

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
601 57th STREET, SE
CHARLESTON, WV 25304

WEST VIRGINIA/NPDES GENERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT
DISCHARGES FROM HIGHWAY OR MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

FACT SHEET AND RATIONALE

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT: Any highway or municipal maintenance facility with discharges composed of storm water associated with industrial activity, the operation of a vehicle washing procedure, a sewage disposal system, and/or any combination, thereof, on the same site agreeing to be regulated under the terms of this proposed General Permit (except as noted herein).
2. GENERAL WV/NPDES PERMIT NO.: WV0116246
3. COUNTY: Any WV county
4. RECEIVING STREAM: Any WV stream
5. PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD FROM June 30, 2011 TO July 30, 2011.
6. BACKGROUND

The West Virginia Highway or Municipal Maintenance Facilities General Permit is intended to cover discharges to waters of the state from Division of Highway or municipal maintenance facilities engaged in the maintenance activities of highways or streets and the associated actions relative to the implementation of those activities. The discharges will be primarily storm water. However, certain facilities engage in vehicle washing and/or have sewage treatment facilities on site that also require permitting. Most of the facilities to be permitted under this General Permit are already in existence and may already have a specific coverage under another General Permit. This General Permit is intended to allow for one (1) registration to cover multiple discharges at a facility.

The storm water portion has been patterned somewhat after the West Virginia Storm Water Multi-Sector Permit No. WV0111457. The vehicle washing portion has been patterned somewhat after the West Virginia Vehicle Washing Permit No. WV0078743. The sewage disposal portion has been patterned somewhat after the West Virginia Sewage Treatment and Disposal Permit Nos. WV0103110 and WV0107000. Maintenance facilities covered under an existing General Permit may submit a new registration form to obtain coverage under this General Permit. Upon receipt of the

6. BACKGROUND (Continued)

registration application form, the Division of Water and Waste Management will review it for completeness. The Division of Water and Waste Management then will advise applicant of its coverage under this Permit and of the applicable monitoring requirements.

Proposed maintenance facility wastewater discharges or discharges without a previous permit or application are also eligible for coverage under the General Permit. However, each proposed discharge/facility must meet the public notice and public comment requirements.

The universe of existing facilities which are eligible for regulation under the general permit numbers approximately 200. Currently permitted facilities wishing to continue discharging under the new general permit will be required to submit a completed site registration application form electronically via the e-permitting system. Although, any facility registered during the last six months of the current general permit term will automatically be provided coverage under the new general permit without being required to submit a new site registration application form. To provide for continued permit coverage during the reissuance process, the existing general permit will be extended six months.

Appendix 1.D The language requiring current permittees to reapply 180 days prior to the expiration of the current permit was changed to require that a renewal application be submitted within 30 days of receipt of notification of renewal requirements. This language was revised to reflect the current renewal process for general permits.

7. TYPES OF DISCHARGES COVERED

This permit covers storm water, vehicle washing and/or sewage treatment discharges associated with industrial activity relative to the operation and maintenance of a highway or street maintenance facility. The Permit is primarily intended to afford coverage to Division of Highway's facilities, since the universe of facilities is large. Municipal facilities involved in the same activities would be eligible for coverage. Other facilities with similar type storm water discharges may potentially be covered on a case by case basis.

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

This permit requires treatment and analytical monitoring for discharges. Parameters, frequencies, and requirements are prescribed under a particular group.

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Storm Water:

The Division believes that industries may reduce the level of pollutants in storm water runoff from their sites through the development and proper implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan. To determine when such analytical monitoring would be required, the EPA established "benchmark" concentrations for the pollutant parameters on which monitoring results had been received. The "benchmarks" are the pollutant concentrations above which the EPA has determined represents a level of concern. The level of concern is a concentration at which a storm water discharge could potentially impair, or contribute to impairing water quality or affect human health from ingestion of water or fish. The benchmarks are also viewed by the Division as a level, that if below, a facility represents little potential for water quality concern. As such, the benchmarks also provide an appropriate level to determine whether a facility's storm water pollution prevention measures are successfully implemented. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations and should not be interpreted or construed as such. These values are merely levels which the Division is using to determine if a storm water discharge from any given facility merits further monitoring to insure that this facility has been successful in implementing a storm water pollution prevention plan. As such, these levels represent a target concentration for a facility to achieve through implementation of pollution prevention measures at the facility. The following table lists the parameter benchmark values as selected by the Division for this Permit.

**Parameter Benchmark Values
West Virginia**

Parameter Name	Benchmark Level	Source(*)
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/l	2
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/l	6
Oil and Grease	15 mg/l	4
Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/l	3
PH	6.0-9.0 SU	6
Chloride	860 mg/l	1
Iron, Total Recoverable	1.0 mg/l	5

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Storm Water: (Continued)

(*) Sources

1. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." Acute Aquatic Life Freshwater
2. Factor of 4 times BOD5 concentration - Benchmark
3. North Carolina storm water benchmark derived from NC Water Quality Standards
4. Median concentration of Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guideline (40 CFR Part 419)
5. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." Chronic Aquatic Life Freshwater
6. Baseline General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activity and Best Professional Judgment

Notes:

Assumptions:

Receiving water temperature - 20^o C

Receiving water pH - 7.8

Receiving water hardness CaCO₃ - 100 mg/l

Receiving water salinity - 20 g/kg

Acute to Chronic Ratio (ACR) - 10

As can be seen here, benchmark concentrations were determined based upon a number of existing standards or other sources to represent a level above which water quality concerns could arise. The Division has sought to develop values, which can realistically be measured and achieved by industrial facilities. Moreover, storm water discharges with pollutant concentrations occurring below these levels would not warrant further analytical monitoring due to their minor potential effect on water quality. The Division believes that each of these benchmark values represents a reasonable level below which water quality impacts should not occur and they, therefore, represent a useful level to assess whether a pollution prevention plan is controlling pollution in the storm water discharges.

Sampling data from previous permit period indicates that nitrogen levels in storm water discharges from facilities of this type do not warrant continued monitoring. Therefore, it is proposed that this monitoring requirement be discontinued.

In order to be consistent with the EPA Multisector Storm Water Industrial General Permit requirements, the following two (2) conditions have been added:

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Storm Water: (Continued)

1. Permittees discharging pollutants of concern to waters for which there is a total maximum daily load established or approved by EPA are not eligible for coverage under this general permit.
2. If a site discharges to a stream where a federally endangered or threatened species or its habitat is present, the applicant should contact the US Fish and Wildlife Service to insure that requirements of the Federal Endangered Species Act are met.

The sampling waiver provided for in the current Multisector Storm Water Industrial General Permit will still be made available under the terms of this General Permit. However, the permittee will be required to provide an additional set of sample results in order to maintain this waiver in the reissued General Permit. This is being required to reflect any changes or modifications of production activities at the production site.

To be consistent with Federal Regulations under 40 CFR Section 122.26(g) a no exposure certification is now allowed.

Facilities applying for the permit registration for the first time must now submit a copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Ground Water Protection Plan with the application for review by the Division.

Monitoring for storm water will be performed semiannually, with Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) also being submitted semi-annually. The DMR submittal dates were changed from annual to semi-annual to correspond with EPA's electronic reporting programs.

Addressing Natural Background Pollutant Levels

DWWM is including an option for permittees to justify benchmark exceedences based on local natural background concentrations. DWWM recognizes that there may be circumstances where benchmark values reasonably may not be achieved. For example, high natural background levels of iron in soils or groundwater could cause exceedences of a benchmark value. DWWM notes that this provision for establishing natural background levels is not available for demonstrating compliance with effluent limitation guidelines or for monitoring for pollutants causing water body impairment.

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Storm Water: (Continued)

Section B.6 of the General Permit Covering Highway and Municipal Maintenance Facilities allows for an exception from evaluation of control measures and further benchmark monitoring when natural background levels are solely responsible for the exceedence of a benchmark value. This can be determined if (1) natural background pollutant concentrations are greater than the corresponding benchmark value, and (2) there is no net facility contribution of the pollutant (i.e., average concentration detected in runoff from all facility outfalls required to be monitored under the DOH GP for two separate events minus the average natural concentration of the parameter for two separate events does not exceed zero). For example, if a facility determines that the natural background concentration of TSS from an undisturbed watershed is 200mg/l, they can claim an exemption from further benchmark monitoring if the average of their two benchmark samples is equal to or less than 200 mg/l. In this example, if the average of their two benchmark samples is greater than 200 mg/l, the facility could not claim this exemption.

This natural background exception could apply to parameters such as metals derived from natural mineral deposits and nutrients attributable to background soil, vegetation or wildlife sources. If background concentrations are not responsible for the benchmark exceedence, the facility will need to review their current control measures and take action where necessary as required in Section B.6 of the DOH General Permit. Facilities must use the same sample collection, preservation and analysis methods for natural background monitoring as required for benchmark monitoring.

After monitoring for two separate events and adequately determining that exceedences are the result of pollutants present in the natural background, permittees must notify DWWM of these findings to claim the natural background exception. The exception allows the permittee to avoid the requirement for further evaluation of the effectiveness of control measures and to discontinue further benchmark sampling after the first year of permit coverage. To do this, the permittee must document the basis for concluding that benchmark exceedences are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. This explanation must include any data previously collected by the facility staff or others that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the facility's receiving waters. The permittee must notify DWWM that it is claiming the exception for natural background pollutant levels when submitting its monitoring data and provide a summary of the natural background conditions that justify the exception. The full justification for this exception must be kept on-site with the facility's additional documentation and made available to DWWM upon request.

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Storm Water: (Continued)

The following information, describing the rationale for claiming the natural background exception, must be documented and kept onsite with the facility's SWPPP:

- Map showing the reference site location in relation to facility along with available land cover information
- Reference site and test site evaluation
- Available geology and soil information for reference and test sites.
- Photographs showing site evaluation
- Site reconnaissance survey data regarding presence of roads, outfalls or other human-made structures.
- Records from relevant state or federal agencies indicating no known mining, forestry or other human activities upstream of the proposed reference site.
- The background concentration of a pollutant in runoff from a non-human impacted reference site in the same watershed should be determined by evaluation of ambient monitoring data or by using information from a peer-reviewed publication or a local, state or federal government publication specific to runoff or stormwater in the immediate region. Studies that are in other geographic areas or are based on clearly different topographies or soils, are not eligible. When no data is available and there are no known sources of the pollutant, the background concentration should be assumed to be zero.

In cases where historic monitoring data from a site is used for generating a natural background value and the site is no longer accessible or able to meet reference site acceptability criteria, then there must be documentation (e.g., historic land use maps) that the site did meet reference site criteria (indicating absence of human activity) during the time data collection occurred.

DWWM may review a permittee's determination that a benchmark exceedence is based solely on natural background concentrations and disallow the exception if it finds the documentation adequate.

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Vehicle Washing:

In 1989, the Division issued the initial general WV/NPDES Permit for coin operated and other fee-generating car washing establishments. Since that time, many non-fee generating vehicle washing operations (facilities with fleet vehicles such as power companies, telephone companies, delivery companies, vehicle rental companies, highway maintenance facilities, etc.) have been constructed, needing permit coverage. The wastewaters generated from and the treatment technology required to treat those wastewaters are the same for both operations. The Division decided to expand its general Permit to cover all vehicle washing establishments with the reissuance of the general WV/NPDES Permit. Some of the Division of Highways' facilities are currently covered under that Permit.

Vehicle wash facilities must utilize a treatment scheme that consists of in-bay grit traps, a multi-chamber sedimentation/separation tank, and a multi-media filter bed. The general WV/NPDES Permit requires the facilities to monitor their effluent and submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) on a regular basis. A review of past DMRs submitted for that general Permit indicates the typically used treatment system achieves an acceptable effluent level. If installed and maintained properly, the typical treatment system should be able to effectively reduce the wastewater generated at most vehicle washing establishments. Therefore, it is proposed to require in-bay grit traps, a multi-chamber sedimentation/separation tank and a multi-media filter bed as a minimum treatment technology. This treatment technology appears to satisfy technology based requirements as well as the requirements of Title 47, Series 11.4.a. through d. of the West Virginia Legislative Rules.

The general Permit proposes to allow the acquisition, construction, installation, modification and operation of a disposal system at any highway or street maintenance establishment with discharges of industrial wastes composed, in part, of wastewaters associated with the washing of vehicles. The Division will continue, however, to require vehicle washing establishments that discharge into trout waters to obtain a regular WV/NPDES permit. This is due to the need to require additional treatment and/or limitations to protect trout waters.

In 1994, Title 47, Series 58, The Groundwater Protection Regulations, was promulgated that prohibits any discharge ". Onto or under the land surface in such a manner that could impact groundwater". As such, any facility that discharges into karst areas will be required to provide additional treatment.

Specific limitations and monitoring requirements for the vehicle washing establishments are presented as follows:

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Vehicle Washing: (Continued)

Flow - "Hydraulic Capacity" (MGD) Maximum - Technology Based – BPJ

It is proposed to limit the effluent flow from the treatment system to the hydraulic capacity of the sedimentation/separation tank. This should insure that the treatment system is not hydraulically overloaded.

BOD5 - Monitor (mg/l) Maximum - Technology Based – BPJ

It is proposed to require monitoring only for influent and effluent BOD-5 to allow calculating the percent removal of BOD-5 through the treatment system to insure the "substantial removal of five day biochemical oxygen demand" as required by 47 CSR 11-4.3.b. The collection of data will also aid in the determination of future limitations that may be implemented.

Total Suspended Solids - 60 (mg/l) Maximum - Technology Based – BPJ

The Treatability Manual indicates that technology for suspended solids removal is sedimentation, which is capable of meeting the proposed limit of 60 mg/l. Since the minimum required treatment technology includes, in part, in-bay grit traps and a sedimentation/separation tank, it is the permit writer's judgment that the level of 60 mg/l can be achieved. This limit has also been proposed in accordance with generally accepted values that should insure there are no violations of 46 CSR 1-3 of the WVLR.

Chlorides - Monitor (mg/l) Maximum - Technology Based – BPJ

It is proposed to require monitoring for chlorides since, in the winter, vehicles being washed will typically be covered in salt used to treat the roads. The collection of data will aid in the determination of future limitations that may be implemented.

Oil and Grease - 15 (mg/l) Maximum - Technology Based – BPJ

The Treatability Manual indicates that technology for removing free floating oil and grease is gravity separation. Emulsified oil and grease requires filtration. Since the majority of potential permittees utilize some type of surfactant in the vehicle washing operation, resulting in the creation of an emulsion, the minimum required treatment technology includes, in part, a multi-media filter. With both a sedimentation/separation tank and a multimedia filter, the treatment system should be capable of meeting the proposed limit. Therefore, it is the permit writer's judgment that the level of 15 mg/l oil and grease is proposed. This limit has also been proposed in accordance with generally accepted values that should insure there are no violations of 46 CSR 1-3 of the WVLR.

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Vehicle Washing: (Continued)

pH - Maintained between 6.0 - 9.0 (standard units) - Technology Based – BPJ

It is proposed to require that the pH be maintained between 6.0 and 9.0 standard units. This limit satisfies any technology based requirement and is equivalent to the water quality standard.

Nitrogen is not normally a pollutant of concern for vehicle washes. Limited review of data submitted under the current permit does not indicate that it is a concern at the facilities covered under this General Permit. Also the current Vehicle Wash GP does not require monitoring for total nitrogen. Therefore it is proposed that this monitoring requirement be discontinued.

All vehicle washing establishments covered by this general Permit will be required to sample and analyze for the designated parameters once every six (6) months. The sampling period will correspond with the registration issuance date. DMRs will now be required to be submitted semi-annually and shall be submitted no later than 20 days following the end of the sampling period.

For Sewage Facilities:

Specific limitations and monitoring requirements for the sewage treatment facilities are presented as follows. Since the primary objective of this general Permit is to regulate storm water discharges at these sites, it has been discussed with the largest stakeholder to only prescribe two (2) Groups of registration for sewage facilities.

The Total Suspended Solids and pH limitations are equal to the secondary treatment standard. BOD5, Ammonia Nitrogen, and Total Residual Chlorine limits are water quality based and are imposed to protect the Dissolved Oxygen water quality standard. The effluent limitations for Dissolved Oxygen are imposed for the same reason. Fecal Coliform limitations are imposed to protect the water quality standard for this parameter and will also satisfy any technology-based requirement. Winter limitations for BOD5 and Ammonia Nitrogen (applicable November 1 - April 30) have been incorporated into these categories. Winter limitations will protect water quality standards during the winter months while recognizing reduced treatment efficiencies are commonly experienced during winter months.

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Sewage Facilities: (Continued)

Facilities subject to Treatment Group III are required to provide secondary treatment technology followed by additional treatment such as an alternating surface sand filter or a rapid sand filter or a polishing pond or equivalent tertiary technology and a chlorine or an ultraviolet bacteria disinfection system; however, if a chlorine disinfection system is utilized, a dechlorination unit must be provided. If a polishing pond is not provided, post aeration of the final effluent is required, if necessary. Also acceptable is a recirculating sand filter preceded by primary or secondary treatment technology.

Treatment Group IIIA limitations are assigned when the discharge is into a trout stream. The sole difference between Treatment Category III and IIIA is a more stringent limitation on Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) that is imposed to protect the water quality standard for trout waters. A TRC limitation of zero is imposed on discharges to trout streams. Therefore, if chlorine is used as a disinfection method then dechlorination shall be required. The TSS and pH limitations are equal to the secondary treatment standard. BOD5 and Ammonia Nitrogen limits are water quality based and are imposed to protect the Dissolved Oxygen water quality standard. The effluent limitations for Dissolved Oxygen are imposed for the same reason. The Fecal Coliform limitation is imposed to protect the water quality standard established for that parameter. Winter limitations for BOD5 and Ammonia Nitrogen (applicable November 1 - April 30) have been incorporated into these categories. Winter limitations will protect water quality standards during these months while recognizing reduced treatment efficiencies are commonly experienced during winter months.

Facilities subject to Treatment Category IIIA are required to provide secondary treatment technology followed by additional treatment such as an alternating surface sand filter or a rapid sand filter or a polishing pond or equivalent tertiary technology and a chlorine or an ultraviolet bacteria disinfection system; however, if a chlorine disinfection system is utilized, a dechlorination unit must be provided. If a polishing pond is not provided, post aeration of the final effluent is required, if necessary. Also acceptable is a recirculating sand filter preceded by primary or secondary treatment technology.

Sewage treatment facilities covered by this general Permit will be required to sample and analyze for the designated parameters once a quarter. DMRs shall be submitted no later than 20 days following the quarter end.

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Sewage Facilities: (Continued)

Some of the facilities provide sewage treatment with home aeration units. Only those sewage treatment systems serving the connection of the small commercial facilities with flow capacities of 600 GPD or less will be provided coverage under this permit group. Facilities with food service and/or industrial wastes that discharge to the treatment unit are strictly prohibited.

Coverage under this portion of the general Permit will be issued only to the owner of the facility. Facilities without a current maintenance contract will not be granted coverage. The contract period requirement was reduced from 5 years to current to allow the facilities to obtain the most cost effective maintenance service available. This will also allow the facilities to train their own operators if they wish to.

This general Permit requires the permittee not to cancel a maintenance contract without prior approval of this agency. This is to further insure that the permitted facility is properly operated and either remains under a maintenance contract or procures training and certification for their employees to maintain the system.

E.2 This form is to be submitted in lieu of the letter required in the previous permit. The Responsibility Release Request form was created to help streamline the application and review process of requests made by maintenance contractors and facility owners wishing to terminate their maintenance contract.

Sewage facilities permitted under the HAU provisions will in lieu of self-monitoring of the discharge be required to have a plan to properly maintain this facility and have a current maintenance contract.

E.7 This condition was expanded to give parameters for when the system should be pumped, a timeframe for having it done once notification of necessity is given by the maintenance provider and by whom the HAU system should be pumped.

Semiannual monitoring for Total Phosphorus has been added to each of the Groups. This will allow the Division to gather data on nutrient levels in the discharges and will aid in the development of any future permit limitations as may be deemed necessary.

8. TREATMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

For Sewage Facilities: (Continued)

E.9. The chlorine chamber has to be inspected, cleaned and repaired periodically. Field reviews indicate that this is not being done. Therefore, this condition is proposed. According to the 64CSR47 Section 5.15.f.2 of the West Virginia Legislative Rules, the chlorine contact chamber shall provide 15 minutes of residency time for peak flows. EPA data shows that wastewater peak flows of 100 gallons per hour are not unusual for residential dwellings. Therefore, the minimum required size of a chlorine contact chamber would be 25 gallons. The design of the chlorine contact chamber is per the requirements of 64CSR47 Section 5.15.f.3.

E.11 This condition was added so that inspectors are able to determine when service is due. The registration number is to identify the permittee.

E.13 The systems are approved for use in West Virginia based on their NSF certification. In order to have the expectation of obtaining the same results as the test facility, the system must be installed as it was tested. Although the manufacturer may not have tested with a trash tank, there are circumstances such as increased organic loading where the manufacturer may feel the installation of one is prudent. There are circumstances where the system may not be able to attenuate the peak flows and the manufacturer may recommend the installation of a flow equalization tank.

D. 9 A chlorine residual test is now available that will allow for detection down to 20ug/l. Therefore a facility covered under treatment category III will be able to determine if they are meeting the 28 ug/l chlorine residual limit. A facility covered under Treatment Category IIIA shall be considered in compliance if chlorine is not detected with the 20ug/l test.

Appendix Section III. 1 & 2. Sampling periods and reporting dates were changed to correspond with the EPA electronic reporting system.

9. ANTIDegradation REQUIREMENTS

For purposes of definition, Best Management Practice (BMP) is defined as permit conditions used in place of or in conjunction with effluent limitations to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants. This may include a schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedure, or other management practice. BMPs may include, but are not limited to, treatment requirements, operating procedures, or practices to control plant site runoff, spillage, leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

9. ANTIDegradation Requirements (Continued)

The storm water industrial group of this general Permit is BMP based and has no discharge permit limits. Most of the facilities to be permitted under this General Permit are already in existence. These facilities are existing discharges and not necessarily subject to more detailed antidegradation requirements. Any new facilities wishing to be covered for storm water under this general Permit are required to comply with antidegradation requirements. In order to comply with these requirements, BMPs must be implemented and in place prior to any storm water discharge, and these new facilities are sent to public notice. This office requires that storm water pollution prevention plans and ground water protection plans be submitted with the new applications and reviewed prior to the issuance of individual registrations for storm water under the permit.

The vehicle washing establishments group under this general Permit is BMP based with no specific numeric effluent limits based on a water quality standard. Most of the facilities to be permitted under this General Permit are already in existence. These facilities are existing discharges and not necessarily subject to more detailed antidegradation requirements. Any new facilities wishing to be covered for vehicle washing under this general Permit are required to comply with antidegradation requirements. In order to comply with these requirements, BMPs must be implemented and in place prior to any discharge, and these new facilities are sent to public notice. This office requires the appropriate treatment train layout be submitted with the new applications and reviewed prior to the issuance of individual registrations for vehicle washing under the permit.

The sewage treatment group under this general Permit has specific numeric effluent limits based on protecting water quality standards. Most of the facilities to be permitted under this General Permit are already in existence. These facilities are existing discharges and not necessarily subject to more detailed antidegradation requirements. No new or expanded discharges will be provided coverage without going through a Tier 2 antidegradation review. New or expanded facilities will be required to obtain an approved Waste Load Allocation showing a Dissolved Oxygen sag of less than 0.3 mg/l, which shows de minimus impact. These facilities will also go through a public notice period.

The State of West Virginia, Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Water and Waste Management, has made a tentative decision for reissuance of a State NPDES Permit as listed on this Fact Sheet. In order to provide public participation on the proposed issuance of the required permit, the following information is being supplied in accordance with Title 47, Series 10, Section 11.3.e.2 and 3, of the West Virginia Legislative Rules.

Any interested persons may submit written comments on the Draft Permit and may request a public hearing by addressing such to the Director of the DWWM within 30 days of the date of the public notice. Comments will be accepted until July XX, 2011. They should be addressed to:

Director, Division of Water and Waste Management
Department of Environmental Protection
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304
Attention: Helen Ford
Phone: (304) 926-0499, Extension 1065
Fax: (304) 926-0463
E-mail: Helen.A.Ford@wv.gov

All comments received within this period will be considered prior to acting on the Draft General Permit. Correspondence should include the name, address and telephone number of the writer and a concise statement of the nature of the issues raised.

All applicable information concerning any permit application and the tentative decisions is on file and may be inspected, by appointment, or copies obtained, at a nominal cost, at the offices of the Division of Water and Waste Management, 601 57th Street, SE, Charleston, West Virginia 25304, Monday through Friday (except State holidays) between 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Requests for additional information should be directed to Helen Ford at (304) 926-0499, Extension 1065.