Pollutant	Non-TRI facil- ity median concen-tration (mg/L)	TRI facility median concen-tration (mg/L)	Non-TRI facil- ity mean concen-tration (mg/L)	TRI facility mean concen- tration (mg/L)	Non-TRI facil- ity 95th per- centile concen-tration (mg/L)	TRI facility 95th percentile concen-tration (mg/L)
Chloroform	0.000	0.000	0.083	0.001	0.022	0.006
Chromium	0.006	0.000	1.236	0.109	0.250	0.270
Copper	0.047	0.028	1.430	0.344	2.200	1.300
Cyanide	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.007	0.008	0.020
Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.168	0.014	1.595
Dimethyl phthalate	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.016	0.000
Ethylbenzene	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.005
Hexavalent chromium	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.011
Lead	0.020	0.006	0.556	0.480	1.900	1.100
Manganese	0.150	0.090	2.015	0.273	9.550	1.244
Mercury	0.000	0.000	0.530	0.006	0.001	0.005
Naphthalene	0.000	0.000	2.998	0.001	24.000	0.013
Nickel	0.020	0.000	0.087	0.311	0.390	0.458
Phenols	0.000	0.000	0.063	0.019	0.100	0.075
Selenium	0.000	0.000	0.262	0.000	0.020	0.001
Silver	0.000	0.000	0.034	0.001	0.006	0.010
Toluene	0.000	0.000	0.052	0.011	0.037	0.009
Trichloroethylene	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.040	0.001	0.030
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.460	0.015	6.000
Xylene	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.037
Zinc	0.320	0.250	3.761	1.720	8.800	5.140

TABLE 0COMPARISON OF FOLLUTANT CONCENTRATION IN GRAB SAMPLES-COTIL
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## F. Numeric Effluent Limitations

### 1. Industry-specific Limitations

Part XI. of today's permit contains numeric effluent limitations for phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities, asphalt emulsion manufacturers, cement manufacturers, coal pile runoff from steam electric power generating facilities, and sand, gravel, and crushed stone quarries. These limitations are required under EPA's storm water effluent limitation guidelines in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR Part 418, Part 443, Part 411, Part 423, and Part 436. Parts VIII.C.6., VIII.D.5., VIII.E.6., and VIII.J.5. of this fact sheet discuss these limitations.

#### 2. Coal Pile Runoff

Today's permit establishes effluent limitations of 50 mg/L total suspended solids and a pH range of 6.0–9.0 for coal pile runoff. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids. Steam electric generating facilities must comply with these limitations upon submittal of the NOI. EPA has adopted these technologybased pH limitations in today's general permit in accordance with setting limits on a case-by-case basis as allowed under 40 CFR 125.3 and Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. These case-by-case limits are derived by transferring the

known achievable technology from an effluent guideline to a similar type of discharge. When developing these technology-based limitations, variables such as rainfall pH, sizes of coal piles, pollutant characteristics, and runoff volume were considered. Therefore, these variables need not be considered again. As discussed above, these pH limitations are technology-based and are not based on water quality. All other types of facilities must comply with this requirement as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 3 years from the date of permit issuance.

The pollutants in coal pile runoff can be classified into specific types according to chemical characteristics. Each type relates to the pH of the coal pile drainage. The pH tends to be of an acidic nature, primarily as a result of the oxidation of iron sulfide in the presence of oxygen and water. The potential influence of pH on the ability of toxic and heavy metals to leach from coal piles is of particular concern. Many of the metals are amphoteric with regard to their solubility behavior. These factors affect acidity, pH, and the subsequent leaching of trace metals: concentration and form of pyritic sulfur in coal; size of the coal pile; method of coal preparation and clearing prior to storage; climatic conditions, including rainfall and temperature; concentrations of calcium carbonate and other neutralizing substances in the coal; concentration and form of trace metals in the coal; and the residence time of water in the coal pile.

Coal piles can generate runoff with low pH values, with the acid values being quite variable. The suspended solids levels can be significant, with levels of 2,500 mg/L not uncommon. Metals present in the greatest concentrations are copper, iron, aluminum, nickel, and zinc. Others present in trace amounts include chromium, cadmium, mercury, arsenic, selenium, and beryllium <sup>14</sup>.

#### G. Regional Offices

## 1. Notice of Intent Address

Notices of Intent to be authorized to discharge under this permit should be sent to: NOI/NOT Processing Center (4203), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460.

# 2. Address for Other Submittals

Other submittals of information required under this permit or individual permit applications should be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office:

- a. ME, MA, NH, Federal Indian Reservations in CT, MA, NH, ME, RI, and Federal Facilities in VT
  - EPA, Region I, Water Management Division, (WCP), Storm Water Staff, JFK Federal Building, Boston, MA 02203

b. PR and Federal Facilities in PR

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> A more complete description of pollutants in coal pile runoff is provided in the "Final Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards and Pretreatment Standards for the Steam Electric Point Source Category," (EPA-440/1–82/029), EPA, November 1982.