- in OR, the Duck Valley Reservation in NV and ID
- EPA, Region IX, Water Management Division, (W-5-3), Storm Water Staff, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105
- g. AK Indian Reservations, ID (except see Region IX for Duck Valley Reservation lands), OR (except see Region IX for Fort McDermitt Reservation lands), WA

EPA, Region X, Water Division, (WD-134), Storm Water Staff, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101

For each outfall, one Discharge Monitoring Report form must be submitted per storm event sampled.

Additional Notification. In addition to filing copies of discharge monitoring reports in accordance with Part VI.B. (Reporting: Where to Submit), facilities with at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) or a municipal system designated by the Director must submit signed copies of discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance with the dates provided in Part XI. Facilities not required to report monitoring data under Part XI. and facilities that are not otherwise required to monitor their discharges, need not comply with this provision.

C. Special Monitoring Requirements for Coal Pile Runoff

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, permittees with storm water discharges containing coal pile runoff shall monitor such storm water for: pH and TSS (mg/l) at least annually (1 time per year). Permittees with discharges containing coal pile runoff must report in accordance with Part V.B (Numeric Effluent Limitations) and Part VI.B. (Reporting: Where to Submit). In addition to the parameters listed above, the permittee shall provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) samples; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event samples and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge samples.

1. Sample Type. For discharges containing coal pile runoff from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours (estimated by dividing the volume of the

detention pond by the estimated volume of water discharged during the 24 hours previous to the time that the sample is collected), a minimum of one grab sample may be taken. For all other discharges containing coal pile runoff, data shall be reported for a grab sample. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable.

2. Sampling Waiver. When a discharger is unable to collect samples of coal pile runoff due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit this data along with the data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.)

3. Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls containing coal pile runoff that, based on a consideration of the other industrial activity, and significant materials, and upon management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, and the permittee reasonably believes substantially identical effluents are discharged, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfalls provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge

substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent) or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan. Permittees required to submit monitoring information under Part VIII. of this permit shall include the description of the location of the outfalls, explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, and estimate of the size of the drainage area and runoff coefficient with the Discharge Monitoring Report. This representative discharge provision is not applicable to storm water discharges from coal piles regulated under the national effluent limitations guidelines.

4. Alternative Certification. Facilities with storm water discharges containing coal pile runoff may not submit alternative certification in lieu of the

required monitoring data.

5. When to Submit. Permittees with discharges containing coal pile runoff shall submit monitoring results annually no later than the 28th day of [insert month following permit finalization].

VII. Standard Permit Conditions

A. Duty to Comply

1. Permittee's Duty to Comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.

a. Criminal.

(1) Negligent Violations. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(2) Knowing Violations. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both.

(3) Knowing Endangerment. The CWA provides that any person who