PERMIT NO. MI0059955

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,

Okemos Public Schools
4406 North Okemos Road
Okemos, MI 48864

is authorized to discharge from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

designated as **Okemos PS MS4-Ingham**

to surface waters of the state of Michigan in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit.

This permit takes effect on October 1, 2025. This permit is based on a complete application submitted on April 4, 2024, as amended through June 20, 2025.

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. MI0059955 (expiring October 1, 2024).

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, **October 1, 2027**. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the date of expiration, the permittee shall submit an application which contains such information, forms, and fees as are required by the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Department) by **April 4, 2027**.

Issued: September 23, 2025.

Original signed by Christine Alexander
Christine Alexander, Manager
Permits Section
Water Resources Division

PERMIT FEE REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Section 324.3118 of the NREPA, the permittee shall make payment of an annual stormwater fee to the Department for each January 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 March 15 for notices mailed by February 1. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked no later than 45 days after receiving the notice for notices mailed after February 1.

Annual Permit Fee Classification: Municipal Stormwater – Institution

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.

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1. Authorized Discharges

a. Authorized Outfalls and Points of Discharge
This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater from the permittee's MS4 to the surface waters of the state via the outfalls and points of discharge identified in the permittee's application and as modified in accordance with this permit. Such discharges shall be controlled and monitored by the permittee in accordance with this permit.

b. Nested MS4 Discharges
This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater to surface waters of the state from a nested MS4 owned or operated by public bodies that include, but are not limited to, public school districts; public universities; airports; or county, state, or federal agencies. The permittee may request to modify permit coverage to add or remove a nested MS4 by submitting a request to the Department for approval. Modifications to the permit coverage may result in a permit modification, after opportunity for public comment.

c. Discharges Authorized Under Other National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits
This permit does not prohibit the use of an MS4 for other discharges authorized under other NPDES permits, or equivalent Department approval under the NREPA or the Federal Act.

d. Water Quality Requirements
Discharges from the permittee's MS4 shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards in the receiving waters. This includes, but is not limited to, the requirement set forth in R 323.1050 of the Water Quality Standards stating that the receiving waters shall not have any of the following unnatural physical properties as a result of the discharge, in quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated use: turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits.

2. Outfall or Point of Discharge Identified, Constructed, or Installed After Permit Issuance

a. Outfall or Point of Discharge Within the Permittee's Regulated Area
Authorization from the Department is required to discharge stormwater to a surface water of the state from a permittee owned or operated outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit and located within the permittee's regulated area as identified in the application. For each outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit, the permittee shall request authorization to discharge stormwater by providing the following to the Department in a written request:

1) whether the discharge is from an outfall or point of discharge;

2) the outfall or point of discharge identification number assigned by the permittee;

3) the surface water of the state receiving the discharge from the outfall or point of discharge;

4) a certification statement that the outfall or point of discharge is within the permittee's regulated area as identified in the application;

5) a certification statement that the previously approved Stormwater Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) includes best management practices (BMPs) to comply with the minimum requirements of the permit for the outfall or point of discharge; and

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6) a certification statement that the previously approved Stormwater Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) is being implemented in the regulated area served by the outfall or point of discharge, including having available an up-to-date storm sewer system map required in Part I.A.3.d.1) of this permit.

b. Outfall or Point of Discharge Outside the Permittee's Regulated Area
Authorization from the Department is required to discharge stormwater to a surface water of the state from a permittee owned or operated outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit and located outside the permittee's regulated area as identified in the application (e.g., area served by an expanded MS4 or area previously served by a combined sewer system that is now separated). For each outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit, the permittee shall request authorization to discharge stormwater by providing the following to the Department in a written request:

1) whether the discharge is from an outfall or point of discharge;

2) the outfall or point of discharge identification number assigned by the permittee;

3) the surface water of the state receiving the discharge from the outfall or point of discharge;

4) a map identifying the expanded regulated area served by the permittee's MS4;

5) a certification statement that the previously approved Stormwater Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) includes BMPs to comply with the minimum requirements of the permit for the outfall or point of discharge and expanded regulated area; and

6) a certification statement that the previously approved Stormwater Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) is being implemented in the expanded regulated area served by the outfall or point of discharge, including having available an up-to-date storm sewer system map as required in Part I.A.3.d.1) of this permit.

c. Upon review of the request to authorize the discharge from an outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit in accordance with Part I.A.2.a. or Part I.A.2.b. of this permit, the Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required.

3. Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)

The permittee submitted a SWMP with its application for an NPDES permit. The SWMP is approved as submitted. The permittee shall implement the approved SWMP to comply with the minimum requirements identified in this permit. The SWMP shall cover the regulated area served by, or otherwise contributing to discharges from, the MS4 owned or operated by the permittee identified in the application. The permittee shall implement and enforce the SWMP to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the NREPA and the Federal Act. The approved SWMP is an enforceable part of this permit and any Department approved modifications made to the SWMP shall also become enforceable parts of this permit.

a. Enforcement Response Procedure (ERP)
The permittee shall implement the ERP for violations of the permittee's ordinances or regulatory mechanisms identified in the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable. The ERP shall be implemented to compel compliance with the permittee's ordinances and/or regulatory mechanisms and to deter continuing violations.

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The permittee shall track and document all enforcement conducted pursuant to the permittee's ERP. At a minimum, the permittee shall track and document the following: the name of the person responsible for violating the permittee's ordinance or regulatory mechanism; the date and location of the violation; a description of the violation; a description of the enforcement response used; a schedule for returning to compliance; and the date the violation was resolved.

b. Public Participation/Involvement Program (PPP)
The permittee shall implement the PPP to encourage public participation/involvement in the implementation and periodic review of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable. The permittee shall implement the PPP as part of the SWMP.

The PPP requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

1) The procedure for making the SWMP available for public inspection and comment, including complying with local public notice requirements, as appropriate; and

2) The procedure for inviting public participation and involvement in the implementation and periodic review of the SWMP.

c. Public Education Program (PEP)
The permittee shall implement the PEP as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable. At the minimum, the PEP shall promote, publicize, and facilitate education for the purpose of encouraging the public to reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff. The PEP shall be implemented to achieve measurable improvements in the public's understanding of stormwater pollution and efforts to reduce the impacts of stormwater pollution.

The permittee shall implement the PEP in accordance with the procedure for prioritizing the following PEP topics based on high-priority, community-wide issues and targeted issues to reduce pollutant loads to stormwater to the maximum extent practicable.

The PEP requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

1) BMPs to address the following PEP topics:

   (a) Promote public responsibility and stewardship in the permittee's watershed.

   (b) Inform and educate the public about the connection of the MS4 to area waterbodies and the potential impacts discharges can have on surface waters of the state.

   (c) Educate the public on illicit discharges and promote public reporting on illicit discharges and improper disposal of materials into the MS4.

2) The procedure for determining the overall effectiveness of implementation and the process for modifying the PEP to address ineffective implementation. The Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment, based on modifications to the PEP. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required.

d. Illicit Discharge Elimination Program (IDEP)
The permittee shall implement and enforce the IDEP to detect and eliminate illicit discharges and connections to the permittee's MS4. The permittee shall implement the IDEP as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable.

The IDEP requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

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1) An available, up-to-date storm sewer system map identifying the following: the storm sewer system, location of all outfalls and points of discharge the permittee owns or operates in the regulated area, and the names and location of all surface waters of the state that receive discharges from the permittee's MS4. The map shall be retained by the permittee and made available to the Department upon request. The map shall be maintained and updated as outfalls and points of discharge are identified, constructed, and installed in accordance with Part I.A.2. of this permit.

2) The plan to detect and eliminate non-stormwater discharges to the permittee's MS4, including illegal dumping/spills. The plan includes the following:

a) A procedure for conducting field observations, field screening, and source investigations. The permittee shall conduct a field observation in accordance with the procedure during dry-weather at least once during the term of the permit. Field screening and source investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule in the procedure.

Field observations, field screening, and source investigations shall include the following:

(1) Field Observation – The permittee shall observe the outfall or point of discharge for the following during dry-weather in accordance with the procedure: presence/absence of flow, water clarity, color, odor, floatable materials, deposits/stains on the discharge structure and bank, vegetation condition, structural condition, and biology (e.g. bacterial sheens, algae, and slimes).

(2) Field Screening – If flow is observed at an outfall or point of discharge, the permittee shall analyze the flow for the indicator parameters identified in the procedure. If the source of an illicit discharge is identified during the field observation, field screening may not be necessary.

(3) Source Investigation – If the source of the illicit discharge was not identified by the field screening, the permittee shall conduct an investigation to identify the source in accordance with the procedure. If the permittee opts to use tracer dyes, the discharge of the dyes shall be authorized in accordance with Part I.A.6. of this permit.

If the permittee is made aware of illegal dumping/spills, or complaints received, the permittee shall conduct field observations and follow-up field screening and source investigations as appropriate in accordance with the procedure, including the schedule, in the IDEP. The permittee shall immediately report any release of any polluting material which occurs to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state in accordance with Part II.C.7. of this permit.

b) A procedure for responding to illicit discharges and pursuing enforcement action. The permittee shall implement the procedure to respond and pursue enforcement action once the source of the illicit discharge is identified, including the corrective action required to eliminate the illicit discharge. The permittee shall also implement the procedure to respond to illegal spills/dumping. For each illicit discharge not eliminated within 90 days of its discovery, the permittee shall provide, with the next progress report due, a written certification that the illicit discharge was eliminated or a description of how the illicit discharge will be eliminated.

3) The employee training program, which includes the following:

a) Training on techniques for identifying illicit discharges and connections, including field observations, field screening, and source investigations;

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b) Training on procedures for reporting, responding to, and eliminating an illicit discharge or connection and the proper enforcement response; and

c) A schedule and requirement for training at least once during the term of the permit for existing staff and **within the first year** of hire for new staff.

4) The procedure for IDEP evaluation and determining the overall effectiveness of the IDEP.

e. Construction Stormwater Runoff Control Program

The permittee shall implement the construction stormwater runoff control program to address areas of construction activity that disturb one (1) or more acres, including projects less than one (1) acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. The permittee shall implement the construction stormwater runoff control program as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable.

The construction stormwater runoff control program requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

1) The procedure to notify the Part 91 Agency, or appropriate staff (if the permittee is a Part 91 Agency), when soil or sediment is discharged to the permittee's MS4 from a construction activity.

2) The procedure to notify the Department when soil, sediment, or other pollutants are discharged to the permittee's MS4 from a construction activity.

3) The procedure for ensuring that construction activity one (1) acre or greater in total earth disturbance with the potential to discharge to the permittee's MS4 obtains a Part 91 permit or is conducted by an approved Authorized Public Agency, as appropriate.

4) The procedure to advise the landowner or recorded easement holder of the State of Michigan Permit by Rule (R 323.2190 of the Part 21 Rules promulgated pursuant to Part 31 of the NREPA).

f. Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Program

The permittee shall implement and enforce the program to address post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one (1) or more acres, including projects less than one (1) acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, and that discharge into the permittee's MS4. The permittee shall implement and enforce the post-construction stormwater control program as part of the SWMP, to the maximum extent practicable and in accordance with the approved ordinance or regulatory mechanism.

1) On or before **THREE MONTHS AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE PERMIT**, the permittee shall submit to the Department for review a draft Post-Construction Stormwater Control ordinance or regulatory mechanism. On or before **SIX MONTHS AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE PERMIT**, the permittee shall submit to the Department for approval an in-effect Post-Construction Stormwater Control ordinance or regulatory mechanism to achieve the post-construction stormwater runoff performance standards set forth in a) and b) below at the project site (including projects where the permittee is the project developer). Upon Department approval of the ordinance, the permittee shall implement and enforce the ordinance requiring implementation of BMPs by the project developer (including the permittee if the permittee is the project developer) to achieve the post-construction stormwater runoff performance standards at the project site to the maximum extent practicable.

a) Water Quality Treatment Performance Standard

Treat the first one (1) inch of runoff from the entire site or treat the runoff generated from 90 percent of all runoff-producing storms. BMPs shall be designed on a site-specific basis to achieve a minimum of 80 percent removal of total suspended solids (TSS) as compared with uncontrolled runoff or a discharge concentration of TSS not to exceed 80 milligrams per liter (mg/l).

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b) Channel Protection Performance Standard
The post-construction runoff rate and volume of discharges shall not exceed the pre-development rate and volume for the project site for all storms up to the two-year, 24-hour storm.

2) The permittee shall implement and enforce the following site-specific requirements as part of meeting the post-construction stormwater runoff performance standards set forth in a) and b), above:

a) The procedure for reviewing the use of infiltration BMPs to achieve the performance standards in areas of soil or groundwater contamination in a manner that does not exacerbate existing conditions.

b) The ordinance or regulatory mechanism requiring BMPs to address the associated pollutants in potential hot spots as part of meeting the performance standards. Hot spots include areas with the potential for significant pollutant loading including, but not limited to, the following: gas stations; vehicle maintenance and repair; auto recyclers; recycling centers and scrap yards; landfills; solid waste facilities; and railroads. Hot spots also include areas with the potential for contaminating public water supply intakes.

3) All structural and vegetative BMPs installed and implemented to meet the performance standards shall be operated and maintained in perpetuity. The permittee shall implement and enforce the ordinance or regulatory mechanism program to ensure long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.

4) The ordinance or regulatory mechanism and procedures for site plan review and approval for projects that disturb one (1) or more acres, including projects less than one (1) acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, and discharge to the permittee's MS4, including projects where the permittee is the developer. The site plan review and approval shall demonstrate compliance with the performance standards and long-term operation and maintenance requirements of this permit.

g. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Activities for Municipal Operations
The permittee shall implement the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal facilities and operations that discharge stormwater to surface waters of the state. The permittee shall implement the program as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable.

1) Municipal Facility and Structural Stormwater Control Inventory
The permittee shall make available to the Department upon request an up-to-date map or maps of the facilities and structural stormwater controls owned or operated by the permittee with a discharge to surface waters of the state in the regulated area. In accordance with the procedure for updating and revising the permittee's facility inventory and map(s), the permittee shall submit to the Department the type and location for any new facility obtained or constructed during this permit term with a discharge of stormwater to surface waters of the state and the information requested in Part I.A.2. of the permit.

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2) Facility-Specific Stormwater Management

The permittee shall implement the facility-specific standard operating procedure (SOP) for each facility the permittee identified as having the high potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. The permittee shall implement the BMPs identified in the procedure to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff at each facility the permittee identified as having the medium or low potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. The permittee shall assess new facilities for the potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state in accordance with the procedure to determine a priority level. High-priority facilities shall include permittee-owned or operated fleet maintenance and storage yards unless a demonstration is submitted and approved by the Department demonstrating how the permittee's fleet maintenance or storage yard has the low potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. The assessment shall be submitted in writing to the Department for approval **within 30 days** of ownership or operation of the new facility. The permittee shall certify in writing to the Department that a facility-specific SOP is being implemented **within 90 days** of ownership or operation of a new high-priority facility. **Within 90 days** of ownership or operation, the permittee shall certify in writing to the Department that BMPs are being implemented in accordance with the procedure developed to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff at each new medium- or low-priority facility. For new facilities, the Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required. The permittee shall document all other changes to the facility assessment as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

The facility-specific SOP shall be kept at the site described in the SOP and made available upon request by the Department. The facility-specific SOP for each high-priority facility shall include implementation of the following.

a) Structural and non-structural stormwater controls to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state.

b) Up-to-date list of significant materials stored on-site that could pollute stormwater with a description of the handling and storage requirements and potential to discharge for each significant material.

c) Good housekeeping practices including, but not limited to, maintaining a clean and orderly facility, properly storing and covering materials, and minimizing pollutant sources to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff.

d) Routine maintenance and inspections of stormwater management and control devices to ensure materials and equipment are clean and orderly and prevent or reduce pollutant runoff. The written report of the inspection and corrective actions shall be retained in accordance with Part II.B.5. of this permit.

e) Comprehensive site inspections at least once **every six (6) months**. The comprehensive site inspection shall include an inspection of all structural stormwater controls and a review of non-structural stormwater controls to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff. A written report of the inspection and corrective actions shall be retained in accordance with Part II.B.5. of this permit.

3) Structural Stormwater Control Operation and Maintenance Activities

a) The permittee shall implement the procedures for inspecting, cleaning, and maintaining permittee-owned or operated catch basins in the regulated area using the priority level assigned to each catch basin. The permittee shall document changes to the priority level for a catch basin as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

The permittee shall also implement the procedure for dewatering and disposal of materials extracted from the catch basins in accordance with Part 111 (Hazardous Waste), Part 115 (Solid Waste), and Part 121 (Liquid Industrial Waste) of the NREPA.

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b) The permittee shall implement the procedure for inspecting and maintaining permittee-owned or operated structural stormwater controls other than catch basins in the regulated area. The permittee shall document changes to the procedure as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

c) The permittee shall implement the procedure requiring that new permittee-owned or operated facilities or structural stormwater controls to address water quantity be designed and implemented in accordance with the post-construction stormwater runoff performance standards and long-term operation and maintenance requirements in Part I.A.3.f. of this permit.

4) Municipal Operations and Maintenance Activities

a) The permittee shall implement the procedure, including the BMPs identified, to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from the permittee's operation and maintenance activities identified in the SWMP. The permittee shall document changes to the assessment of operation and maintenance activities for the potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

b) The permittee shall implement the procedure for the street sweeping program for permittee-owned or operated streets, parking lots, or other impervious infrastructure in the regulated area using the sweeping methods and assigned priority levels identified in the procedure. The permittee shall document changes to the priority level for a street, parking lot, or other impervious infrastructure as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

The permittee shall also implement the procedure for dewatering and disposal of street sweeper waste material.

5) Managing Vegetated Properties

The permittee shall implement the procedure requiring the permittee's pesticide applicator to be certified by the State of Michigan as an applicator in the applicable category, to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from vegetated land.

6) Employee Training

The permittee shall implement the employee training program to train employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping activities. At a minimum, existing staff shall be trained once during the permit cycle and new hire employees **within the first year** of their hire date.

7) Contractor Requirements and Oversight

The permittee shall implement the procedure requiring contractors hired by the permittee to perform municipal operation and maintenance activities that comply with the permittee's pollution prevention and good housekeeping program and contractor oversight to ensure compliance.

h. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plan

The permittee shall implement the TMDL Implementation Plan to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the permittee's MS4 to make progress in meeting Water Quality Standards. The permittee shall implement the TMDL Implementation Plan as part of the SWMP.

The following TMDL is applicable to the discharge from the permittee's MS4:

Name of TMDL	**Pollutant of Concern**
Grand River and Red Cedar River	*E. coli*

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The permittee shall implement the prioritized BMPs included in the TMDL Implementation Plan during the permit cycle to make progress in achieving the pollutant load reduction requirement in the TMDL. The permittee shall review, update, and revise the list of BMPs implemented as part of the TMDL Implementation Plan in accordance with the procedure included in the SWMP. The Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment, based on modifications to the TMDL Implementation Plan. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required.

The permittee shall implement the monitoring plan included in the TMDL Implementation Plan for assessing the effectiveness of the BMPs implemented in making progress toward achieving the TMDL pollutant load reduction. Available monitoring data shall be submitted with each progress report.

4. SWMP Modifications

a. SWMP Modifications Requested by the Permittee
Modifications to the previously approved SWMP may be requested by the permittee as follows:

1) Modifications adding BMPs (but not replacing, subtracting, or affecting the level of implementation of any other BMP) to the previously approved SWMP may be made by the permittee at any time upon written notification to the Department. Notification shall include a description of the modification, which may include a description of a new BMP with a corresponding measurable goal. Upon notification to the Department, the modification is considered an enforceable part of the approved SWMP.

2) Modifications replacing an ineffective or unfeasible BMP identified in the previously approved SWMP with an alternative BMP may be requested at any time by written notification to the Department. The ineffective or unfeasible BMP identified shall not be replaced in the previously approved SWMP unless the replacement is approved by the Department. Modifications to the previously approved SWMP may result in a permit modification after opportunity for public comment. Such requests shall include the following:

a) an analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or unfeasible (including cost-prohibitive);

b) a measurable goal for the replacement BMP; and

c) an analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to achieve the intent of the BMP to be replaced.

3) Modifications subtracting an ineffective or unfeasible BMP identified in the previously approved SWMP may be requested by written notification to the Department. The identified BMP shall not be subtracted from the previously approved SWMP unless the subtraction is approved by the Department. Modifications to the previously approved SWMP may result in a permit modification after opportunity for public comment. Such requests shall include the following:

a) an analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or unfeasible (including cost prohibitive); and

b) a determination of why the removal of the BMP will not change the permittee's ability to comply with the permit requirements.

b. Modifications Required by the Department
The Department may require the permittee to modify the SWMP as needed to:

1) address contributions from the permittee's MS4 discharge that impair receiving water quality;

2) include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new state or federal statutory or regulatory requirements; and/or

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3) include such other conditions deemed necessary by the Department to comply with the goals and requirements of the Federal Act or the NREPA, including the requirement to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Request for Approval to Use Water Treatment Additives

This permit does not authorize the use of any water treatment additive without prior written approval from the Department. Such approval is authorized under separate correspondence. Water treatment additives include any materials that are added to water used at the facility, or to wastewater generated by the facility, to condition or treat the water. Permittees proposing to use water treatment additives, including a proposed increased concentration of a previously approved water treatment additive, shall submit a request for approval via the Department's MiEnviro Portal system. The MiEnviro Portal website is located at https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/. Instructions for submitting such a request may be obtained at https://www.michigan.gov/eglenpdes (near the center of that page, click on one or both links). Additional monitoring and reporting may be required as a condition of approval to use the water treatment additive.

A request for approval to use water treatment additives shall include all of the following usage and discharge information for each water treatment additive proposed to be used:

a. The Safety Data Sheet (SDS);

b. Ingredient information, including the name of each ingredient, CAS number for each ingredient, and fractional content by weight for each ingredient;

c. The proposed water treatment additive discharge concentration with supporting calculations;

d. The discharge frequency (i.e., number of hours per day and number of days per year);

e. The outfall(s) and monitoring point(s) from which the water treatment additive is to be discharged;

f. The type of removal treatment, if any, that the water treatment additive receives prior to discharge;

g. The water treatment additive's function (i.e., microbiocide, flocculant, etc.);

h. The SDS shall include a 48-hour LC50 or EC50 for a North American freshwater planktonic crustacean (either *Ceriodaphnia sp*., *Daphnia sp*., or *Simocephalus sp*.). The results shall be based on the whole water treatment additive, shall not be results based on a similar product, and shall not be estimated; and

i. The SDS shall include the results of a toxicity test for one (1) other North American freshwater aquatic species (other than a planktonic crustacean) that meets a minimum requirement of R 323.1057(2) of the Water Quality Standards. The results shall be based on the whole water treatment additive, shall not be results based on a similar product, and shall not be estimated. Examples of tests that would meet this requirement include a 96-hour LC50 for rainbow trout, bluegill, or fathead minnow.

6. Tracer Dye Discharges

This permit does not authorize the discharge of tracer dyes without approval from the Department. Requests to discharge tracer dyes shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Rule 1097 (R 323.1097 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

7. Stormwater Program Manager (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).

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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 obviates the permittee from properly submitting reports and forms as required by law.

PART I

Section B. Program Assessment and Reporting

1. Progress Reports

Progress reports shall be submitted **on or before March 1, 2026, and on or before March 1 every year following**. The Department may approve alternate dates for progress report submittal if requested and adequately justified by the permittee. Each progress report shall contain the following information for the entire period that has elapsed since the last progress report submittal (i.e., the reporting cycle):

a. Compliance Assessment
The permittee shall describe the status of compliance with the approved SWMP identified in Part I.A.3 of this permit. The permittee shall assess and describe the appropriateness of the BMPs identified in the SWMP. The report shall describe the progress made towards achieving the identified measurable goals for each of the BMPs, and specific evaluation criteria as follows:

1) For the PEP, provide a summary of the evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the PEP, using the evaluation methods described in the PEP.

2) For the IDEP, provide a summary of the evaluation and determination of the overall effectiveness of the IDEP, using the evaluation methods described in the IDEP. For each illicit discharge that was not eliminated within 90 days of its discovery the permittee shall provide a written certification that the illicit discharge was eliminated or a description of how the illicit discharge will be eliminated.

3) If applicable, the permittee shall submit to the Department any new outfall or point of discharge information as required in Part I.A.2. of this permit.

4) For the TMDL Implementation Plan, if monitoring data is available in accordance with the monitoring plan, provide an assessment of progress made toward achieving the TMDL pollutant load reduction requirement.

b. Data and Results
The permittee shall provide a summary of all of the information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting cycle.

c. Upcoming Activities
The permittee shall provide a summary of the BMPs to be implemented during the next reporting cycle.

d. Changes to BMPs and Measurable Goals
The permittee shall describe any changes to BMPs or measurable goals in the approved SWMP. In accordance with the permit, these changes will be reviewed to determine if a permit modification is necessary. The Department will notify the permittee if a permit modification is required.

e. Notice of Changes in Nested Jurisdiction Agreements
The permittee shall identify any nested jurisdictions that enter into or terminate permit agreements with the permittee which were not identified in the SWMP. The permittee may request to modify the permit coverage to add or remove a nested MS4 by submitting a request to the Department for approval in accordance with Part I.A.1.b. of this permit. Modifications to the permit coverage may result in a permit modification, after opportunity for public comment.

f. Required Signatures
All reports required by this permit, and other information requested by the Department, shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or by a duly authorized representative of that person in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22(b).

PART II

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

Section A. Definitions

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 stormwater, to direct the flow of stormwater, or to treat polluted stormwater.

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 stormwater 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-stormwater 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 stormwater or uncontaminated groundwater. Illicit discharges include non-stormwater 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-stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, stormwater, 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 means an industry, commercial establishment, or other entity that discharges wastewater to a POTW other than, or in addition to, sanitary sewage.

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

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 stormwater, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 Stormwater Certified Operator to collect the stormwater 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.

Sanitary sewage means water-carried wastes from toilet, kitchen, laundry, bathing, or other facilities used for household purposes.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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.

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 stormwater 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; raw materials used in food processing or production; 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater.

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

Stormwater means stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, surface runoff and drainage, and non-stormwater included under the conditions of this permit.

Stormwater discharge point is the location where the point source discharge of stormwater is directed to surface waters of the state or to a separate storm sewer. It includes the location of all point source discharges where stormwater 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 stormwater.

SWPPP means the Stormwater 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.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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.

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.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

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.

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.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

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.

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 stormwater shall have the stormwater treatment and/or control measures under direct supervision of a stormwater 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.