PUBLIC NOTICE

Date: July 23, 2025
Permit No.: MI0026468
Designated Site Name: St Johns WWTP

The Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Department), Water Resources Division (WRD), proposes to reissue a permit to the City of St. Johns for the St. Johns Wastewater Treatment Plant located at 950 North US 27, St Johns, Clinton County, Michigan 48879. The applicant collects wastewater from City of St Johns and Bingham Township. The applicant discharges treated municipal wastewater to the St. Johns Big Ditch Drain.

The draft permit includes the following modifications to the previously issued permit: Permit language has been revised to incorporate updated references and terminology. The following new conditions have been added to the draft permit: Schedule for Compliance with Final Effluent Limits, Quantification Levels and Analytical Methods for Selected Parameters; Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS), Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA), and Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS); Discharge Monitoring Report – Quality Assurance Study Program; Continuous Monitoring; and PFAS Data Reporting Requirements. The following conditions have been removed from the draft permit: Stormwater Pollution Prevention. The following parameters have new limits added to the draft permit: CBOD5, Ammonia Nitrogen, Acute and Chronic Toxicity, Available Cyanide, Total Selenium, Bromomethane, and Dissolved Oxygen. Monitoring requirements have been modified for Available Cyanide and Total Mercury. Monitoring Requirements have been added for the following parameters: Chloride, Sulfate, and PFOS.

The final effluent limitation for total mercury is 3.0 nanograms per liter (ng/l), which is the discharge-specific level currently achievable based on a multiple discharger variance (MDV) from the water quality-based effluent limit of 1.3 ng/l, pursuant to R 323.1103(9) of the Part 4 Rules, Water Quality Standards, promulgated under Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended. The discharge-specific level currently achievable for total mercury was developed in accordance with the WRD's approved MDV. A copy of the MDV may be obtained via the Internet at https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/water-resources/npdes (under About NPDES, select Applicable Rules and Regulations), or at the WRD's Lansing District Office.

Copies of the permit application, Public Notice, Fact Sheet, Basis for Decision Memo, draft permit, and other relevant documents associated with this proposed permitting action may be obtained via the Internet at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/ (select ‘Public Notice Search,’ enter the permit number into the search field, and then click ‘Search’), or at the WRD's Lansing District Office located at 525 West Allegan Street, 1st Floor, South Tower, Lansing, MI 48933, telephone: 517-284-6651.

Persons wishing to submit comments on the draft permit should do so through MiEnviro Portal. Go to https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/, select 'Public Notice Search,' search for this public notice by entering the permit number into the search field, click 'Search,' click 'View,' click 'Add Comment,' enter information into the fields, and then click 'Submit.' Comments or objections to the draft permit received by **August 22, 2025**, will be considered in the final decision to issue the permit, as will comments made at a public hearing should one be requested and held by the Department on the draft permit.

Any person may request the Department to hold a public hearing on the draft permit. The request should include specific reasons for the request, indicating which portions of the draft permit constitute the need for a hearing. If submitted comments indicate significant public interest in the draft permit or if useful information may be produced, the Department may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing on the draft permit. If a public hearing is scheduled, public notice of the hearing will be provided at least 30 days in advance. Inquiries should be directed to Brenna Stow, Permits Section, WRD, Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, P.O. Box 30458, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7958; telephone: 517-512-5760; or e-mail: stowb@michigan.gov.

Permit No. MI0026468

FACT SHEET

PERMITTEE / SITE NAME: City of St. Johns / St Johns WWTP

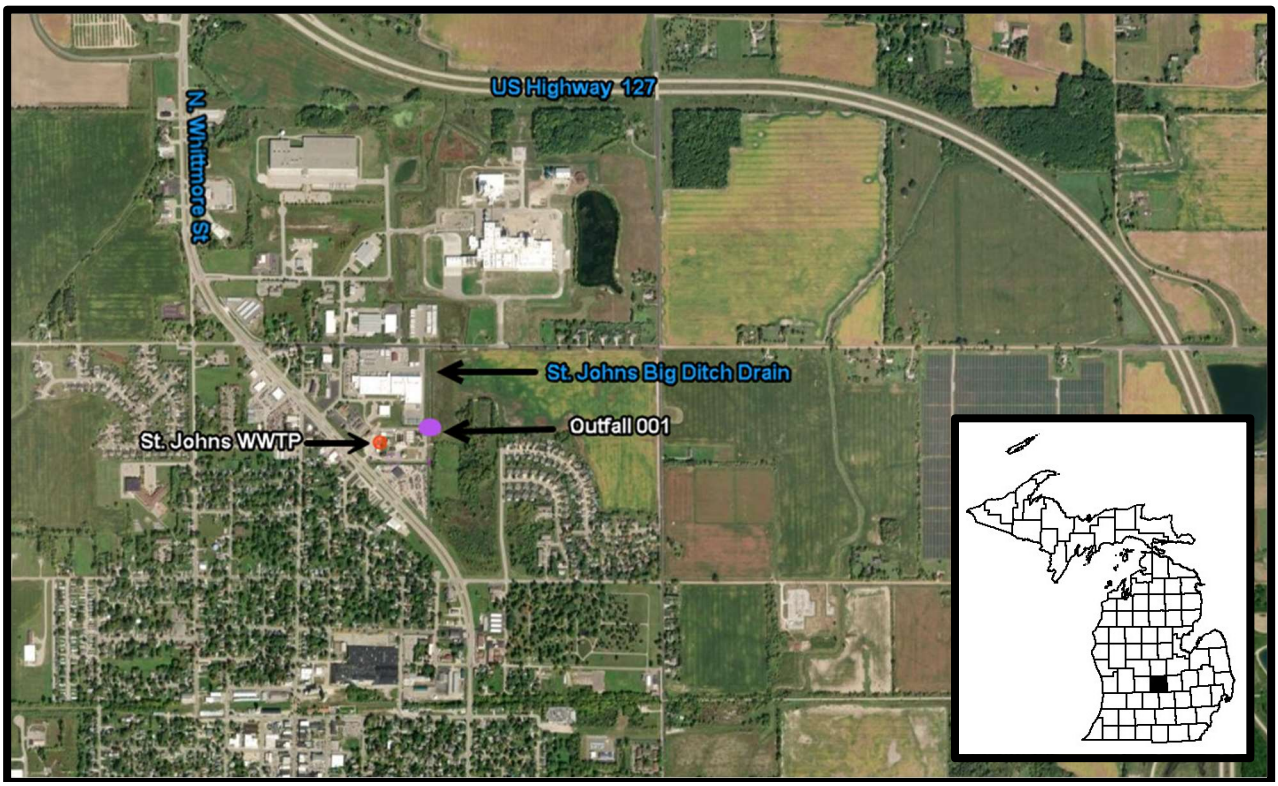
COUNTY: Clinton

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

The St. Johns Wastewater Treatment Plant treats municipal wastewater from the City of St. Johns and Bingham Township. Influent water flows through a manual raked bar screen, into a diminuter. Wastewater is then pushed through fine mesh screens into an aerated grit chamber where ferric chloride is added. Primary treatment occurs in two primary clarifiers with the addition of a liquid polymer for coagulation. Treated wastewater then flows to four trains of rotating biological contactors (RBCs) for secondary treatment. Secondary clarifiers treat the wastewater after the RBCs. After the secondary clarifiers, wastewater is pumped to six media filters before entering the chlorine contact chamber for disinfection. After disinfection, dichlorination occurs with the addition of sulfur dioxide. Treated effluent is then discharged to St. Johns Big Ditch via Outfall 001. Residual biosolids are stabilized in anaerobic digesters and land applied to agricultural land. Excess biosolids are stored in a 250,000 gallon storage tank.

MAP OF DISCHARGE LOCATION

Facility Coordinates: Latitude 43.0193, Longitude -84.5544



RECEIVING WATER

The St. Johns Big Ditch Drain is protected for agricultural uses, navigation, industrial water supply, public water supply in areas with designated public water supply intakes, warm-water fish, other indigenous aquatic life and wildlife, partial body contact recreation, total body contact recreation (May through October), and fish consumption.

MIXING ZONE

The receiving stream flows used to develop effluent limitations are a 95 percent exceedance flow of 0 cfs, a harmonic mean flow of 0 cfs, and a 90-day, 10-year low flow of 0 cfs.

EXISTING EFFLUENT QUALITY: (from DMR data from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2024)

Parameter	Minimum Daily	Maximum Monthly Average	Maximum 7-Day Average	Maximum Daily	Units
Flow	---	2.021	---	5.99	MGD
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)					
December 1 - March 31	--- ---	8 107	--- 140.3	13 ---	mg/l lbs/day
April 1 - April 30	--- ---	5.9 80	--- ---	12 144.1	mg/l lbs/day
May1 - November 30	--- ---	4.9 68	--- ---	12 106.9	mg/l lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids					
December - March	--- ---	7.6 104	32 179	10 179	mg/l lbs/day
April - November	--- ---	9.5 125	15.2 390.1	15.2 390.1	mg/l lbs/day
Ammonia Nitrogen as N					
December - March	--- ---	--- ---	--- 19.3	4.14 ---	mg/l lbs/day
April	--- ---	--- ---	--- 6.8	0.74 ---	mg/l lbs/day
May - September	--- ---	--- ---	--- 9.4	1.91 ---	mg/l lbs/day
October - November	--- ---	0.27 5.6	--- 8.6	1.96 ---	mg/l lbs/day
Total Phosphorus as P	--- ---	0.73 9.3	--- ---	5.46 44.01	mg/l lbs/day
Available Cyanide	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	23 0.2474	ug/l lbs/day
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	---	164	379	---	cts/100ml
Total Residual Chlorine	---	---	---	35	ug/l
		12-Month Rolling Average			
Total Mercury	--- ---	1.28 0.000018	--- ---	3.36 0.000029	ng/l lbs/day
		Minimum Monthly			
TSS % Minimum Removal	---	92	---	37.9	%
pH	6.6	---	---	8.9	S.U.
Dissolved Oxygen	7.6	---	---	---	mg/l

PROPOSED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: (see draft permit)

BASIS FOR PROPOSED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: (see Basis for Decision Memo)

REGISTER OF INTERESTED PERSONS

Any person interested in receiving notification by e-mail of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or state surface water discharge permitting actions may register with the Permits Section of the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Department). To register, e-mail the contact identified below with your full name and the request that you be added to the Department's Public Notice Notification List. Once you are added to the list, you will receive an e-mail notification for every public-noticed NPDES or state surface water discharge permitting action in the state (or only those for which you have expressed a specific interest) unless/until you ask to be removed from the list.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Persons wishing to submit comments or request a public hearing should do so through MiEnviro Portal. Go to https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/, select 'Public Notice Search,' search for this public notice by entering the permit number into the search field, click 'Search', click 'View,' click 'Add Comment,' enter information into the fields, and then click 'Submit.' Comments or objections to the draft permit received by **August 22, 2025** will be considered in the final decision to issue the permit, as will comments made at a public hearing should one be held by the Department on the draft permit.

Any person may request the Department to hold a public hearing on the draft permit. The request should include specific reasons for the request, indicating which portions of the draft permit constitute the need for a hearing. If submitted comments indicate significant public interest in the draft permit or if useful information may be produced, the Department may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing on the draft permit.

If a public hearing is scheduled, public notice of the hearing will be provided at least 30 days in advance. The hearing will normally be held in the vicinity of the discharge. Inquiries should be directed to Brenna Stow, Permits Section, Water Resources Division, Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, P.O. Box 30458, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7958; telephone: 517-512-5760; or e-mail: stowb@michigan.gov.

PERMIT NO. MI0026468

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

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C., Section 1251 *et seq*., as amended); Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended (NREPA); Part 41, Sewerage Systems, of the NREPA; and Michigan Executive Order 2019-06,

City of St. Johns
100 East State Street
PO Box 477
Saint Johns, MI 48879

is authorized to discharge from the **St. Johns Wastewater Treatment Facility** located at

950 North US 27
St Johns, MI 48879

designated as **St Johns WWTP**

to the receiving water named St. Johns Big Ditch Drain in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit.

This permit is based on a complete application received on March 30, 2018, and completed on May 14, 2018, as amended through August 8, 2024.

This permit takes effect on DRAFT. The provisions of this permit are severable. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term in accordance with applicable laws and rules. On its effective date, this permit shall supersede National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. MI0026468 (expiring October 1, 2018).

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight on **October 1, 2029**. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the date of expiration, the permittee shall submit an application that contains such information, forms, and fees as are required by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Department) by **April 4, 2029**.

Issued DRAFT.

_____
Christine Alexander, Manager
Permits Section
Water Resources Division

PERMIT FEE REQUIREMENTS

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

Annual Permit Fee Classification: Municipal Major, less than 10 MGD (Individual Permit)

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

CONTACT INFORMATION

Unless specified otherwise, all contact with the Department required by this permit shall be made to the Lansing District Office of the Water Resources Division. The Lansing District Office is located at 525 West Allegan Street, 1st Floor, South Tower, Lansing, MI 48933, Telephone: 517-284-6651, Fax: 517-241-3571.

CONTESTED CASE INFORMATION

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

CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION

Cybersecurity is becoming increasingly important as cyberattacks present an imminent and substantial risk to wastewater systems. Many wastewater systems have gaps in their existing cybersecurity practices that leave them vulnerable to potentially disabling attacks. The Department encourages the permittee to identify cybersecurity gaps in their wastewater system (e.g., changing default passwords in operational technology) and eliminate those vulnerabilities. The United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, and the state of Michigan offer guidance and technical assistance for conducting cybersecurity risk assessments, developing and implementing a risk mitigation plan, and implementing cybersecurity controls. Applicable resources can be located at https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/epa-cybersecurity-water-sector, https://www.cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/top-cyber-actions-securing-water-systems, and https://www.michigan.gov/dtmb/services/cybersecurity.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

1. Final Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Point 001A

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated municipal wastewater from Monitoring Point 001A through Outfall 001. Outfall 001 discharges to St. Johns Big Ditch Drain at Latitude 43.0125, Longitude -84.5542. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading				Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				Monitoring	Sample
Parameter	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units	Frequency	Type
Flow	(report)	---	(report)	MGD	---	---	---	---	Daily	Report Total Daily Flow
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)										
Effective through DRAFT 31, 2028										
December – March	160	240	(report)	lbs/day	10	---	15	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
April	140	220	(report)	lbs/day	9	---	14	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
May – October	95	160	(report)	lbs/day	6	---	10	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
November	130	190	(report)	lbs/day	8	---	12	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Beginning DRAFT 1, 2028										
December – March	160	240	(report)	lbs/day	10	---	15	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
April	140	220	(report)	lbs/day	9	---	14	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
May – October	79	160	(report)	lbs/day	5	---	10	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
November	130	190	(report)	lbs/day	8	---	12	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)										
December – March	480	710	(report)	lbs/day	30	45	(report)	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
April – November	320	480	(report)	lbs/day	20	30	(report)	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)										
Effective through DRAFT 31, 2028										
December – March	---	95	(report)	lbs/day	---	---	6.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
April	---	63	(report)	lbs/day	---	---	4.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
May – September	---	32	(report)	lbs/day	---	---	2.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
October – November	32	71	(report)	lbs/day	2.0	---	4.5	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite

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Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading				Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units		
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)										
Beginning DRAFT 1, 2028										
December – March	65	95	(report)	lbs/day	4.1	---	6.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
April	41	63	(report)	lbs/day	2.6	---	4.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
May – October	7.9	32	(report)	lbs/day	0.5	---	2.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
November	32	71	(report)	lbs/day	2.0	---	4.5	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Total Phosphorus (as P)	12	---	(report)	lbs/day	0.75	---	(report)	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Chloride	---	---	---	---	---	---	(report)	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Sulfate	---	---	---	---	---	---	(report)	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite
Acute Toxicity – Fathead Minnow	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	TU_A	Quarterly	24-Hr Composite
Acute Toxicity – *C. dubia*	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	TU_A	Quarterly	24-Hr Composite
							Individual Chronic Value			
Chronic Toxicity – Fathead Minnow	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	(report)	TU_C	Quarterly	24-Hr Composite
Chronic Toxicity – *C. dubia*	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	(report)	TU_C	Quarterly	24-Hr Composite
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	---	---	---	---	---	---	(report)	ng/l	3x Annual	Grab
Available Cyanide	0.080	---	(report)	lbs/day	5.2	---	(report)	ug/l	Monthly	Grab
Total Selenium	0.079	---	---	lbs/day	5.0	---	---	ug/l	Monthly	Grab
Bromomethane	0.066	---	---	lbs/day	4.2	---	---	ug/l	Monthly	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	---	---	---	---	200	400	(report)	cts/ 100 ml	5x Weekly	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	---	---	---	---	---	---	38	ug/l	5x Weekly	Grab
Total Mercury										
Corrected	(report)	---	(report)	lbs/day	(report)	---	(report)	ng/l	Quarterly	Calculation
Uncorrected	---	---	---	---	---	---	(report)	ng/l	Quarterly	Grab
Field Duplicate	---	---	---	---	---	---	(report)	ng/l	Quarterly	Grab
Field Blank	---	---	---	---	---	---	(report)	ng/l	Quarterly	Preparation
Laboratory Method Blank	---	---	---	---	---	---	(report)	ng/l	Quarterly	Preparation

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading				Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units		
	12-Month Rolling Avg				12-Month Rolling Avg					
Total Mercury	0.00048	---	---	lbs/day	3.0	---	---	ng/l	Quarterly	Calculation
					Minimum % Monthly		Minimum % Daily			
TSS Minimum % Removal										
December – March	---	---	---	---	85	---	(report)	%	Monthly	Calculation
					Minimum Daily		Maximum Daily			
pH	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	9.0	S.U.	5x Weekly	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen										
November – March	---	---	---	---	5.0	---	---	mg/l	5x Weekly	Grab
April – October	---	---	---	---	6.0	---	---	mg/l	5x Weekly	Grab

The following design flow was used in determining the above limitations, but is not to be considered a limitation or actual capacity: 1.9 MGD.

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

b. Sampling Locations
Samples for CBOD5, TSS, Ammonia Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Chloride, Sulfate, Acute Toxicity, and Chronic Toxicity shall be taken prior to disinfection. Samples PFOS, Available Cyanide, Total Selenium, Bromomethane, Fecal Coliform Bacterial, Total Residual Chlorine, Total Mercury, pH and Dissolved Oxygen shall be taken after disinfection. The Department may approve alternate sampling locations that are demonstrated by the permittee to be representative of the effluent.

c. Quarterly and 3x Annual Monitoring
Quarterly samples shall be taken during the months of January, April, July, and October. 3x Annual samples shall be taken during the months of January, May, and September. If the facility does not discharge during these months, the permittee shall sample the next discharge occurring during the period in question. If the facility does not discharge during the period in question, a sample is not required for that period. For any month in which a sample is not taken, the permittee shall enter "*G" on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). (For purposes of reporting on the Daily tab of the DMR, the permittee shall enter “*G” on the first day of the month only).

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

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Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

e. Percent Removal Requirements
Monthly percent removal shall be calculated based on the monthly average effluent TSS concentrations and the monthly average influent concentrations for approximately the same period. Daily percent removal shall be calculated based on the daily effluent TSS concentrations and the daily influent concentrations for the same day. Reporting of Daily percent removal is only required on days on which an influent sample is obtained. The calculation shall be made as follows for each parameter: Percent removal = (influent concentration - effluent concentration) / influent concentration x 100.

f. Monitoring Frequency Reduction for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)
After the submittal of at least 10 equally spaced sample results obtained over a minimum of three (3) months, the permittee may request, in writing, Department approval of a reduction in monitoring frequency for PFOS. This request shall contain an explanation as to why the reduced monitoring is appropriate. Upon receipt of written approval and consistent with such approval, the permittee may reduce the monitoring frequency indicated in Part I.A.1. of this permit. The monitoring frequency for PFOS shall not be reduced to less than annually. The Department may revoke the approval for reduced monitoring at any time upon notification to the permittee.

g. Monitoring Frequency Reduction for Available Cyanide, Total Selenium, and Bromomethane
After the submittal of 24 months of data, the permittee may request, in writing, Department approval for a reduction in monitoring frequency for available cyanide, total selenium and/or bromomethane. This request shall contain an explanation as to why the reduced monitoring is appropriate. Upon receipt of written approval and consistent with such approval, the permittee may reduce the monitoring frequency indicated in Part I.A.1. of this permit. The monitoring frequency for available cyanide, total selenium, or bromomethane shall not be reduced to less than annually. The Department may revoke the approval for reduced monitoring at any time upon notification to the permittee.

h. Final Effluent Limitation for Total Mercury
The final limit for total mercury is the Discharge Specific Level Currently Achievable (LCA) based on a multiple discharger variance from the WQBEL of 1.3 ng/l, pursuant to Rule 1103(9) of the Water Quality Standards. Compliance with the LCA shall be determined as a 12-month rolling average, the calculation of which may be done using blank-corrected sample results. The 12-month rolling average shall be determined by adding the present monthly average result to the preceding 11 monthly average results then dividing the sum by 12. For facilities with quarterly monitoring requirements for total mercury, quarterly monitoring shall be equivalent to three (3) months of monitoring in calculating the 12-month rolling average. Facilities that monitor more frequently than monthly for total mercury must determine the monthly average result, which is the sum of the results of all data obtained in a given month divided by the total number of samples taken, in order to calculate the 12-month rolling average. If the 12-month rolling average for quarter is less than or equal to the LCA, the permittee will be considered to be in compliance for total mercury for that quarter, provided the permittee is also in full compliance with the Pollutant Minimization Program for Total Mercury, set forth in Part I.A.5. of this permit.

i. Total Mercury Testing and Additional Reporting Requirements
The analytical protocol for total mercury shall be in accordance with EPA Method 1631, Revision E, "Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry," EPA-821-R-02-019, August 2002. The quantification level for total mercury shall be 0.5 ng/l, unless a higher level is appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to the Department **within 30 days** of such determination.

The use of clean technique sampling procedures is required unless the permittee can demonstrate to the Department that an alternate sampling procedure is representative of the discharge. Guidance for clean technique sampling is contained in EPA Method 1669, “Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels (Sampling Guidance),” EPA-821-R96-001, July 1996. Information and data documenting the permittee's sampling and analytical protocols and data acceptability shall be submitted to the Department upon request.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

In order to demonstrate compliance with EPA Method 1631E and EPA Method 1669, the permittee shall report, on the daily sheet, the analytical results of all field blanks and field duplicates collected in conjunction with each sampling event, as well as laboratory method blanks when used for blank correction. The permittee shall collect at least one (1) field blank and at least one (1) field duplicate per sampling event. If more than 10 samples are collected during a sampling event, the permittee shall collect at least one (1) additional field blank AND field duplicate for every 10 samples collected. A "sampling event" shall be defined herein as all sampling for total mercury conducted on the same day, provided the same sampling team collected all samples using the same sampling methods, procedures, and equipment on that day. Only field blanks or laboratory method blanks may be used to calculate a concentration lower than the actual sample analytical results (i.e., a blank correction). Only one (1) blank (field OR laboratory method) may be used for blank correction of a given sample result, and only if the blank meets the quality control acceptance criteria. If blank correction is not performed on a given sample analytical result, the permittee shall report under "Total Mercury – Corrected" the same value reported under "Total Mercury – Uncorrected." The field duplicate is for quality control purposes only; its analytical result shall not be averaged with the sample result.

j. Whole Effluent Toxicity Final Requirements

Test species shall include fathead minnow **and** *Ceriodaphnia dubia*. Testing and reporting procedures shall follow procedures contained in EPA-821-R-02-013, "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms" (Fourth Edition). The acute toxic unit (TU_A) value and chronic toxic unit (TU_C) value for **each species tested** shall be reported on the DMR. If multiple chronic toxicity tests for the same species are performed during the month, the maximum TU_A value and monthly average TU_C value for the species shall be reported. For **each species not tested**, the permittee shall enter **"*W"** on the DMR. (For purposes of reporting on the Daily tab of the DMR, the permittee shall enter "*W" on the first day of the month only). Completed toxicity test reports for each test conducted shall be retained by the permittee in accordance with the requirements of Part II.B.5. of this permit and shall be available for review by the Department upon request. **After two years** of toxicity testing and upon approval from the Department, the monitoring frequency may be reduced if the test data indicate that the toxicity requirements of R 323.1219 of the Michigan Administrative Code are consistently being met. After one (1) year of toxicity testing and upon approval from the Department, the chronic toxicity tests may be performed using the more sensitive species identified in the chronic toxicity results collected to date. If a more sensitive species cannot be identified, the chronic toxicity tests shall be performed with both species. Toxicity test data acceptability is contingent upon validation of the test method by the testing laboratory. Such validation shall be submitted to the Department upon request.

When monitoring shows persistent exceedance of the 1.0 TU_A limit or the 1.0 TU_C limit for effluent toxicity, the Department will determine whether the permittee must implement the toxicity control program requirements specified in 2), below.

Within 90 days of receipt of written notification from the Department, the following conditions apply: The permittee shall implement a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), the objective of which shall be to reduce the toxicity of the final effluent from Monitoring Point 001A to <1.0 TU_A and <1.0TU_C. The following documents are available as guidance to reduce toxicity to acceptable levels: Phase I, EPA/600/6-91/005F (chronic), EPA/600/6-91/003 (acute); Phase II, EPA/600/R-92/080 (acute and chronic); Phase III, EPA/600/R-92/081 (acute and chronic); and Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), EPA/833B-99/002. Annual reports shall be submitted to the Department **within 30 days** of the completion of the last test of each annual cycle.

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k. Ammonia Nitrogen Certification

On or before **October 1, 2027 (two years from issuance)**, the permittee shall submit to the Department for review and approval written certification that the facility will be able to meet the Ammonia Nitrogen (as N) effluent limits effective **October 1, 2028**, as set forth in Part I.A.1. of this permit, at the facility's annual average design flow. Submittal of this certification shall include a supporting evaluation that considers, at a minimum, the facility design flow and other factors affecting nitrification at the facility. If the permittee is unable to certify that it will be able to meet the Ammonia Nitrogen (as N) limits effective **October 1, 2028,** then by the date specified herein, the permittee shall submit a negative certification including a supporting evaluation, and following Department review of that evaluation, this permit may be modified by the Department in accordance with applicable laws and rules.

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2. Schedule for Compliance with Final Effluent Limit for CBOD5

Discharge concentrations of CBOD5 must be reduced to meet advanced wastewater treatment (AWT) final effluent limitations. The following schedule requires continued work from the permittee to reduce effluent concentrations of CBOD5 and identify how the facility will achieve compliance with the final effluent limit for CBOD5 of 4 mg/l.

a. On or before **April 1, 2026**, the permittee shall submit to the Department for review and approval a feasibility study to achieve compliance with the final effluent limit for CBOD5 of 4 mg/l. The feasibility study shall include at a minimum:

   1) Identification of changes to operational controls necessary to achieve the limit,

   2) Identification of other technologies that may be considered to achieve compliance with the final effluent limit,

   3) Identification of any other considerations needed to achieve compliance with the final effluent limit.

b. On or before **October 1 of each year,** after Department approval of the feasibility study, the permittee shall submit a status report to the Department that summarizes actions taken to reduce CBOD5 in the effluent including 1) methods and technologies attempted, 2) outcomes and challenges encountered, 3) investments made toward achieving the effluent limit, and 4) any new considerations for the upcoming year.

c. On or before **DRAFT 1, 2028**, the permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limit of 5 mg/l (79 lbs/day) as specified in Part I.A.1. of this permit.

d. On or before **April 4, 2029**, with the application for reissuance, a final report shall be submitted detailing the remaining steps necessary and a proposed timeline to achieve compliance with the final effluent limit of 4 mg/l.

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3. Quantification Levels and Analytical Methods for Selected Parameters

Maximum acceptable quantification levels (QLs) are specified for selected parameters in the table below. These QLs apply to all monitoring conducted in compliance with this permit if and when the parameters specified herein are monitored. This includes monitoring conducted to meet the requirements of the application for permit reissuance. These QLs shall be considered the maximum acceptable unless a higher QL is appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher QLs shall be submitted to the Department **within 30 days** of such determination.

Where necessary to help ensure that the QLs specified herein can be achieved, analytical methods may also be specified in the table below. The sampling procedures, preservation and handling, and analytical protocol for all monitoring conducted in compliance with this permit, including monitoring conducted to meet the requirements of the application for permit reissuance, shall be in accordance with the methods specified herein, or in accordance with Part II.B.2. of this permit if no method is specified herein, unless an alternate method is approved by the Department. The Department will consider only alternate methods that meet the requirements of Part II.B.2. and whose QLs are at least as sensitive (i.e., low) as those specified herein. **Not all QLs are expressed in the same units in the table below**. The table is continued on the following page:

Parameter	QL	Units	Analytical Method
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	3.0	ug/l	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	5.0	ug/l	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	19	ug/l	
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	1.5	ug/l	
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	7.0	ug/l	
4,4'-DDD	0.01	ug/l	
4,4'-DDE	0.01	ug/l	
4,4'-DDT	0.01	ug/l	
Acrylonitrile	1.0	ug/l	
Aldrin	0.01	ug/l	
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.01	ug/l	
Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	0.01	ug/l	
Antimony, Total	1	ug/l	
Arsenic, Total	1	ug/l	
Barium, Total	5	ug/l	
Benzidine	0.1	ug/l	
Beryllium, Total	1	ug/l	
Beta-Endosulfan	0.01	ug/l	
Beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	0.01	ug/l	
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	1.0	ug/l	
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.0	ug/l	
Boron, Total	20	ug/l	
Cadmium, Total	0.2	ug/l	
Chlordane	0.01	ug/l	
Chloride	1.0	mg/l	
Chromium, Hexavalent	5	ug/l	
Chromium, Total	10	ug/l	
Copper, Total	1	ug/l	
Cyanide, Available	2	ug/l	EPA Method OIA 1677
Cyanide, Total	5	ug/l	
Delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	0.01	ug/l	

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Parameter	QL	Units	Analytical Method
Dieldrin	0.01	ug/l	
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	9.0	ug/l	
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.01	ug/l	
Endrin	0.01	ug/l	
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01	ug/l	
Fluoranthene	1.0	ug/l	
Heptachlor	0.01	ug/l	
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01	ug/l	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.01	ug/l	
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.01	ug/l	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.01	ug/l	
Hexachloroethane	5.0	ug/l	
Lead, Total	1	ug/l	
Lindane	0.01	ug/l	
Lithium, Total	10	ug/l	
Mercury, Total	0.5	ng/l	EPA Method 1631E
Nickel, Total	5	ug/l	
PCB-1016	0.1	ug/l	
PCB-1221	0.1	ug/l	
PCB-1232	0.1	ug/l	
PCB-1242	0.1	ug/l	
PCB-1248	0.1	ug/l	
PCB-1254	0.1	ug/l	
PCB-1260	0.1	ug/l	
Pentachlorophenol	1.8	ug/l	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2.0	ng/l	Analyses may be performed using EPA Method 1633, ASTM D7979, or an isotope dilution method (sometimes referred to as Method 537 modified) until one or more analytical methods are promulgated at which time only promulgated methods may be used.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)			
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)			
Phenanthrene	1.0	ug/l	
Selenium, Total	1.0	ug/l	
Silver, Total	0.5	ug/l	
Strontium, Total	1000	ug/l	
Sulfate	2.0	mg/l	
Sulfide, Total	20	ug/l	
Thallium, Total	1	ug/l	
Toxaphene	0.1	ug/l	
Vinyl Chloride	1.0	ug/l	
Zinc, Total	10	ug/l	

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4. Additional Monitoring Requirements

As a condition of this permit, the permittee shall annually monitor the discharge from monitoring point 001A for the constituents identified below in accordance with the schedule specified herein. This monitoring is an application requirement of 40 CFR 122.21(j), effective December 2, 1999. Testing shall be conducted in **October 2025, May 2026**, **March 2027,** and **August 2028**. Grab samples shall be collected for total phenols and the Volatile Organic Compounds identified below. For all other parameters, 24-hour composite samples shall be collected.

The results of such additional monitoring shall be submitted with the application for reissuance (see the cover page of this permit for the application due date). The permittee shall notify the Department **within 14 days** of completing the monitoring for each month specified above in accordance with Part II.C.5. Additional reporting requirements are specified in Part II.C.11. If, upon review of the analysis, it is determined that additional requirements are needed to protect the receiving waters in accordance with applicable water quality standards, the permit may then be modified by the Department in accordance with applicable laws and rules.

Hardness
calcium carbonate

Metals (Total Recoverable), Cyanide and Total Phenols

antimony	arsenic	beryllium	cadmium
chromium	copper	lead	nickel
silver	thallium	total phenols	zinc

Volatile Organic Compounds

acrolein	acrylonitrile	benzene	bromoform
carbon tetrachloride	chlorobenzene	chlorodibromomethane	chloroethane
2-chloroethylvinyl ether	chloroform	dichlorobromomethane	1,1-dichloroethane
1,2-dichloroethane	trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	1,1-dichloroethylene	1,2-dichloropropane
1,3-dichloropropylene	ethylbenzene	methyl chloride	toluene
methylene chloride	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	tetrachloroethylene	vinyl chloride
1,1,1-trichloroethane	1,1,2-trichloroethane	trichloroethylene	

Acid-Extractable Compounds

4-chloro-3-methylphenol	2-chlorophenol	2,4-dichlorophenol	2,4-dimethylphenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	2,4-dinitrophenol	2-nitrophenol	4-nitrophenol
pentachlorophenol	phenol	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	

Base/Neutral Compounds

acenaphthene	acenaphthylene	anthracene	benzidine
benzo(a)anthracene	benzo(a)pyrene	3,4-benzofluoranthene	benzo(ghi)perylene
benzo(k)fluoranthene	bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	butylbenzyl phthalate	2-chloronaphthalene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	chrysene	di-n-butyl phthalate	di-n-octyl phthalate
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	1,2-dichlorobenzene	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	diethyl phthalate	dimethyl phthalate	2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene	1,2-diphenylhydrazine	fluoranthene	fluorene
hexachlorobenzene	hexachlorobutadiene	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	hexachloroethane
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	isophorone	naphthalene	nitrobenzene
n-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	n-nitrosodimethylamine	n-nitrosodiphenylamine	phenanthrene
pyrene	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene		

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5. Pollutant Minimization Program for Total Mercury

The goal of the Pollutant Minimization Program is to maintain the effluent concentration of total mercury at or below 1.3 ng/l. The permittee shall continue to implement the Pollutant Minimization Program approved on March 2, 1994, and modifications thereto, to proceed toward the goal. The Pollutant Minimization Program includes the following:

a. an annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of mercury entering the wastewater collection system;

b. a program for quarterly monitoring of influent and periodic monitoring of sludge for mercury; and

c. implementation of reasonable cost-effective control measures when sources of mercury are discovered. Factors to be considered include significance of sources, economic considerations, and technical and treatability considerations.

On or before **March 31 of each year**, the permittee shall submit a status report to the Department for the previous calendar year that includes 1) the monitoring results for the previous year, 2) an updated list of potential mercury sources, and 3) a summary of all actions taken to reduce or eliminate identified sources of mercury.

Any information generated as a result of the Pollutant Minimization Program set forth in this permit may be used to support a request to modify the approved program or to demonstrate that the Pollutant Minimization Program requirement has been completed satisfactorily.

A request for modification of the approved program and supporting documentation shall be submitted in writing to the Department for review and approval. The Department may approve modifications to the approved program (approval of a program modification does not require a permit modification), including a reduction in the frequency of the requirements under items a. and b. above.

This permit may be modified in accordance with applicable laws and rules to include additional mercury conditions and/or limitations as necessary.

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6. Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS), Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA), and Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)

The goal of the Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program is to identify and address sources of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), to reduce and maintain the effluent concentrations of PFOS, PFOA, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS at or below the water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs), and to reduce or maintain biosolids concentrations of PFOS and PFOA at or below the mitigation criteria defined in the Land Application of Biosolids Containing PFAS Interim Strategy.

a. **Within 90 days** of written notification by the Department, or after the permittee notifies the Department that the effluent concentration of an applicable PFAS has exceeded the WQBEL or the biosolids concentrations of an applicable PFAS has exceeded the mitigation criteria, the permittee shall submit to the Department for review and approval a Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program. The Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program shall be submitted in MiEnviro Portal via the "Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program for PFAS" schedule and include the following requirements.

1) the results of a survey of potential nondomestic sources of PFAS, including but not limited to commercial operations (e.g. laundries, dry cleaners, car washes, schools, and carpet cleaners), fire stations, and nondomestic users that are known or suspected to discharge PFAS. The survey shall include the following information:

a) the user's name and mailing address which shall include both the local facility address and the main office address, if different;

b) the principal enterprise(s) of the user; the product(s) produced and raw material(s) processed; the facility's production rate(s); and the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s);

c) the quantity and quality, if known, of process wastewater discharged (in gallons per day) and an indication of whether the discharge is continuous or batch; and

d) a description of any pretreatment provided prior to discharge to the wastewater collection system.

2) the results of a survey of contaminated sites and potential inflow and infiltration and/or collection system contamination from current and/or historical activities.

3) an evaluation of the results of the surveys conducted under items 1) and 2) above to determine probable sources of PFAS to the facility. The evaluation shall identify probable nondomestic sources, nondomestic users that are known or suspected to discharge PFAS, and contaminated sites with probable inflow and infiltration and/or collection system contamination from current and/or historical activities.

4) a monitoring plan, which shall include the following, at a minimum:

a) monitoring of wastewater from nondomestic sources known or suspected to discharge PFAS based on the survey conducted under item 1) above. Existing sample results may be submitted to the Department in lieu of collecting new samples for those pollutants;

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b) if applicable, a plan to collect and analyze wastewater samples from each contributing municipality, measure or estimate the volumes discharged, and calculate PFAS loadings;

c) a plan to collect and analyze samples from residential footing drains, sewer leads, the wastewater collection system, source water, and sewer contamination, as applicable, based on the survey conducted under item 2) above;

d) a plan for PFAS monitoring within the various facility operations to determine if contamination exists within the facility. This plan shall include establishing flows and loadings of PFOS within the facility. Alternatively, if existing data indicates that the facility is not a source of contamination, provide a written evaluation of the findings demonstrating this conclusion;

e) a schedule for conducting the monitoring outlined in items a) - d) above.

The monitoring plan submitted as part of the Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program shall be implemented upon approval by the Department in accordance with the approved schedule.

b. Based on the information generated by the Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program outlined above, the permittee may be required to undertake the following actions to address the source(s) of PFAS, as appropriate:

1) establish the legal authority necessary to control nondomestic users discharging PFAS;

2) develop an Industrial Pretreatment Program if Significant Industrial Users are identified;

3) conduct an inflow and infiltration study if contaminated groundwater and/or surface water entering the collection system is identified as a potential source; and

4) additional sampling within the collection system and/or facility to further identify source of PFAS.

c. On or before **August 1 of each year** following Department approval of the Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program, the permittee shall submit to the Department a status report for the period since the previous status report was submitted. Status reports shall be submitted in MiEnviro Portal via the "Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program for PFAS Status Report." Status reports shall include, as applicable:

1) a complete list of known and potential sources;

2) a summary of monitoring data, including flow, from known and/or potential sources;

3) the compliance status of sources;

4) implemented measures to eliminate, reduce, or control sources, (prioritizing highest loadings and concentrations), and an assessment of the degree of success and the strategies used to measure success;

5) an evaluation of the facility's influent, effluent, biosolids, and collection system PFAS data;

6) proposed measures and schedules for elimination, control, or reduction of any newly identified PFAS sources (prioritizing highest loadings and concentrations), and the strategies that will be used to measure success;

7) barriers to implementation and revisions to the implementation schedule; and

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8) laboratory reports, if not previously supplied.

Any information generated as a result of the Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program set forth in this permit may be used to support a request to modify the Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program or to demonstrate that the requirement has been completed satisfactorily.

A request for modification of the approved Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program shall be submitted in writing to the Department along with supporting documentation for review and approval. The Department may approve modifications to the approved Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program, including a reduction in the frequency of the influent and known or potential source monitoring requirements. Approval of a Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program modification does not require a permit modification.

This permit may be modified in accordance with applicable laws and rules to include additional PFAS conditions and/or limitations as necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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8. Facility Contact

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

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

b. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- the authorization is made in writing to the Department by a person described in paragraph a. of this section; and
- the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the facility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

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

9. Monthly Operating Reports

Part 41 of Act 451 of 1994 as amended, specifically Section 324.4106 and associated R 299.2953, requires that the permittee file with the Department, on forms prescribed by the Department, operating reports showing the effectiveness of the treatment facility operation and the quantity and quality of liquid wastes discharged into waters of the state. Applicable forms and guidance are available on the Department's web site at https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/Organization/Water-Resources/wastewater-construction. The permittee may use alternate forms if they are consistent with the approved treatment facility monitoring program. Unless the Department provides written notification to the permittee that monthly submittal of operating reports is required, operating reports that result from implementation of the approved treatment facility monitoring program shall be maintained on site for a minimum of three (3) years and shall be made available to the Department for review upon request.

Within 30 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to the Department either a revised treatment facility monitoring program to address monitoring requirement changes reflected in this permit, or justification explaining why monitoring requirement changes reflected in this permit do not necessitate revisions to the treatment facility monitoring program. Upon receipt of approval from the Department and consistent with such approval, the permittee shall implement the approved revised treatment facility monitoring program.

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10. Asset Management

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities (i.e., the sewer system and treatment works as defined in Part 41 of the NREPA), and control systems installed or used by the permittee to operate the sewer system and treatment works and achieve and maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit (also see Part II.D.3 of this permit). The requirements of an Asset Management Program function to achieve the goals of effective performance, adequate funding, and adequate operator staffing and training. Asset management is a planning process for ensuring that optimum value is gained for each asset and that financial resources are available to rehabilitate and replace those assets when necessary. Asset management is centered on a framework of five (5) core elements: the current state of the assets; the required sustainable level of service; the assets critical to sustained performance; the minimum life-cycle costs; and the best long-term funding strategy.

a. Asset Management Program Requirements

The permittee shall continue to implement the Asset Management Plan approved on June 1, 2016, and approved modifications thereto. The Asset Management Plan contains a schedule for the development and implementation of an Asset Management Program that meets the requirements outlined below in 1) – 4):

1) *Maintenance Staff.* The permittee shall provide an adequate staff to carry out the operation, maintenance, repair, and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The level of staffing needed shall be determined by taking into account the work involved in operating the sewer system and treatment works, planning for and conducting maintenance, and complying with this permit.

2) *Collection System Map.* The permittee shall complete a map of the sewer collection system it owns and operates. The map shall be of sufficient detail and at a scale to allow easy interpretation. The collection system information shown on the map shall be based on current conditions and shall be kept up-to-date and available for review by the Department. **Note: Items below referencing combined sewer systems are not applicable to separate sewer systems.** Such map(s) shall include but not be limited to the following:

a) all sanitary sewer lines and related manholes;

b) all combined sewer lines, related manholes, catch basins and CSO regulators;

c) all known or suspected connections between the sanitary sewer or combined sewer and storm drain systems;

d) all outfalls, including the treatment plant outfall(s), combined sewer treatment facility outfalls, untreated CSOs, and any known SSOs;

e) all pump stations and force mains;

f) the wastewater treatment facility(ies), including all treatment processes;

g) all surface waters (labeled);

h) other major appurtenances such as inverted siphons and air release valves;

i) a numbering system which uniquely identifies manholes, catch basins, overflow points, regulators and outfalls;

j) the scale and a north arrow;

k) the pipe diameter, date of installation, type of material, distance between manholes, and the direction of flow; and

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l) the manhole interior material, rim elevation (optional), and invert elevations.

3) *Inventory and assessment of fixed assets.* The permittee shall complete an inventory and assessment of operations-related fixed assets including portions of the collection system owned and operated by the permittee. Fixed assets are assets that are normally stationary (e.g., pumps, blowers, buildings, manholes, and sewer lines). The inventory and assessment shall be based on current conditions and shall be kept up-to-date and available for review by the Department.

a) The fixed asset inventory shall include the following:

(1) a brief description of the fixed asset, its design capacity (e.g., pump: 120 gallons per minute), its level of redundancy, and its tag number if applicable;

(2) the location of the fixed asset;

(3) the year the fixed asset was installed;

(4) the present condition of the fixed asset (e.g., excellent, good, fair, poor); and

(5) the current fixed asset (replacement) cost in dollars for year specified in accordance with approved schedules;

b) The fixed asset assessment shall include a “Business Risk Evaluation” that combines the probability of failure of the fixed asset and the criticality of the fixed asset, as follows:

(1) Rate the probability of failure of the fixed asset on a scale of 1-5 (low to high) using criteria such as maintenance history, failure history, and remaining percentage of useful life (or years remaining);

(2) Rate the criticality of the fixed asset on a scale of 1-5 (low to high) based on the consequence of failure versus the desired level of service for the facility; and

(3) Compute the Business Risk Factor of the fixed asset by multiplying the failure rating from (1) by the criticality rating from (2).

4) *Operation, Maintenance & Replacement (OM&R) Budget and Rate Sufficiency for the Sewer System and Treatment Works.* The permittee shall complete an assessment of its user rates and replacement fund, including the following:

a) beginning and end dates of fiscal year;

b) name of the department, committee, board, or other organization that sets rates for the operation of the sewer system and treatment works;

c) amount in the permittee’s replacement fund in dollars for year specified in accordance with approved schedules;

d) replacement fund strategy of all assets with a useful life of 20 years or less;

e) expenditures for maintenance, corrective action and capital improvement taken during the fiscal year;

f) OM&R budget for the fiscal year; and

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

g) rate calculation demonstrating sufficient revenues to cover OM&R expenses. If the rate calculation shows there are insufficient revenues to cover OM&R expenses, the permittee shall document, within three (3) fiscal years after submittal of the Asset Management Plan, that there is at least one rate adjustment that reduces the revenue gap by at least 10 percent. The permittee may prepare and submit an alternate plan, subject to Department approval, for addressing the revenue gap. The ultimate goal of the Asset Management Program is to ensure sufficient revenues to cover OM&R expenses.

b. Annual Reporting

The permittee shall develop a written report that summarizes asset management activities completed during the previous year and planned for the upcoming year. The written report shall be submitted to the Department on or before **July 30 of each year**. The written report shall include:

1) a description of the staffing levels maintained during the year;

2) a description of inspections and maintenance activities conducted and corrective actions taken during the previous year;

3) expenditures for collection system maintenance activities, treatment works maintenance activities, corrective actions, and capital improvement during the previous year;

4) a summary of assets/areas identified for inspection/action (including capital improvement) in the upcoming year based on the five (5) core elements and the Business Risk Factors computed in accordance with condition a.3)b)(3) above;

5) a maintenance budget and capital improvement budget for the upcoming year that take into account implementation of an effective Asset Management Program that meets the five (5) core elements;

6) an updated asset inventory based on the original submission; and

7) an updated OM&R budget with an updated rate schedule that includes the amount of insufficient revenues, if any.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

11. Discharge Monitoring Report – Quality Assurance Study Program

The permittee shall participate in the Discharge Monitoring Report – Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study Program. The purpose of the DMR-QA Study Program is to annually evaluate the proficiency of all in-house and/or contract laboratory(ies) that perform, on behalf of the facility authorized to discharge under this permit, the analytical testing required under this permit. In accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1318); and R 323.2138 and R 323.2154 of Part 21, Wastewater Discharge Permits, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA, participation in the DMR-QA Study Program is required for all major facilities, and for minor facilities selected for participation by the Department.

Annually and in accordance with DMR-QA Study Program requirements and submittal due dates, the permittee shall submit to the Michigan DMR-QA Study Program state coordinator all documentation required by the DMR-QA Study. DMR-QA Study Program participation is required only for the analytes required under this permit and only when those analytes are also identified in the DMR-QA Study.

If the permitted facility's status as a major facility should change, participation in the DMR-QA Study Program may be reevaluated. Questions concerning participation in the DMR-QA Study Program should be directed to the Michigan DMR-QA Study Program state coordinator.

All forms and instructions required for participation in the DMR-QA Study Program, including submittal due dates and state coordinator contact information, can be found at https://www.epa.gov/compliance/discharge-monitoring-report-quality-assurance-study-program.

12. Continuous Monitoring

If continuous monitoring equipment is used and becomes temporarily inoperable, the permittee shall manually obtain a minimum of three (3) equally spaced grab samples/readings within each 24-hour period for the affected parameter(s). On such days, in the comment field on the Daily tab of the DMR, the permittee shall indicate "continuous monitoring system inoperable," the date on which the system is expected to become operable again, and the number of samples/readings obtained during each 24-hour period.

13. PFAS Data Reporting Requirements

On or before **the 20th day of the month** following each month in which PFAS sampling is required, the permittee shall submit the complete laboratory analysis of each PFAS sample. This may be in addition to required DMR reporting. Submittals shall be made via MiEnviro Portal using the PFAS POTW Effluent Monitoring Report form. Until EPA Method 1633 is promulgated, the complete laboratory analysis of each PFAS sample shall constitute the first 28 analytes identified on the PFAS POTW Effluent Monitoring Report form. Following promulgation of EPA Method 1633, the complete laboratory analysis of each PFAS sample shall constitute all 40 analytes identified on the PFAS POTW Effluent Monitoring Report form.

PART I

Section B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention

Section B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention is not required for this permit.

PART I

Section C. Industrial Waste Pretreatment Program

1. Michigan Industrial Pretreatment Program

a. The permittee shall implement the Michigan Industrial Pretreatment Program (MIPP) approved on August 2, 1990, and any subsequent modifications approved up to the issuance of this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. The permittee shall prohibit discharges that:

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

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

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

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

5) violate categorical standards identified in R 323.2311; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART I

Section C. Industrial Waste Pretreatment Program

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

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

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

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

1) new pollutants are introduced;

2) new pollutants that were previously unevaluated are identified;

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

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

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

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

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

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

4) any other relevant information requested by the Department.

PART I

Section D. Residuals Management Program

1. Residuals Management Program for Land Application of Biosolids

The permittee is authorized to land-apply bulk biosolids or prepare bulk biosolids for land application in accordance with the permittee's approved Residuals Management Program (RMP) approved on September 27, 2000, and approved modifications thereto, and the requirements established in R 323.2401 through R 323.2418 of the Michigan Administrative Code (Part 24 Rules). The approved RMP, and any approved modifications thereto, are enforceable requirements of this permit. Incineration, landfilling and other residual disposal activities shall be conducted in accordance with Part II.D.7. of this permit. The Part 24 Rules can be obtained via the internet at https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/water-resources/biosolids/laws-and-rules.

a. Annual Report

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

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

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

b. Modifications to the Approved RMP

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

c. Record Keeping

Records required by the Part 24 Rules shall be kept for a minimum of five (5) years. However, the records documenting cumulative loading for sites subject to cumulative pollutant loading rates shall be kept as long as the site receives biosolids.

d. Contact Information

RMP-related submittals shall be made to the Department.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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

Acute toxic unit (TUA) means 100/LC50 where the LC50 is determined from a whole effluent toxicity (WET) test which produces a result that is statistically or graphically estimated to be lethal to 50% of the test organisms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAFO means concentrated animal feeding operation.

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

Chronic toxic unit (TUC) means 100/MATC or 100/IC25, where the maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) and IC25 are expressed as a percent effluent in the test medium.

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

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

Composite sample is a sample collected over time, either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. A composite sample represents the average wastewater characteristics present during the compositing period. Various methods for compositing are available and are based on either time or flow-proportioning, the choice of which will depend on the permit requirements.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Continuous monitoring refers to sampling/readings that occur at regular and consistent intervals throughout a 24-hour period and at a frequency sufficient to capture data that are representative of the discharge. The maximum acceptable interval between samples/readings shall be one (1) hour.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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

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

Flow-proportioned composite sample is a composite sample in which either a) the volume of each portion of the composite is proportional to the effluent flow rate at the time that portion is obtained; or b) a constant sample volume is obtained at varying time intervals proportional to the effluent flow rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Individual permit means a site-specific NPDES permit.

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

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

MBTU/hr means million British Thermal Units per hour.

MGD means million gallons per day.

Monthly concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during a reporting period divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. The calculated monthly concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum monthly concentration limitations. Days with no discharge shall not be used to determine the value. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly concentration in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR. For guidance and examples showing how to report and perform calculations using results below quantification levels, see the document entitled "Reporting Results Below Quantification," available at https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/egle/Documents/Programs/WRD/MiEnviro/results-below-quantification.pdf.

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

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

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

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonstructural controls are practices or procedures implemented by employees at a facility to manage storm water or to prevent contamination of storm water.

NPDES means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

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

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

Part 91 permit means a soil erosion and sedimentation control permit issued by a Part 91 agency pursuant to the provisions of Part 91 of the NREPA.

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

PFAS means perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

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

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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

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

POTW is a publicly owned treatment work.

Predevelopment is the last land use prior to the planned new development or redevelopment.

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

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

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

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

Qualifying storm event means a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation (i.e., a storm event that results in an actual discharge), and that follows the preceding storm event by at least 72 hours (i.e., three days). The 72-hour storm interval does not apply if documentation is provided showing that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events.

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

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

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

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

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

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Structural controls are physical features or structures used at a facility to manage or treat storm water.

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

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

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

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

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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

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

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

WWSL is a wastewater stabilization lagoon.

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

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

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

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

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

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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

12-month rolling average
When required by the permit, the 12-month rolling average is determined by adding the present monthly average result to the preceding 11 monthly average results and dividing the sum by 12. If sufficient data needed to calculate the 12-month rolling average is not yet available, enter "***E**" on the monthly DMR until 12 months, or the equivalent of 12 months, of monthly monitoring data have been obtained, then begin reporting the calculated 12-month rolling average as required. If quarterly monitoring requirements apply, quarterly monitoring shall be equivalent to three (3) months of monitoring in calculating the 12-month rolling average. If monitoring more frequent than monthly applies, determine the monthly average result by summing the results of all data obtained in a given month and dividing that sum by the total number of samples taken in that month.

24-hour composite sample is a flow-proportioned composite sample consisting of hourly or more frequent portions that are taken over a 24-hour period and in which the volume of each portion is proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time that portion is taken. A time-proportioned composite sample may be used upon approval from the Department if the permittee demonstrates it is representative of the discharge.

PART II

Section B. Monitoring Procedures

1. Representative Samples

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

2. Test Procedures

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

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

3. Instrumentation

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

4. Recording Results

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

5. Records Retention

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

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

1. Start-Up Notification

The permittee shall notify the Department of start-up if one of the following conditions applies and in accordance with the applicable condition:

a. Non-CAFOs

1) **If this is an individual permit** and the permittee will not discharge during the first 60 days following the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department via MiEnviro Portal **within 14 days** following the effective date of this permit, and then again **60 days prior** to commencement of the discharge.

2) **If this is a general permit** and the permittee will not discharge during the first 60 days following the effective date of the Certificate of Coverage (COC) issued under this general permit, the permittee shall notify the Department via MiEnviro Portal **within 14 days** following the effective date of the COC, and then again **60 days prior** to commencement of the discharge.

b. CAFOs

1) **If this is an individual permit** and the permittee will not populate with animals during the first 60 days following the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department via MiEnviro Portal **within 14 days** following the effective date of this permit, and then again **60 days prior** to populating with animals.

2) **If this is a general permit** and the permittee will not populate with animals during 60 days following the effective date of the Certificate of Coverage (COC) issued under this general permit, the permittee shall notify the Department via MiEnviro Portal **within 14 days** following the effective date of the COC, and then again **60 days prior** to populating with animals.

2. Submittal Requirements for Self-Monitoring Data

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

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

3. Retained Self-Monitoring Requirements

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

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

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

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

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

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

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

5. Compliance Dates Notification

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

6. Noncompliance Notification

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

a. 24-Hour Reporting
Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment (including maximum and/or minimum daily concentration discharge limitation exceedances) shall be reported, verbally, **within 24 hours** from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance by calling the Department at the number indicated on the second page of this permit (or, if this is a general permit, on the COC). A written submission shall also be provided via MiEnviro Portal (https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/) **within five (5) days**.

b. Other Reporting
The permittee shall report, in writing via MiEnviro Portal (https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/), all other instances of noncompliance not described in a. above **at the time monitoring reports are submitted**; or, in the case of retained self-monitoring, **within five (5) days** from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance.

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

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

7. Spill Notification

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

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

8. Upset Noncompliance Notification

If a process "upset" (defined as an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee) has occurred, the permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall notify the Department by telephone **within 24 hours** of becoming aware of such conditions; and **within five (5) days**, provide in writing, the following information:

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

b. that the permitted wastewater treatment facility was, at the time, being properly operated and maintained (note that an upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation); and

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

No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

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

9. Bypass Prohibition and Notification

a. Bypass Prohibition
Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take an enforcement action, unless:

1) bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

2) there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass; and

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

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

b. Notice of Anticipated Bypass
If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, the permittee shall submit written notification to the Department before the anticipated date of the bypass. This notification shall be submitted **at least 10 days before** the date of the bypass; however, the Department will accept fewer than 10 days advance notice if adequate explanation for this is provided. The notification shall provide information about the anticipated bypass as required by the Department. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if it will meet the three (3) conditions specified in a. above.

c. Notice of Unanticipated Bypass
As soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the unanticipated bypass, the permittee shall notify the Department by calling the number indicated on the second page of this permit (or, if this is a general permit, on the COC); or, if notification is provided after regular working hours, call the Department's 24-hour Pollution Emergency Alerting System telephone number, 1-800-292-4706.

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

e. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations
The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of 9.a., 9.b., 9.c., and 9.d., above. This provision does not relieve the permittee of any notification responsibilities under Part II.C.11. of this permit.

f. Definitions

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

2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

10. Bioaccumulative Chemicals of Concern (BCC)

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

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

11. Notification of Changes in Discharge

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

12. Changes in Facility Operations

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

13. Transfer of Ownership or Control

In the event of any change in ownership or control of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the following requirements apply: Not less than **30 days prior** to the actual transfer of ownership or control – for non-CAFOs, or **within 30 days** of the actual transfer of ownership or control – for CAFOs, the permittee shall submit to the Department via MiEnviro Portal (https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/) a written agreement between the current permittee and the new permittee containing: 1) the legal name and address of the new owner; 2) a specific date for the effective transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability; and 3) a certification of the continuity of or any changes in operations, wastewater discharge, or wastewater treatment.

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

14. Operations and Maintenance Manual

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

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

Certification of the existence and accuracy of the O&M Manual shall be submitted to the Department at least 60 days prior to start-up of a new wastewater treatment facility. Recertification shall be submitted **60 days prior to start-up** of any substantial improvements or modifications made to an existing wastewater treatment facility.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

15. Signatory Requirements

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

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both.

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

16. Electronic Reporting

Upon notice by the Department that electronic reporting tools are available for specific reports or notifications, the permittee shall submit electronically via MiEnviro Portal (https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/) all such reports or notifications as required by this permit, on forms provided by the Department.

PART II

Section D. Management Responsibilities

1. Duty to Comply

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

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

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

2. Operator Certification

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

3. Facilities Operation

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

4. Power Failures

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

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

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

5. Adverse Impact

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

6. Containment Facilities

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

PART II

Section D. Management Responsibilities

7. Waste Treatment Residues

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

8. Right of Entry

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

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

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

9. Availability of Reports

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

10. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department via MiEnviro Portal (https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/), **within a reasonable time**, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or the facility's COC, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

PART II

Section E. Activities Not Authorized by This Permit

1. Discharge to the Groundwaters

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

2. POTW Construction

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

3. Civil and Criminal Liability

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

4. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

5. State Laws

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

6. Property Rights

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

BASIS FOR DECISION MEMO

Permit Developer: Brenna Stow
Date: June 23, 2025
Permit No. MI0026468
Designated Site Name: St Johns WWTP

Monitoring Point 001A: Authorization to discharge 1.9 MGD of treated municipal wastewater from Monitoring Point 001A through Outfall 001. Outfall 001 discharges to St. Johns Big Ditch Drain.

Parameter	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading				Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Basis for Limits
	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units			
Flow	(report)	---	(report)	MGD	---	---	---	---	Daily	Report Total Daily Flow	PWJ
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)											
Effective through DRAFT 31, 2028											
December - March	160	240	**(report)**	lbs/day	10	---	15	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	**WQBEL/ AD**
April	140	220	**(report)**	lbs/day	9.0	---	14	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	**WQBEL/ AD**
May - October	**95**	**160**	**(report)**	**lbs/day**	**6.0**	**---**	**10**	**mg/l**	**5x Weekly**	**24-Hr Composite**	**PWJ/ AWT**
November/*May - November*	130	190	**(report)**	lbs/day	8.0	---	12	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	**WQBEL/ AD**
Beginning DRAFT 1, 2028											
December - March	160	240	**(report)**	lbs/day	10	---	15	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	WQBEL/ AD
April	140	220	**(report)**	lbs/day	9.0	---	14	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	WQBEL/ AD
May - October	**79**	160	**(report)**	**lbs/day**	**5.0**	**---**	10	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	PWJ/ AWT
November	130	190	**(report)**	lbs/day	8.0	---	12	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	WQBEL/ AD
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)											
December - March	480	710	**(report)**	lbs/day	30	45	**(report)**	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	PWJ
April - November	320	480	**(report)**	lbs/day	20	30	**(report)**	mg/l	5x Weekly	24- Hr Composite	PWJ/AD
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)											
Effective through DRAFT 31, 2028											
December - March	---	95	**(report)**	lbs/day	---	---	6.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	WQBEL/ AD
April	---	63	**(report)**	lbs/day	---	---	4.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	WQBEL/ AD
May - September	---	32	**(report)**	lbs/day	---	---	2.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	WQBEL
October - November	32	71	**(report)**	lbs/day	2.0	---	4.5	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	WQBEL

Parameter	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading				Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Basis for Limits
	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units			
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)											
Beginning in DRAFT 1, 2028											
December - March	**65**	95	**(report)**	lbs/day	**4.1**	---	6.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	**WQBEL/ AD**
April	**41**	63	**(report)**	lbs/day	**2.6**	---	4.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	**WQBEL/ AD**
May - **October**/*September*	**7.9**	32	**(report)**	lbs/day	**0.5**	---	2.0	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	**WQBEL**
November/*October - November*	32	71	**(report)**	lbs/day	2.0	---	4.5	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	**WQBEL/ AD**
Total Phosphorus (as P)	12	---	**(report)**	lbs/day	0.75	---	**(report)**	mg/l	5x Weekly	24-Hr Composite	WQBEL
Chloride	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**(report)**	**mg/l**	**5x Weekly**	**24-Hr Composite**	**WQC**
Sulfate	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**(report)**	**mg/l**	**5x Weekly**	**24-Hr Composite**	**WQC**
Acute Toxicity - Fathead Minnow	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**1.0**	**TU_A**	**Quarterly**	**24-Hr Composite**	**WQBEL**
Acute Toxicity - *C. dubia*	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**1.0**	**TU_A**	**Quarterly**	**24-Hr Composite**	**WQBEL**
							Individual Chronic Value				
Chronic Toxicity - Fathead Minnow	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**1.0**	**---**	**(report)**	**TU_C**	**Quarterly**	**24-Hr Composite**	**WQBEL**
Chronic Toxicity - *C. dubia*	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**1.0**	**---**	**(report)**	**TU_C**	**Quarterly**	**24-Hr Composite**	**WQBEL**
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**(report)**	**ng/l**	**3x Annual**	**Grab**	**WQC**
Available Cyanide	**0.080**	---	(report)	lbs/day	**5.2**	---	(report)	ug/l	**Monthly**/ *Quarterly*	Grab	**WQBEL**
Total Selenium	**0.079**	**---**	**---**	**lbs/day**	**5.0**	**---**	**---**	**ug/l**	**Monthly**	**Grab**	**WQBEL**
Bromomethane	**0.066**	**---**	**---**	**lbs/day**	**4.2**	**---**	**---**	**ug/l**	**Monthly**	**Grab**	**WQBEL**
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	---	---	---	---	200	400	(report)	cts/ 100 ml	5x Weekly	Grab	WQS
Total Residual Chlorine	---	---	---	---	---	---	38	ug/l	5x Weekly	Grab	WQBEL

Parameter	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading				Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Basis for Limits
	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units	Monthly	7-Day	Daily	Units			
Total Mercury											
Corrected	(report)	---	(report)	lbs/day	*(report)*	---	**(report)**	ng/l	Quarterly	Calculation	WQC
Uncorrected	*(report)*	---	---	---	*(report)*	---	**(report)**	ng/l	Quarterly	Grab	WQC
Field Duplicate	---	---	---	---	*(report)*	---	**(report)**	ng/l	Quarterly	Grab	WQC
Field Blank	---	---	---	---	*(report)*	---	**(report)**	ng/l	Quarterly	Preparation	WQC
Laboratory Method Blank	---	---	---	---	*(report)*	---	**(report)**	ng/l	Quarterly	Preparation	WQC
	12-Month Rolling Avg				**12-Month Rolling Avg**						
Total Mercury	0.000048	---	---	lbs/day	3.0	---	---	ng/l	Quarterly	Calculation	WQV
					Minimum % Monthly		**Minimum % Daily**				
TSS Minimum % Removal											
December - March	---	---	---	---	85	---	**(report)**	%	Monthly	Calculation	STS
					Minimum Daily		**Maximum Daily**				
pH	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	9.0	S.U.	5x Weekly	Grab	WQS
Dissolved Oxygen											
November - March	---	---	---	---	5.0	---	---	mg/l	5x Weekly	Grab	**WQBEL**
April - October	---	---	---	---	**6.0**	---	---	mg/l	5x Weekly	Grab	**WQBEL**

Limit Change Key
Normal Type = existing requirement - carried over from previous version of permit
Bold Type = new requirement - not in previous version of permit
Italic = deleted requirement - not carried over from previous version of permit

Basis for Limits Key
WQBEL - Water Quality-Based Effluent Limit
STS - Secondary Treatment Standard
AWT - Advanced Wastewater Treatment
WQC - Water Quality Concern
WQS - Water Quality Standard
WQV - Water Quality Variance
PWJ - Permit Writer's Judgment
AD – Antidegradation

PERMIT CONDITIONS:

Final Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Point 001A
Schedule for Compliance with Final Effluent Limits
Quantification Levels and Analytical Methods for Selected Parameters
Additional Monitoring Requirements
Pollutant Minimization Program for Total Mercury
Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS), Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA), and Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)
Untreated or Partially Treated Sewage Discharge Reporting and Testing Requirements
Facility Contact
Monthly Operating Reports
Asset Management
Discharge Monitoring Report – Quality Assurance Study Program
Continuous Monitoring
PFAS Data Reporting Requirements
Storm Water Pollution Prevention **(not required)**
Michigan Industrial Pretreatment Program
Residuals Management Program for Land Application of Biosolids

NOTES:

- WQBELs
  For information pertaining to conventional pollutants and the establishment of certain permit conditions, see the Department's document named "ConvWQBEL_StJohnsWWTP_SpartanMI_19_2."

  For information pertaining to the non-attainment status for certain designated uses of the receiving water and how it informed the establishment of certain permit conditions, see the Department's document named "WQBELBiologistFactSheet_MI0026468_12-14-2018."

  Item 12 of the "WQBELBiologistFactSheet_MI0026468_12-14-2018" recommends monitoring requirements for 13 additional pollutants. This recommendation was made because the pollutants were analyzed using insufficient analytical methods and quantification levels. However, these pollutants are not expected in the discharge and rather than hold up permit reissuance, these pollutants will be tested for during the next testing cycle as stated in the Additional Monitoring requirements section of the permit.

- Ammonia Nitrogen
  A new chronic toxicity criterion for Ammonia Nitrogen was adopted by the Department in 2019 and is being implemented in NPDES permits. As part of this implementation, Part I.A.1.k. Ammonia Nitrogen Certification and revised final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen that take effect on DRAFT 1, 2028, have been added to the draft permit. Part I.A.1.k requires the permittee to certify that the facility is able to meet the revised limits at the facility's annual average design flow of 1.9 MGD. For information pertaining to the establishment of these requirements, see the Department's April 27, 2023 memo, "Factors for Water Resources Division Staff to Consider When Implementing the 2019 Quality Values for Ammonia Update."

- PFAS
  No data has been collected for PFAS pollutants. Typically the WQBEL would have estimated PFAS limits described in Section I.A.5. However, since no data exists no hypothetical limits are mentioned.

- Chloride and Sulfate
  Monitoring requirements for chloride and sulfate have been included in the draft permit in accordance with the Department's Chloride and Sulfate Water Quality Values Implementation Plan (michigan.gov).

- Daily Reporting Requirements
  Daily reporting requirements have been added to the permit for CBOD5, TSS, Ammonia and Total Phosphorus to support the DMR reporting requirements. The facility has been reporting these daily results in the DMRs, but it has not previously been listed in the permit.

- Compliance Schedule
  The permit includes a schedule for compliance to meet advanced wastewater treatment (AWT) final effluent limits for CBOD5 due to impairments in the Big Ditch Drain. Compliance with the proposed limit is not immediately attainable so a schedule has been added to meet the limit. Interim limits have been included in the compliance schedule as measurable steps towards attainment of the final effluent limits. Annual reporting on steps taken towards attainment of the final effluent has also been included in the schedule.

- Stormwater
  Stormwater Pollution Prevention is no longer required in the permit. The facility has an approved No Exposure Certificate, so is no longer required to maintain a stormwater pollution prevention plan.