notice –

- Tells where copies of the draft Permit and Statement of Basis are available for public evaluation.
- Offers to provide assistance to accommodate special needs.
- Urges people to submit their comments before the end of the comment period.
- Informs the public that if there is significant interest, a public hearing will be scheduled.

You may obtain further information from the department by telephone, 701.328.5240 or by writing to the address listed below:

North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Quality
918 East Divide Avenue, 4th Floor
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947

The primary author of this permit and statement of basis is Emilee Lachenmeier.

**North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality Public Notice
Reissue of an NDPDES Permit**

Public Notice Date: 4/28/2021 Public Notice Number: ND-2021-009

Purpose of Public Notice

The Department intends to reissue the following North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NDPDES) Discharge Permit under the authority of Section 61-28-04 of the North Dakota Century Code.

Permit Information

Application Date: 12/29/2020 Application Number: NDP000199

Applicant Name: Great River Energy - Spiritwood Station
Mailing Address: 2875 3rd St SW, Underwood, ND 58576-9759
Telephone Number: 701.442.7081

Proposed Permit Expiration Date: 6/30/2026

Facility Description

A permit is issued under the North Dakota Pollution Discharge Elimination System program for the discharge of treated wastewater from the Great River Energy - Spiritwood Power Station to Jamestown's Publically Owned Treatment Works. This discharge is a new source subject to 40 CFR part 423.17, 40 CFR 403(except 40 CFR 403.7), and state and local regulations as applicable.

Tentative Determinations

Proposed effluent limitations and other permit conditions have been made by the Department. They assure that State Water Quality Standards and applicable provisions of the FWPCAA will be protected.

Information Requests and Public Comments

Copies of the application, draft permit, and related documents are available for review. For further information on making public comments/public comment tips please visit: <https://deq.nd.gov/PublicCommentTips.aspx>. Comments or requests should be directed to the ND Dept of Env Quality, Div of Water Quality, 918 East Divide Ave, Bismarck ND 58501-1947 or by calling 701.328.5210.

All comments received by May 28, 2021 will be considered prior to finalizing the permit. If there is significant interest, a public hearing will be scheduled. Otherwise, the Department will issue the final permit within sixty (60) days of this notice. If you require special facilities or assistance relating to a disability, call TDD at 1.800.366.6868.

APPENDIX B – DEFINITIONS Pretreatment Permit - BP 2020.11.12

1. "**Act**" means Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended [33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.].
2. "**Approval authority**" means the department.
3. "**Best management practices**" or "**BMPs**" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b). Best management practices also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.
4. "**Bypass**" means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an industrial user's treatment facility.
5. "**Categorical industrial user**" means an industrial user that is subject to a categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard.
6. "**Categorical pretreatment standard**" or "**categorical standard**" means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the environmental protection agency in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. section 1317) that apply to a specific category of users and that appear in 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, parts 405 through 471.
7. "**Control authority**" means either:
 - a. The publicly owned treatment works, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the indirect discharge administers an approved pretreatment program in accordance with sections 33.1-16-01.1-06 and 33.1-16-01.1-08; or
 - b. The department, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the indirect discharge does not administer an approved pretreatment program in accordance with sections 33.1-16-01.1-06 and 33.1-16-01.1-08.
8. "**Department**" means the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality.
9. "**Director**" means the department.
10. "**DMR**" means discharge monitoring report.
11. "**EPA**" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
12. "**Indirect discharge**" means the introduction of pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works from any nondomestic source regulated under 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
13. "**Industrial user**" or "**user**" means a source of indirect discharge.

14. "**Interference**" means an indirect discharge which, alone or in conjunction with any other indirect discharges, both:

- a. Inhibits or disrupts the publicly owned treatment works processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- b. Causes a violation of any requirement of the publicly owned treatment works North Dakota pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with federal or state law or statute.

15. "**New source**" means:

- a. Any building, structure, facility, or installation for which construction commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards which will apply to such source after promulgation, from which there is or may be an indirect discharge, provided that:
 - (1) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located;
 - (2) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the indirect discharge at an existing source; or
 - (3) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation is substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent factors, such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.
- b. Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of paragraphs 2 and 3 of subdivision a, but otherwise alters, replaces or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- c. Construction of a new source as defined under this subsection has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - (1) Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous onsite construction program:
 - (a) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (b) Significant site preparation work which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - (2) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without

substantial loss and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this subsection.

16. "**Passthrough**" means a discharge which exits the publicly owned treatment works into waters of the state in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the publicly owned treatment works North Dakota pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.
17. "**Pretreatment**" means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR 403.6(d). Appropriate pretreatment technology includes control equipment, such as equalization tanks or facilities, for protection against surges or slug loadings that might interfere with or otherwise be incompatible with the publicly owned treatment works. However, where wastewater from a regulated process is mixed in an equalization facility with unregulated wastewater or with wastewater from another regulated process, the effluent from the equalization facility must meet an adjusted pretreatment limit calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).
18. "**Pretreatment requirements**" means any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a pretreatment standard, imposed on an industrial user.
19. "**Pretreatment standards**" means any regulation which applies to industrial users that contains pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the environmental protection agency in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, including prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to section 33.1-16-01.1-02.
20. "**Publicly owned treatment works**" or "**POTW**" means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which is owned by a state or municipality, including any devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or liquid industrial wastes, as well as sewers, pipes, and other conveyances that convey wastewater to a publicly owned treatment works treatment plant. This term also means the municipality that has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from the treatment works.
21. "**Publicly owned treatment works treatment plant**" means that portion of the publicly owned treatment works which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.
22. "**Severe property damage**" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities which renders 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.
23. "**Significant industrial user**" means:

- a. All industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under sections 33.1-16-01.1-04 and 33.1-16-01-31;
 - b. Any other industrial user that meets at least one of the following criteria:
 - (1) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand gallons [94,635 liters] per day or more of process wastewater to the publicly owned treatment works, excluding sanitary wastewater, noncontact cooling water and boiler blowdown wastewater;
 - (2) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the publicly owned treatment works treatment plant; or
 - (3) Is designated as a significant industrial user by the control authority on the basis that the user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the publicly owned treatment works operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
 - c. The control authority may determine that an industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N is a nonsignificant categorical industrial user rather than a significant industrial user on a finding that the industrial user never discharges more than one hundred gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard) and the following conditions are met:
 - (1) The industrial user, prior to the control authority's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements;
 - (2) The industrial user annually submits the certification statement required in 40 CFR 403.12(q) together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
 - (3) The industrial user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.
 - d. Upon a finding that an industrial user which meets the criteria of subdivision b has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the publicly owned treatment works operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority may, at any time, determine that the industrial user is not a significant industrial user.
24. "**Upset**" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the industrial user. Upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, inadequate or improperly designed treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
25. "**Water management division director**" means the director of the water management division of the regional office of the United States environmental protection agency or this person's delegated representative.

APPENDIX C – CALCULATIONS

The department reviewed DMR information, NDAC 33.1-16, 40 CFR Part 403, and 40 CFR Part 423 to determine appropriate requirements to be placed in this permit.

pH Monitoring Basis: The department reviewed GRESS’s discharge monitoring reports and pH logs from a previous exceedance event (10/14/2015) where pH was reported every minute. Upon review of these records, it was concluded that a 5-minute limit for monitoring pH as well as denoting singular exceedances would be representative of the discharge from GRESS. The pH monitoring requirements are further defined in “Reporting Requirements” and Table 8.

APPENDIX E – RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Comments received during the public comment period will be placed here.

Permit No: NDP000199
Effective Date: July 1, 2021
Expiration Date: June 30, 2026

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NORTH DAKOTA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with Chapter 33.1-16-01 of the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality rules as promulgated under Chapter 61-28 (North Dakota Water Pollution Control Act) of the North Dakota Century Code,

Great River Energy – Spiritwood Station
3366 93rd Ave SE
Spiritwood, ND 58481

is authorized to discharge from its facility in Spiritwood, North Dakota

to the City of Jamestown Publicly Owned Treatment Works

provided all the conditions of this permit are met.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,

June 30, 2026

Signed this _____ day of _____, _____.

Karl H. Rockeman, P.E.
Director
Division of Water Quality

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DEFINITIONS Pretreatment Permit - BP 2020.11.12

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3. "**Best management practices**" or "**BMPs**" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b). Best management practices also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.
4. "**Bypass**" means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an industrial user's treatment facility.
5. "**Categorical industrial user**" means an industrial user that is subject to a categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard.
6. "**Categorical pretreatment standard**" or "**categorical standard**" means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the environmental protection agency in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. section 1317) that apply to a specific category of users and that appear in 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, parts 405 through 471.
7. "**Control authority**" means either:
 - a. The publicly owned treatment works, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the indirect discharge administers an approved pretreatment program in accordance with sections 33.1-16-01.1-06 and 33.1-16-01.1-08; or
 - b. The department, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the indirect discharge does not administer an approved pretreatment program in accordance with sections 33.1-16-01.1-06 and 33.1-16-01.1-08.
8. "**Department**" means the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality.
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13. "**Industrial user**" or "**user**" means a source of indirect discharge.
14. "**Interference**" means an indirect discharge which, alone or in conjunction with any other

indirect discharges, both:

- a. Inhibits or disrupts the publicly owned treatment works processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- b. Causes a violation of any requirement of the publicly owned treatment works North Dakota pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with federal or state law or statute.

15. "**New source**" means:

- a. Any building, structure, facility, or installation for which construction commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards which will apply to such source after promulgation, from which there is or may be an indirect discharge, provided that:
 - (1) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located;
 - (2) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the indirect discharge at an existing source; or
 - (3) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation is substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent factors, such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.
- b. Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of paragraphs 2 and 3 of subdivision a, but otherwise alters, replaces or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- c. Construction of a new source as defined under this subsection has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - (1) Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous onsite construction program:
 - (a) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (b) Significant site preparation work which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - (2) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this subsection.

16. "**Passthrough**" means a discharge which exits the publicly owned treatment works into waters of the state in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the publicly owned treatment works North Dakota pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.
17. "**Pretreatment**" means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR 403.6(d). Appropriate pretreatment technology includes control equipment, such as equalization tanks or facilities, for protection against surges or slug loadings that might interfere with or otherwise be incompatible with the publicly owned treatment works. However, where wastewater from a regulated process is mixed in an equalization facility with unregulated wastewater or with wastewater from another regulated process, the effluent from the equalization facility must meet an adjusted pretreatment limit calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).
18. "**Pretreatment requirements**" means any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a pretreatment standard, imposed on an industrial user.
19. "**Pretreatment standards**" means any regulation which applies to industrial users that contains pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the environmental protection agency in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, including prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to section 33.1-16-01.1-02.
20. "**Publicly owned treatment works**" or "**POTW**" means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which is owned by a state or municipality, including any devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or liquid industrial wastes, as well as sewers, pipes, and other conveyances that convey wastewater to a publicly owned treatment works treatment plant. This term also means the municipality that has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from the treatment works.
21. "**Publicly owned treatment works treatment plant**" means that portion of the publicly owned treatment works which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.
22. "**Severe property damage**" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities which renders 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.
23. "**Significant industrial user**" means:
 - a. All industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under sections 33.1-16-01.1-04 and 33.1-16-01-31;
 - b. Any other industrial user that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand gallons [94,635 liters] per day or more of process wastewater to the publicly owned treatment works, excluding sanitary wastewater, noncontact cooling water and boiler blowdown wastewater;
 - (2) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the publicly owned treatment works treatment plant; or
 - (3) Is designated as a significant industrial user by the control authority on the basis that the user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the publicly owned treatment works operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
- c. The control authority may determine that an industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N is a nonsignificant categorical industrial user rather than a significant industrial user on a finding that the industrial user never discharges more than one hundred gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard) and the following conditions are met:
- (1) The industrial user, prior to the control authority's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements;
 - (2) The industrial user annually submits the certification statement required in 40 CFR 403.12(q) together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
 - (3) The industrial user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.
- d. Upon a finding that an industrial user which meets the criteria of subdivision b has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the publicly owned treatment works operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority may, at any time, determine that the industrial user is not a significant industrial user.
24. "**Upset**" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the industrial user. Upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, inadequate or improperly designed treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
25. "**Water management division director**" means the director of the water management division of the regional office of the United States environmental protection agency or this person's delegated representative.

OUTFALL DESCRIPTION

Outfall 001. Active. Final Pretreatment – External			
Latitude: 46.925740	Longitude: -98.501688	County: Stutsman	
Township: 140 N	Range: 62 W	Section: 22	Q: C
Description: This external compliance point serves as a sampling point prior to collection in the on-site holding tank which batch discharges to the City of Jamestown's POTW.			

Outfall 002. Active. Final Pretreatment – Internal			
Latitude: 46.926241	Longitude: -98.500279	County: Stutsman	
Township: 140 N	Range: 62 W	Section: 22	Q: C
Description: This internal compliance point, located at the base of the condensers serves as a sampling point prior to combining with other wastestreams in the on-site holding tank which discharges to the City of Jamestown's POTW.			

Outfall 003. Active. Final Pretreatment – Internal			
Latitude: 46.925914	Longitude: -98.499903	County: Stutsman	
Township: 140 N	Range: 62 W	Section: 22	Q: C
Description: This internal compliance point serves as a sampling point for the boiler cleaning discharge which is stored on-site prior to discharging to the City of Jamestown's POTW.			

PERMIT SUBMITTALS SUMMARY

Coverage Point	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
001A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Semiannually	January 31, 2021
002P	Discharge Monitoring Report	Semiannually	January 31, 2021
003M	Discharge Monitoring Report	Semiannually	January 31, 2021
All Discharge Points	Spill and Slug Discharge Control Plan	1/permit	July 1, 2022
Application Renewal	NDPDES Application Renewal	1/permit cycle	December 31, 2025

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

The permittee must develop a Spill and Slug Discharge Control Plan representing best management practices to prevent release of pollutants to the POTW and/or waters of the state and minimizing damages if a sludge discharge or spill occurs.

I. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit; the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants from the outfalls as specified to the City of Jamestown Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in this permit application process.

B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

The permittee must limit and monitor all discharges as specified below:

Table 1 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	Monitoring Requirements	
	Maximum for 1 day	Sample Type	Frequency
pH (S.U.) ^{a/}	Between 5.0 and 12.5 at all times	Instantaneous	Continuous
Drain (Mgal/6 months)	Report Total	Calculated	Semiannually
Flow Rate (Mgal/day)	1.08	Calculated	Daily
Notes:			
^{a/} The pH, an instantaneous limitation, shall be between 5.0 and 12.5 S.U. A single pH exceedance shall be noted upon pH falling outside of the assigned limits for a period less than or equal to 5 minutes; all excursions measured within this 5-minute period shall be reported as a single exceedance. An additional pH exceedance shall be noted for each 5-minute period thereafter in which one or more excursions have been measured.			

Table 2 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 002.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	Monitoring Requirements	
	Maximum for Any Time	Sample Type	Frequency
The 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower and boiler maintenance ^{a/}	No detectable amount	Composite	Semiannually/Conditional
Chromium Total (mg/L) ^{b/ c/}	0.2	Composite	Semiannually/Conditional
Zinc Total (mg/L) ^{b/ c/}	1.0	Composite	Semiannually/Conditional
Notes:			
<p>^{a/} In lieu of monitoring for priority pollutants, the permittee may submit documentation to the department demonstrating that priority pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower and boiler maintenance, other than chromium and zinc, are not detectable in the discharge using the analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136.</p> <p>^{b/} Composite sample must be representative of the quality of the discharge. A 24-hour composite sample proportioned according to flow is required where feasible. If unfeasible, the composite shall consist of a minimum of four (4) separate grab samples taken at two (2) hour intervals or proportionally distributed over the time of discharge and proportioned as to flow.</p> <p>^{c/} Grab samples must be representative of the process waste stream and shall be a single, discrete sample collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.</p>			

Table 3 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 003.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	Monitoring Requirements	
	Maximum for 1 day	Sample Type	Frequency
Copper Total (mg/L) ^{a/ b/}	1.0	Composite	Semiannually/Conditional
Notes:			
<p>^{a/} Composite sample must be representative of the quality of the discharge. A 24-hour composite sample proportioned according to flow is required where feasible. If unfeasible, the composite shall consist of a minimum of four (4) separate grab samples taken at two (2) hour intervals or proportionally distributed over the time of discharge and proportioned as to flow.</p> <p>^{b/} Grab samples must be representative of the process waste stream and shall be a single, discrete sample collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.</p>			

II. MONITORING, RECORDING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS BP 2020.10.19

A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges)

All samples and measurements taken shall be representative of the monitored discharge.

In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited under **Part I Effluent Limitations and Monitoring** requirements of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.

The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with **B. Test Procedures**. The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with **D. Additional Monitoring**.

B. Test Procedures

The collection and transportation of all samples shall conform with EPA preservation techniques and holding times found in 40 CFR 136. All laboratory tests shall be performed by a North Dakota certified laboratory in conformance with test procedures pursuant to 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by EPA as an alternate test procedure under 40 CFR 136.5. The method of determining the total amount of water discharged shall provide results within 10 percent of the actual amount.

C. Recording of Results

Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. the date, exact place and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the name of the laboratory;
4. the date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
5. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
6. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
7. the results of such analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring

If the discharge is monitored more frequently than this permit requires, all additional results, if in compliance with **B. Test Procedures**, shall be included in the summary on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

E. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. Monitoring results shall be summarized and reported to the department using Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). If no discharge occurs during a reporting period, "No Discharge" shall be reported. The permittee must submit DMRs electronically using the electronic information reporting system unless requirements in subsection 3 are met.
2. Prior to December 21, 2025, the permittee may elect to electronically submit the following compliance monitoring data and reports instead of mailing paper forms. Beginning December 21, 2025, the permittee must report the following using the electronic reporting system:
 - i. General permit reports [e.g., notices of intent (NOI); notices of termination (NOT); no exposure certifications (NOE)];
 - ii. Municipal separate storm sewer system program reports;
 - iii. Pretreatment program reports;
 - iv. Sewer overflow/bypass event reports; and
 - v. Clean Water Act 316(b) annual reports
3. The permittee may seek a waiver from electronic reporting. To obtain a waiver, the permittee must complete and submit an Application for Temporary Electronic Reporting Waiver form (SFN 60992) to the department. The department will have 120 days to approve or deny the waiver request. Once the waiver is approved, the permittee may submit paper versions of monitoring data and reports to the department.
 - vi. One of the following criteria must be met in order to obtain a waiver. The department reserves the right to deny any waiver request, even if they meet one of the criteria below.
 1. No internet access,
 2. No computer access,
 3. Annual DMRs (upon approval of the department),
 4. Employee turnover (3-month periods only), or
 5. Short duration permits (upon approval of the department)

All reports must be postmarked by the last day of the month following the end of each reporting period. All original documents and reports required herein shall be signed and submitted to the department at the following address:

ND Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Quality
918 East Divide Ave
Bismarck ND 58501-1947

F. Records Retention

All records and information (including calibration and maintenance) required by this permit shall be kept for at least three years or longer if requested by the department or EPA.

III. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

B. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. If necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, this shall include the operation and maintenance of backup or auxiliary systems.

C. Planned Changes

The department shall be given advance notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility or of an activity which may result in permit noncompliance. Any anticipated facility expansions, production increase, or process modifications which might result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants shall be reported to the department as soon as possible. Changes which may result in a facility being designated a "new source" as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b) shall also be reported.

D. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the department, within a reasonable time, any information which the department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. When a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

E. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the department shall be signed and certified.

All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer, a general partner, or a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the department; and

The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.

If an authorization under E. Signatory Requirements is no longer accurate for any reason, a new authorization satisfying the above requirements must be submitted to the department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

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

F. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of the circumstances. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be included in the oral report to the department at 701.328.5210:
 - a. Any lagoon cell overflow or any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit under G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities;
 - b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit under H. Upset Conditions; or
 - c. Violation of any daily maximum effluent or instantaneous discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit.
2. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee became aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
 - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and

- d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Reports shall be submitted to the address in **Part II.E. Reporting of Monitoring Results**. The department may waive the written report on a case by case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the department at 701.328.5210 as identified above.

All other instances of noncompliance shall be reported no later than at the time of the next Discharge Monitoring Report submittal. The report shall include the four items listed in this subsection.

G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to any of the following provisions in this section.
2. Bypass exceeding limitations-notification requirements.
 - a. Anticipated Bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of bypass.
 - b. Unanticipated Bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under F. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.
3. Prohibition of Bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - c. The permittee submitted notices as required under the 1. Anticipated Bypass subsection of this section.

The department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the department determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions listed above.

H. Upset Conditions

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An upset occurred and the permittee can identify its cause(s);
2. The permitted facility was, at the time being, properly operated;
3. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under F. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting and
4. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under I. Duty to Mitigate.

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

Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee, at the department's request, shall provide accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of any discharge.

I. Removed Materials

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be buried or disposed of in such a manner to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not be directly blended with or enter either the final plant discharge and/or waters of the state. The permit issuing authority shall be contacted prior to the disposal of any sewage sludges. At that time, concentration limitations and/or self-monitoring requirements may be established.

J. Duty to Reapply

Any request to have this permit renewed should be made six months prior to its expiration date.

IV. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow department and EPA representatives, at reasonable times and upon the presentation of credentials if requested, to enter the permittee's premises to inspect the wastewater treatment facilities and monitoring equipment, to sample any discharges, and to have access to and copy any records required to be kept by this permit.

B. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the department and EPA. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

C. Transfers

This permit is not transferable except upon the filing of a Statement of Acceptance by the new party and subsequent department approval. The current permit holder should inform the new controller, operator, or owner of the existence of this permit and also notify the department of the possible change.

D. New Limitations or Prohibitions

The permittee shall comply with any effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 306(a), Section 307(a), or Section 405 of the Act for any pollutant (toxic or conventional) present in the discharge or removed substances within the time identified in the regulations even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.

E. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. This includes the establishment of limitations or prohibitions based on changes to Water Quality Standards, the development and approval of waste load allocation plans, the development or revision to water quality management plans, changes in sewage sludge practices, or the establishment of prohibitions or more stringent limitations for toxic or conventional pollutants and/or sewage sludges. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

F. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

G. State Laws

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

H. 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 is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

I. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

J. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the

application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

V. PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

A. General Prohibition

The permittee shall not introduce into the POTW any pollutant which causes pass through or interference.

B. Specific Prohibitions

The following pollutants may not be introduced into the POTW from any source:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than sixty (60) degrees Celsius (140 degrees Fahrenheit) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
2. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the POTW is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges.
3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference.
4. Any pollutant released in a discharge at a flow rate or pollutant concentration which will cause interference.
5. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW exceeds forty degrees Celsius (104 degree Fahrenheit), unless the department, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits.
6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or passthrough.
7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

C. Dilution Prohibition

The permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.