

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER UNDER
THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM AND
THE ARKANSAS WATER AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT**

In accordance with the provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-101 et seq.), and the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.),

The applicant's mailing address is:

Anthony Forest Products Company - Urbana Sawmill
P.O. Box 724
Strong, AR 71765

The facility address is:

Anthony Forest Products Company - Urbana Sawmill
1236 Urbana Road
Urbana, AR 71768

is authorized to discharge overflow from a sedimentation pond resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour or greater storm event consisting of wet deck runoff, stormwater runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, and treated domestic wastewater, from a facility located as follows: approximately 2.5 miles north of Highway 82 on County Road 129 in Union County, Arkansas.

Latitude: 33° 09' 35.5"; Longitude: 92° 26' 43.0"

to receiving waters named:

an unnamed tributary of North Lapile Creek, thence to North Lapile Creek, thence to Lapile Creek, thence to the Ouachita River in Segment 2D of the Ouachita River Basin.

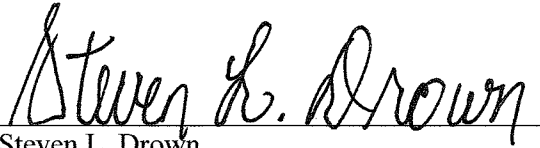
The outfall is located at the following coordinates:


Outfall 001: Latitude: 33° 09' 46.8"; Longitude: 92° 26' 52.9"

Discharge shall be in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. Per Part III.D.10, the permittee must re-apply on or before 180 days prior to expiration date for permit coverage past the expiration date.

Response to Comments is attached to this permit.

Effective Date: June 1, 2012
Expiration Date: May 31, 2017


Steven L. Drown
Chief, Water Division
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality


Issue Date

**PART I
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

SECTION A. INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: OUTFALL 001 - overflow from the final sedimentation pond resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour or greater storm event consisting of wet deck runoff, stormwater runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater.

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting three years after the effective date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below from a treatment system consisting of a 1000 gpd activated sludge aerobic treatment unit for domestic wastewater followed by sedimentation ponds for wet deck runoff, stormwater runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater.

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)		Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max		
Flow	N/A	N/A	Report, MGD	Report, MGD	five/week	instantaneous
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	N/A	N/A	30	45	twice/month	grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	Report	Report	twice/month	grab
Dissolved Oxygen	N/A	N/A	2.0 (Inst. Min.)		twice/month	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)			(colonies/100ml)			
	N/A	N/A	1000	2000	twice/month	grab
Oil and Grease (O & G)	N/A	N/A	10	15	twice/month	grab
Debris ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	twice/month	visual
pH	N/A	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	twice/month	grab

1 If discharge of debris occurs, report "1". If no discharge of debris occurs, report "0". See condition below:

There shall be no discharge of distinctly visible solids, scum, or foam of a persistent nature, nor shall there be any formation of slime, bottom deposits, or sludge banks. There shall be no visible sheen as defined in Part IV of this permit.

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge during the entire monitoring period. All samples shall be taken at the first discharge of the monitoring period at the v-notch weir.

**PART I
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

SECTION A. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: OUTFALL 001 - overflow from the final sedimentation pond resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour or greater storm event consisting of wet deck runoff, stormwater runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater.

During the period beginning three years after the effective date and lasting until the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below from a treatment system consisting of a 1000 gpd activated sludge aerobic treatment unit for domestic wastewater followed by sedimentation ponds for wet deck runoff, stormwater runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater.

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There shall be no discharge of distinctly visible solids, scum, or foam of a persistent nature, nor shall there be any formation of slime, bottom deposits, or sludge banks. There shall be no visible sheen as defined in Part IV of this permit.

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge during the entire monitoring period. All samples shall be taken at the first discharge of the monitoring period at the v-notch weir.

SECTION B. PERMIT COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall achieve compliance with all effluent limitations specified for discharges on the effective date of the permit for all parameters except for TSS.

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the final TSS limitations within three years after the effective date of this permit.

PART II OTHER CONDITIONS

1. The operator of this wastewater treatment facility shall be licensed as Class I or above by the State of Arkansas in accordance with Act 1103 of 1991, Act 556 of 1993, Act 211 of 1971, and APCEC Regulation No. 3, as amended.
2. In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122.62 (a)(2) and 124.5, this permit may be reopened for modification or revocation and/or reissuance to require additional monitoring and/or effluent limitations when new information is received that actual or potential exceedance of State water quality criteria and/or narrative criteria are determined to be the result of the permittee's discharge(s) to a relevant water body or a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is established or revised for the water body that was not available at the time of the permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of permit issuance.
3. Other Specified Monitoring Requirements

The permittee may use alternative appropriate monitoring methods and analytical instruments other than as specified in Part I Section A of the permit without a major permit modification under the following conditions:

- The monitoring and analytical instruments are consistent with accepted scientific practices;
- The requests shall be submitted in writing to the Permits Section of the Water Division of the ADEQ for use of the alternate method or instrument.
- The method and/or instrument is in compliance with 40 CFR Part 136 or approved in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.5; and
- All associated devices are installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure the accuracy of the measurements and are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. The calibration and maintenance shall be performed as part of the permittee's laboratory Quality Control/Quality Assurance program.

Upon written approval of the alternative monitoring method and/or analytical instruments, these methods or instruments must be consistently utilized throughout the monitoring period. ADEQ must be notified in writing and the permittee must receive written approval from ADEQ if the permittee decides to return to the original permit monitoring requirements.

4. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are activities, practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices designed to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment technologies, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw sewage. BMPs may include structural devices or nonstructural practices.

5. The applicant is required to maintain adequate storage capacity for a 10-year, 24-hour storm event. This capacity must exclude 2.0 feet of freeboard which must exist above the total volume required for normal operation plus the required storm surge capacity.
6. The term “10-year, 24-hour storm event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in ten years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, “Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U.S.,” May 1961, or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.
7. Discharge of process wastewater other than wet deck runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater into waters of the state is prohibited.
8. Stormwater runoff commingling with wet deck runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater discharged from outfall 001 shall be managed in accordance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are authorized by this permit. Use of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations in NPDES permits is authorized under 40 CFR 122.44(k) when the Permitting Authority finds numeric effluent limitations to be infeasible to carry out the purposes of the Clean Water Act. All spilled products and other spilled wastes must be immediately cleaned up and properly disposed. The permittee must amend the BMPs whenever there is a change in the facility or a change in the operation of the facility.
9. Upon the effective date, this permit no longer provides permit coverage for stormwater outfalls other than Outfall 001. The permittee shall apply for a stormwater industrial general permit (IGP) for permit coverage of the stormwater outfalls as soon as possible to prevent any lapse in permit coverage for the stormwater outfalls.

PART III STANDARD CONDITIONS

SECTION A – GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the federal Clean Water Act and the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; and/or for denial of a permit renewal application. **Any values reported in the required Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) which are in excess of an effluent limitation specified in Part I shall constitute evidence of violation of such effluent limitation and of this permit.**

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act provides that any person who violates any provisions of a permit issued under the Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment for each day of such violation. Any person who violates any provision of a permit issued under the Act may also be subject to civil penalty in such amount as the court shall find appropriate, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each day of such violation. The fact that any such violation may constitute a misdemeanor shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such civil action.

3. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to the following:

- A. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit; or
- B. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
- C. A change in any conditions that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; or
- D. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.
- E. Failure of the permittee to comply with the provisions of APCEC Regulation No. 9 (Permit fees) as required by Part III.A.11 herein.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

4. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding Part III.A.3, if any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under APCEC Regulation No. 2, as amended, or Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitations on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standards or prohibition and the permittee so notified.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards, narrative criteria, or prohibitions established under APCEC Regulation No. 2, as amended, or Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions for “Bypass of Treatment Facilities” (Part III.B.4), and “Upset” (Part III.B.5), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of this permit or applicable state and federal statutes or regulations which defeats the regulatory purposes of the permit may subject the permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 et seq.).

6. 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 is or may be subject to under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

7. 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.

8. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

9. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements

Permittees are responsible for compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of this permit. Receipt of this permit does not relieve any operator of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal such as endangered species, state or local statute, ordinance or regulation.

11. Permit Fees

The permittee shall comply with all applicable permit fee requirements for wastewater discharge permits as described in APCEC Regulation No. 9 (Regulation for the Fee System for Environmental Permits). Failure to promptly remit all required fees shall be grounds for the Director to initiate action to terminate this permit under the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.64 and 124.5(d), as adopted in APCEC Regulation No. 6 and the provisions of APCEC Regulation No. 8.

SECTION B – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

- A. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- B. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carryout operation, maintenance, and testing functions required to insure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense

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. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the

permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power for the treatment facility is reduced, is lost, or alternate power supply fails.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment or the water receiving the discharge.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

A. Bypass not exceeding limitation

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 assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Parts III.B.4.b and 4.c.

B. Notice

1. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
2. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part III.D.6 (24-hour notice).

C. Prohibition of bypass

1. Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (b) 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 the permittee could have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal or preventive maintenance; and
 - (c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Part III.B.4.b.
2. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part III.B.4.c.(1).

5. Upset Conditions

- A. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part III.B.5.b of this section are met. 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.
- B. Conditions necessary for demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
1. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
 2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated.
 3. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by Part III.D.6; and
 4. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Part III.B.3.
- C. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

6. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waste waters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering the waters of the State. Written approval must be obtained from the ADEQ prior to removal of substances. Additionally, the permittee shall give at least 120 days prior notice to the Director of any change planned in the permittee's sludge disposal practice or land use applications, including types of crops grown (if applicable). Produced sludge shall be disposed of by land application only when meeting the following criteria:

- A. Sewage sludge from treatment works treating domestic sewage (TWTDS) must meet the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 503; and
- B. The sewage sludge has not been classified as a hazardous waste under state or federal regulations.

7. Power Failure

The permittee is responsible for maintaining adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failure either by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, or retention of inadequately treated effluent.

SECTION C – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge during the entire monitoring period. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Director. Intermittent discharge shall be monitored.

2. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than +/- 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes and shall be installed at the monitoring point of the discharge.

Calculated Flow Measurement

For calculated flow measurements that are performed in accordance with either the permit requirements or a Department approved method (i.e., as allowed under Part II.3), the +/- 10% accuracy requirement described above is waived. This waiver is only applicable when the method used for calculation of the flow has been reviewed and approved by the Department.

3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall insure that both calibration and maintenance activities will be conducted. An adequate analytical quality control program, including the analysis of sufficient standards, spikes, and duplicate samples to insure the accuracy of all required analytical results shall be maintained by the permittee or designated commercial laboratory. At a minimum, spikes and duplicate samples are to be analyzed on 10% of the samples.

4. Penalties for Tampering

The Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof

shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment.

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by the Department or other form/method approved in writing by the Department (e.g., electronic submittal of DMR once approved). Monitoring results obtained during the previous monitoring period shall be summarized and reported on a DMR form postmarked no later than the 25th day of the month or submitted electronically by 6:00 p.m. of the 25th (after NETDMR is approved), following the completed reporting period beginning on the effective date of the permit. When mailing the DMRs, duplicate copies of the forms signed and certified as required by Part III.D.11 and all other reports required by Part III.D, shall be submitted to the Director at the following address:

Enforcement Branch
Water Division
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

If permittee uses outside laboratory facilities for sampling and/or analysis, the name and address of the contract laboratory shall be included on the DMR.

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR.

7. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

8. Record Contents

Records and monitoring information shall include:

- A. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurements, and preservatives used, if any;
- B. The individuals(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- C. The date(s) and time analyses were performed;
- D. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- E. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- F. The measurements and results of such analyses.

9. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- A. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- C. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, and
- D. Sample, inspect, or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

SECTION D – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice within 180 days and provide plans and specification (if applicable) to the Director for review and approval prior to any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, removal of substances, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

The permit is nontransferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part III.C.5. **Discharge Monitoring Reports must be submitted even when no discharge occurs during the reporting period.**

5. Compliance Schedule

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

6. Twenty-four Hour Report

A. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain the following information:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
3. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

B. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

1. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
2. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit and
3. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in Part I of the permit to be reported within 24 hours to the Enforcement Section of the Water Division of the ADEQ.

C. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours to the Enforcement Section of the Water Division of the ADEQ.

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Parts III.D.4, 5, and 6, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed at Part III.D.6.

8. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances for Industrial Dischargers

The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as he/she knows or has reason to believe:

- A. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the “notification levels” described in 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1); or
- B. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge on a non-routine or infrequent basis of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the “notification levels” described in 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(2).

9. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. Information shall be submitted in the form, manner and time frame requested by the Director.

10. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The complete application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated in APCEC Regulation No. 6.

11. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified as follows:

A. All **permit applications** shall be signed as follows:

1. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or proprietor, respectively; or
3. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
 - (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

B. All **reports** required by the permit and **other information** requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above.
2. The authorization specified 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, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and

3. The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

C. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

12. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2 and APCEC Regulation No. 6, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department of Environmental Quality. As required by the Regulations, the name and address of any permit applicant or permittee, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

13. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The Arkansas Air and Water Pollution Control Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit shall be subject to civil penalties specified in Part III.A.2. and/or criminal penalties under the authority of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 et seq.).

14. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements

Permittees are responsible for compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of this permit. Receipt of this permit does not relieve any operator of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state, or local statute, ordinance, policy, or regulation.

PART IV DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 122.2 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. **“Act”** means the Clean Water Act, Public Law 95-217 (33.U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) as amended.
2. **“Administrator”** means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
3. **“APCEC”** means the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission.
4. **“Applicable effluent standards and limitations”** means all State and Federal effluent standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Act, including, but not limited to, effluent limitations, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards and prohibitions, and pretreatment standards.
5. **“Applicable water quality standards”** means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the federal Clean Water Act and which has been (a) approved or permitted to remain in effect by the Administrator following submission to the Administrator pursuant to Section 303(a) of the Act, or (b) promulgated by the Director pursuant to Section 303(b) or 303(c) of the Act, and standards promulgated under (APCEC) Regulation No. 2, as amended.
6. **“Bypass”** As defined at 122.41(m).
7. **“Composite sample”** is a mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing a minimum of 4 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals (but not closer than one hour apart) during operational hours, within the 24-hour period, and combined proportional to flow or a sample collected at more frequent intervals proportional to flow over the 24-hour period.
8. **“Daily Discharge”** means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling.
 - A. **Mass Calculations:** For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of pollutant discharged over the sampling day.
 - B. **Concentration Calculations:** For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
9. **“Daily Maximum”** discharge limitation means the highest allowable “daily discharge” during the calendar month. The 7-day average for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) or E-Coli is the geometric mean of the values of all effluent samples collected during the calendar week in colonies per 100 ml.
10. **“Department”** means the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (**ADEQ**).
11. **“Director”** means the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality.
12. **“Dissolved oxygen limit”**, shall be defined as follows:
 - A. When limited in the permit as a minimum monthly average, shall mean the lowest acceptable monthly average value, determined by averaging all samples taken during the calendar month;
 - B. When limited in the permit as an instantaneous minimum value, shall mean that no value measured during the reporting period may fall below the stated value.

13. **“E-Coli”** a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads. For E-Coli, report the monthly average as a 30-day geometric mean in colonies per 100 ml.
14. **“Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)”**a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads. For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) report the monthly average as a 30-day geometric mean in colonies per 100 ml.
15. **“Grab sample”** means an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes in conjunction with an instantaneous flow measurement.
16. **“Industrial User”** means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR Part 403, introducing pollutants to a POTW.
17. **“Instantaneous Maximum”** when limited in the permit as an instantaneous maximum value, shall mean that no value measured during the reporting period may fall above the stated value.
18. **“Instantaneous Minimum”** an instantaneous minimum value, shall mean that no value measured during the reporting period may fall below the stated value.
19. **“Monthly average”** means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month. For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) or E-Coli, report the monthly average.
20. **“National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System”** means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
21. **“POTW”** means a Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
22. **“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 products.
23. **“Sewage sludge”** means the solids, residues, and precipitate separated from or created in sewage by the unit processes at a POTW. Sewage as used in this definition means any wastes, including wastes from humans, households, commercial establishments, industries, and stormwater runoff that are discharged to or otherwise enter a POTW.
24. **“7-day average”** Also known as Average weekly. means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week.
25. **“Treatment works”** means any devices and systems used in storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes, of a liquid nature to implement section 201 of the Act, or necessary to recycle reuse water at the most economic cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities, and any works, including site acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.
26. **“Upset”** means 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. Any upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or carelessness of improper operations.

27. **“Visible sheen”** means the presence of a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the discharge. A sheen can also be from a thin glistening layer of oil on the surface of the discharge.
28. **“MGD”** shall mean million gallons per day.
29. **“mg/l”** shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).
30. **“µg/l”** shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).
31. **“cfs”** shall mean cubic feet per second.
32. **“ppm”** shall mean parts per million.
33. **“s.u.”** shall mean standard units.
34. **“Weekday”** means Monday – Friday.
35. **Monitoring and Reporting:**

When a permit becomes effective, monitoring requirements are of the immediate period of the permit effective date. Where the monitoring requirement for an effluent characteristic is monthly or more frequently, the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) shall be submitted by the 25th of the month following the sampling. Where the monitoring requirement for an effluent characteristic is Quarterly, Semi-Annual, Annual, or Yearly, the DMR shall be submitted by the 25th of the month following the monitoring period end date.

A. MONTHLY:

is defined as a calendar month or any portion of a calendar month for monitoring requirement frequency of once/month or more frequently.

B. BI-MONTHLY:

is defined as two (2) calendar months or any portion of 2 calendar months for monitoring requirement frequency of once/2 months or more frequently.

C. QUARTERLY:

1. is defined as a **fixed calendar quarter** or any part of the fixed calendar quarter for a non-seasonal effluent characteristic with a measurement frequency of once/quarter. Fixed calendar quarters are: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December; or
2. is defined as a **fixed three month period** (or any part of the fixed three month period) of or dependent upon the seasons specified in the permit for a seasonal effluent characteristic with a monitoring requirement frequency of once/quarter that does not coincide with the fixed calendar quarter. Seasonal calendar quarters are: May through July, August through October, November through January, and February through April.

D. SEMI-ANNUAL:

is defined as the fixed time periods January through June, and July through December (or any portion thereof) for an effluent characteristic with a measurement frequency of once/6 months or twice/year.

E. ANNUAL or YEARLY:

is defined as a fixed calendar year or any portion of the fixed calendar year for an effluent characteristic or parameter with a measurement frequency of once/year. A calendar year is January through December, or any portion thereof.

Statement of Basis

This Statement of Basis is for information and justification of the permit limits only. Please note that it is not enforceable. This final permitting decision is for renewal of the discharge Permit Number AR0047384 with Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Facility Identification Number (AFIN) 70-00068 to discharge to Waters of the State.

1. PERMITTING AUTHORITY.

The issuing office is:

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-5317

2. APPLICANT.

The applicant's mailing address is:

Anthony Forest Products Company - Urbana Sawmill
P.O. Box 724
Strong, AR 71765

The facility address is:

Anthony Forest Products Company - Urbana Sawmill
1236 Urbana Road
Urbana, AR 71768

3. PREPARED BY.

The permit was prepared by:

Shane Byrum
Staff Engineer
Discharge Permits Section, Water Division
(501) 682-0618
E-mail: byrum@adeq.state.ar.us

4. PERMIT ACTIVITY.

Previous Permit Effective Date:	02/01/2007
Previous Permit Expiration Date:	01/31/2012

The permittee submitted a permit renewal application on 07/14/2011. The current discharge permit is being reissued for a 5-year term in accordance with regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.46(a).

DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS

In the document that follows, various abbreviations are used. They are as follows:

BAT - best available technology economically achievable
BCT - best conventional pollutant control technology
BMP - best management practice
BOD₅ - five-day biochemical oxygen demand
BPJ - best professional judgment
BPT - best practicable control technology currently available
CBOD₅ - carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand
CD - critical dilution
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
cfs - cubic feet per second
COD - chemical oxygen demand
COE - United States Corp of Engineers
CPP - continuing planning process
CWA - Clean Water Act
DMR - discharge monitoring report
DO - dissolved oxygen
ELG - effluent limitation guidelines
EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA - Endangered Species Act
FCB - fecal coliform bacteria
gpm - gallons per minute
MGD - million gallons per day
MQL - minimum quantification level
NAICS - North American Industry Classification System
NH₃-N - ammonia nitrogen
NO₃ + NO₂-N - nitrate + nitrite nitrogen
NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&G - oil and grease
Reg. 2 - APCEC Regulation No. 2
Reg. 6 - APCEC Regulation No. 6
Reg. 8 - APCEC Regulation No. 8
Reg. 9 - APCEC Regulation No. 9
RP - reasonable potential
SIC - standard industrial classification
TDS - total dissolved solids
TMDL - total maximum daily load
TP - total phosphorus
TRC - total residual chlorine

TSS - total suspended solids
UAA - use attainability analysis
USF&WS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WET - Whole effluent toxicity
WQMP - water quality management plan
WQS - Water Quality standards
WWTP - wastewater treatment plant

DMR Review:

The Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR's) for the last five years were reviewed during the permit renewal process. There was only one discharge event (June 2011) during this time period.

Legal Order Review:

There are currently no active Consent Administrative Orders (CAOs) or Notice of Violations (NOVs) for this facility.

Site Visits/Inspections

The most recent inspection was performed on 06/29/2007. No compliance issues were found during this inspection.

5. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

This facility is not subject to financial assurance requirements because this facility does not operate a "non-municipal domestic sewage treatment works" as defined in A.C.A. § 8-4-203(b).

6. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUSLY ISSUED PERMIT.

The permittee is responsible for carefully reading the permit in detail and becoming familiar with all of the changes therein:

1. Fecal coliform bacteria effluent limits were added since a source of wastewater permitted to be discharged is treated domestic wastewater.
2. Discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity at stormwater outfalls 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, and 007 is no longer covered under this permit. The permittee must submit an application for a stormwater industrial general permit (IGP) for coverage of these stormwater outfalls.
3. SWPPP requirements were replaced with BMP requirements for Outfall 001.
4. Facility and outfall coordinates were updated to more accurate values.
5. Dissolved oxygen limit is now expressed as an instantaneous minimum instead of a monthly average minimum because dissolved oxygen standards must be met in the

receiving stream at all times in accordance with the instantaneous standards in Reg. 2.505.

6. TSS limits have been added which become effective three years after effective date.
7. A compliance schedule was included for the added TSS limits.

7. RECEIVING STREAM SEGMENT AND DISCHARGE LOCATION.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates based on Google Earth using WGS84 map datum:

Latitude: 33° 09' 46.8" Longitude: 92° 26' 52.9"

The receiving waters named:

an unnamed tributary of North Lapile Creek, thence to North Lapile Creek, thence to Lapile Creek, thence to the Ouachita River in Segment 2D of the Ouachita River Basin. The receiving stream with USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (H.U.C) of 8040202 and reach 005 is a Water of the State classified for secondary contact recreation, raw water source for domestic (public and private), industrial, and agricultural water supplies, propagation of desirable species of fish and other aquatic life, and other compatible uses.

8. 303(d) LIST, ENDANGERED SPECIES, AND ANTI-DEGRADATION CONSIDERATIONS.

A. 303(d) List:

The direct receiving streams (tributary, North Lapile Creek, Lapile Creek) are not listed on the 2008 303(d) list. A four mile segment (Reach 002) of the Ouachita River is listed on 2008 303(d) list for Zinc, Copper, and Mercury. However, the effluent from this facility travels over 25 miles before reaching the Ouachita River. Therefore no further permit action is needed.

B. Endangered Species:

No comments on the application were received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS). The draft permit and Statement of Basis were sent to the USF&WS for their review and no comments were received.

C. Anti-Degradation:

The limitations and requirements set forth in this permit for discharge into waters of the State are consistent with the Antidegradation Policy and all other applicable water quality standards found in APC&EC Regulation No. 2.

9. OUTFALL, TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION, AND FACILITY CONSTRUCTION.

The following is a description of the facility described in the application:

- A. Average Flow: variable, depending on magnitude of storm events
- B. Type of Treatment: 1000 gpd activated sludge aerobic treatment unit for domestic wastewater followed by sedimentation ponds for wet deck runoff, stormwater runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater.
- C. Discharge Description: overflow from the final sedimentation pond resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour or greater storm event consisting of wet deck runoff, stormwater runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater.
- D. Facility Status: This facility was evaluated using the NPDES Permit Rating Worksheet (MRAT) to determine the correct permitting status. Since the facility's MRAT score is less than 80, this facility is classified as a minor industrial.
- E. Facility Construction: This permit does not authorize or approve the construction or modification of any part of the treatment system or facilities. Approval for such construction must be by permit issued under Reg. 6.202.

10. ACTIVITY.

Under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code of 2421 or North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code of 321113, the applicant's activities are the operation of sawmill.

11. SOLIDS PRACTICES.

The sedimentation ponds are designed to settle the solids in the wastewater. These settled solids remain in the settling ponds. The permittee is responsible for cleaning out the solids as necessary in order to maintain adequate storage capacity for a storm event up to a 10-year, 24-hour storm event. This capacity must exclude 2.0 feet of freeboard which must exist above the total volume required for normal operation plus the required storm surge capacity. The requirement to maintain storage capacity for a 10-year, 24-hour storm event is included in the permit in order to lower the probability of a discharge to the receiving stream, except during a major storm event. If such a major storm event occurred, it could be assumed that the receiving stream would have adequate flow to assimilate the oxygen demand of the discharge.

12. PERMIT CONDITIONS.

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality has made a determination to issue a final permit for the discharge described in the application. Permit requirements are based on federal regulations (40 CFR Parts 122, 124, and Subchapter N), the National Pretreatment Regulation in 40 CFR Part 403 and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-101 et. seq.).

A. Interim Effluent Limitations

Outfall 001 - overflow from the final sedimentation pond resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour or greater storm event consisting of wet deck runoff, stormwater runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater.

1. Conventional and/or Toxic Pollutants

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)		Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max		
Flow	N/A	N/A	Report, MGD	Report, MGD	five/week	instantaneous
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	N/A	N/A	30	45	twice/month	grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	Report	Report	twice/month	grab
Dissolved Oxygen	N/A	N/A	2.0 (Inst. Min.)		twice/month	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)			(colonies/100ml)			
	N/A	N/A	1000	2000	twice/month	grab
Oil and Grease (O & G)	N/A	N/A	10	15	twice/month	grab
Debris ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	twice/month	visual
pH	N/A	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	twice/month	grab

1 If discharge of debris occurs, report "1". If no discharge of debris occurs, report "0". See condition below:

2. **Solids, Foam, and Free Oil:** There shall be no discharge of distinctly visible solids, scum, or foam of a persistent nature, nor shall there be any formation of slime, bottom deposits, or sludge banks. There shall be no visible sheen due to the presence of oil (Sheen means an iridescent appearance on the surface of the water).

B. Final Effluent Limitations

Outfall 001 - overflow from the final sedimentation pond resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour or greater storm event consisting of wet deck runoff, stormwater runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater.

2. Conventional and/or Toxic Pollutants

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)		Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max		
Flow	N/A	N/A	Report, MGD	Report, MGD	five/week	instantaneous
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	N/A	N/A	30	45	twice/month	grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	35	53	twice/month	grab
Dissolved Oxygen	N/A	N/A	2.0 (Inst. Min.)		twice/month	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)			(colonies/100ml)			
	N/A	N/A	1000	2000	twice/month	grab
Oil and Grease (O & G)	N/A	N/A	10	15	twice/month	grab
Debris ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	twice/month	visual
pH	N/A	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	twice/month	grab

1 If discharge of debris occurs, report "1". If no discharge of debris occurs, report "0". See condition below:

3. **Solids, Foam, and Free Oil:** There shall be no discharge of distinctly visible solids, scum, or foam of a persistent nature, nor shall there be any formation of slime, bottom deposits, or sludge banks. There shall be no visible sheen due to the presence of oil (Sheen means an iridescent appearance on the surface of the water).

13. BASIS FOR PERMIT CONDITIONS.

The following is an explanation of the derivation of the conditions of the final permit and the reasons for them or, in the case of notices of intent to deny or terminate, reasons suggesting the decisions as required under 40 CFR Part 124.7.

Technology-Based Versus Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations And Conditions

Following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.44, the final permit limits are based on either technology-based effluent limits pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122.44 (a) or on State water quality standards and requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122.44 (d), whichever are more stringent as follows:

Parameter	Water Quality-Based		Technology-Based		Previous Permit		Final Permit	
	Monthly Avg. mg/l	Daily Max. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	Daily Max. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	Daily Max. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	Daily Max. mg/l
BOD5	30	45	N/A	N/A	30	45	30	45
TSS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Report	Report	35 ³	53 ³
DO	2.0 (Inst. Min.)		N/A		2.0 (Monthly Avg Min.)		2.0 (Inst. Min.)	
FCB (col/100ml)	1000	2000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1000	2000
O & G	10	15	N/A	N/A	10	15	10	15
Debris ^{1,2}	N/A	0 ¹	N/A	<1 ²	N/A	0	N/A	0
pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.	

1 Reg. 2.408 defines 'debris' as material that is visibly present.

2 40 CFR Part 429 defines 'debris' as woody material that will not pass through a 1 inch diameter opening.

3 TSS limits become effective three years after effective date of permit.

A. **Justification for Limitations and Conditions of the final permit:**

Parameter	Water Quality or Technology	Justification
BOD5 ¹	Water Quality	MultiSMP Model dated 9/13/2006, Reg. 2.505, previous permit and 40 CFR 122.44(l)
TSS ²	Technology	Best Engineering Judgement of the permit writer based on TSS limits assigned for numerous other similar facilities.
Debris ³	Water Quality	Reg. 2.408, Previous permit and 40 CFR 122.44(l)
O&G ⁴	Water Quality	Reg. 2.510, Previous permit and 40 CFR 122.44(l)
pH ⁵	Water Quality	Reg. 2.504, Previous permit and 40 CFR 122.44(l)
DO ⁶	Water Quality	MultiSMP Model dated 9/13/2006, Reg. 2.505, previous

Parameter	Water Quality or Technology	Justification
		permit and 40 CFR 122.44(l)
FCB ⁷	Water Quality	Reg. 2.507

- 1 BOD5 effluent limits are included in the permit because wastewater from wet decking operations and domestic wastewater is known to contain organic substances that consume oxygen in the water. The BOD5 effluent limits serve the purpose of ensuring that the domestic wastewater treatment system is properly operated and maintained and limiting the amount of oxygen demanding pollutants discharged to ensure protection of the dissolved oxygen standards of the receiving stream. The numerical value of the BOD5 effluent limits are based on a MultiSMP desktop stream model dated 9/13/2006.
- 2 TSS effluent limits have been included in the permit since the water used to wet the logs and stormwater that the raw materials are exposed to has the potential to carry suspended solids, and to ensure that the sedimentation ponds are properly operated and regularly maintained so that adequate detention time in the ponds is maintained in order to achieve proper sedimentation of the suspended solids in the stormwater runoff and wet deck runoff prior to discharging to Waters of the State. TSS can cause turbidity in the receiving water if discharged at elevated concentrations. TSS can also impact the benthic environment after settling in the receiving stream. Suspended solids that settle in the receiving stream can exert an oxygen demand in the receiving stream which can contribute to unacceptable dissolved oxygen sags in the receiving stream as a result of high suspended solids. Due to the lack of technology based limits or water quality limitations, the limits have been determined based on best engineering judgment using the typical values assigned to numerous other wet decking operations with similar operations.
- 3 Debris limits have been included in the permit because the effluent limitation guideline for wet decking process (40 CFR 429) contains a limitation on debris. However, the narrative standards for debris found in Reg. 2.408 are more stringent than the technology-based limits in the effluent limitation guideline. Therefore, the debris limit is based on Reg. 2.408.
- 4 Oil & Grease effluent limits have been included in the permit since oil and grease has the potential to be present in stormwater runoff from the wet decking area due to the type of equipment being operated. The effluent limits in the permit are based on the water quality standards found in Reg. 2.510.
- 5 The technology-based pH effluent limits are identical to the water quality-based pH effluent limits found in Reg. 2.504. Therefore, pH effluent limits are included to meet requirements of the effluent limitation guidelines pursuant to 40 CFR 429.101.
- 6 Dissolved oxygen effluent limits are included in the permit because wastewater from wet decking operations is known to contain organic substances that consume oxygen in the water. The DO effluent limits serve the purpose of ensuring a minimum amount of dissolved oxygen is present in the wastewater discharged to ensure protection of the dissolved oxygen

standards of the receiving stream. The numerical value of the DO effluent limits are based on a MultiSMP desktop stream model dated 9/13/2006. The numerical value of the dissolved oxygen limitation was not changed from the previous permit. However, the limitation is now expressed as an instantaneous minimum rather than a monthly average minimum because dissolved oxygen standards must be met in the receiving stream at all times in accordance with Reg. 2.505. The permittee is not allowed to average DO readings throughout the month to demonstrate compliance with an instantaneous standard.

- 7 Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) effluent limits were added to the permit because one of the sources of wastewater permitted to be discharged at Outfall 001 is treated domestic wastewater. Domestic wastewater is known to contain FCB. The FCB effluent limits serve the purpose of protecting the contact recreation designated use of the receiving waters. The numerical value of the FCB effluent limits are based on requirements in Reg. 2.507 for secondary contact recreation.

B. Anti-backsliding

The final permit is consistent with the requirements to meet Anti-backsliding provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 402(o) [40 CFR 122.44(l)]. The final effluent limitations for reissuance permits must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, unless the less stringent limitations can be justified using exceptions listed in 40 CFR 122.44 (l)(2)(i).

The effluent limitations in the final permit are as stringent as those of the previous permit.

C. Limits Calculations

1. Mass limits:

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1), all pollutants limited in permits shall have limitations expressed in terms of mass if feasible. 40 CFR 122.45(f)(2) allows for pollutants which are limited in terms of mass to also be limited in terms of other units of measurement.

The permit does not contain mass limits since the discharge flow can be quite variable depending on the magnitude of storm events.

2. Daily Maximum Limits:

The daily maximum limits for BOD5 and TSS are based on Section 5.4.2 of the Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control which contains the following relationship:

Daily Maximum limits = Monthly average limits X 1.5

The daily maximum limit for Oil & Grease is based on Reg. 2.507.

The daily maximum limit for Debris is based Reg. 2.408.

The daily maximum limit for FCB is based on Reg. 2.507.

The daily maximum limit for Oil & Grease is based on Reg. 2.510.

The maximum limit for pH is based on Reg. 2.504.

3. Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Discharges from facilities of this type are covered by Federal effluent limitations guidelines promulgated under 40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I – Timber Products Processing Point Source Category, Wet Storage Subcategory. 40 CFR 429.101 requires that no debris greater than one-inch be discharged and that the pH of the effluent be within the range of 6.0 – 9.0 s.u.

The technology-based and water quality-based pH limits are identical.

40 CFR Part 429 defines the term “debris” as woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood that will not pass through a 2.54 cm (1-inch) diameter round opening and is present in the discharge from a wet log storage facility. However, Reg. 2.408 requires that no visible solids be present in the effluent. Therefore, the Reg. 2.408 requirements will be included in the permit as they are more stringent than the 40 CFR 429.113 requirements.

4. Stormwater Runoff

According to the site map submitted with the applicaton, this facility has several outfalls that discharge stormwater runoff only. The permittee is now required to cover these stormwater outfalls under the industrial general permit (IGP). These stormwater outfalls will no longer be covered under this individual permit upon issuance of the final renewed permit.

The stormwater runoff commingling with wet deck runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater that is permitted to be discharged from outfall 001 under this individual permit shall be managed in accordance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are authorized by this permit. Use of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations in NPDES permits is authorized under 40 CFR 122.44(k) when the Permitting Authority finds numeric effluent limitations to be infeasible to carry out the purposes of the Clean Water Act. All spilled products and other spilled wastes must be immediately cleaned up and properly disposed. The permittee must amend the BMPs whenever there is a change in the facility or a change in the operation of the facility.

14. SAMPLE TYPE AND FREQUENCY.

Regulations require permits to establish monitoring requirements to yield data representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR Part 122.48(b)] and to ensure compliance with permit limitations [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)].

Requirements for sample type and sampling frequency for Flow, BOD5, TSS, Oil & Grease, DO, Debris, and pH have been based on the current discharge permit. The sampling frequency for the added FCB was set at the same frequency as the other parameters for consistency.

Parameter	Previous Permit		Final Permit	
	Frequency of Sample	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample	Sample Type
Flow	five/week	instantaneous	five/week	instantaneous
BOD5	twice/month	grab	twice/month	grab
TSS	twice/month	grab	twice/month	grab
Oil & Grease	twice/month	grab	twice/month	grab
DO	twice/month	grab	twice/month	grab
FCB	n/a	n/a	twice/month	grab
Debris	twice/month	visual	twice/month	visual
pH	twice/month	grab	twice/month	grab

15. PERMIT COMPLIANCE.

The permittee shall achieve compliance with all effluent limitations specified for discharges on the effective date of the permit, except for TSS.

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the TSS limits within three years after the effective date of the permit. A three year schedule of compliance is being provided to achieve compliance with the new TSS limits as allowed by Reg. 2.104. The Department is granting the full three year allowance because during the past five years, the facility has only discharged during only one month (June 2011) of the permit term, therefore at this time there is not enough TSS data on the discharge to determine if additional control measures will be needed to consistently meet the limit. Therefore, a three year compliance schedule will enable more data to be collected on concentrations of TSS discharged so that the facility can determine what additional control measures, if any, will be necessary to achieve consistent compliance with the TSS limits.

16. MONITORING AND REPORTING.

The applicant is at all times required to monitor the discharge on a regular basis and report the results monthly. The monitoring results will be available to the public.

17. SOURCES.

The following sources were used to draft the permit:

- A. Application No. AR0047384 received 7/14/2011.
- B. Arkansas Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).
- C. APCEC Regulation No. 2.
- D. APCEC Regulation No. 3.
- E. APCEC Regulation No. 6.
- F. 40 CFR Parts 122, 125, 133 and 403.
- G. Discharge permit file AR0047384.
- H. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).
- I. "Arkansas Water Quality Inventory Report 2008 (305B)", ADEQ.
- J. MultiSMP Model dated 9/13/2006.
- K. Continuing Planning Process (CPP).
- L. Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxic Control.
- M. Inspection Report dated 6/29/2007.
- N. Arkansas' List of Impaired Waterbodies", 2008 303(d) list.
- O. E-mail dated 2/23/2012 from Mike Tillman, EPA Region 6, authorizing ADEQ to proceed with public notice of draft permit.
- P. Comments on the draft permit from Anthony Forest Products to ADEQ dated 4/4/2012.
- Q. TSS limits assigned in NPDES Permits AR0047902, AR0047911, AR0048232, AR0047503, AR0050482, and AR0044474.

18. POINT OF CONTACT.

For additional information, contact:

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**RESPONSE TO COMMENTS
FINAL PERMITTING DECISION**

Response to comments received on the subject draft permit in accordance with regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 124.17 are as follows:

Permit No.: AR0047384

Applicant: Anthony Forest Products Company (AFP) - Urbana Sawmill

Prepared by: Shane Byrum

Public Notice Date: The draft permit was publicly noticed on 3/14/2012.

The following comments have been received on the draft permit:

Correspondence from Stephen Murphy, AFP to Shane Byrum, ADEQ dated 4/4/2012.

ISSUE #1

Effluent limitations for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) were added to the permit. The previous permit did not contain TSS limits, only monitoring and reporting requirements. The draft permit has numerical limits of 35 mg/l (monthly average) and 53 mg/l (daily maximum). The fact sheet stated that due to a lack of technology-based limits or water quality-based limits, the TSS limits included in the draft permit were based on best professional judgement using the typical limits imposed on other facilities with similar wet decking operations.

AFP commented that the TSS limitations are not necessary since the permit already contains a limitation on debris discharged and a requirement that there can be no discharge of distinctly visible solids, scum or foam of a persistent nature, nor shall there be any formation of slime, bottom deposits, or sludge banks. AFP requested that the TSS limits be removed and report only requirements be continued through the next permitting cycle. AFP also requested that if the TSS limits are not removed, a three year compliance schedule be granted as is allowed by Regulation No. 2.

RESPONSE #1

The Department does not agree to remove the TSS limits. The TSS effluent limits have been included in the permit since the water used to wet the logs and stormwater that the raw materials are exposed to has the potential to carry suspended solids, and to ensure that the sedimentation ponds are properly operated and regularly maintained so that adequate detention time in the ponds is maintained in order to achieve proper sedimentation of the suspended solids in the stormwater runoff and wet deck runoff prior to discharging to Waters of the State. Although the permit contains a requirement to not discharge any visible debris or solids, not all TSS measured in the water column is readily visible with a simple visual observation. TSS can cause turbidity in the receiving water if discharged at elevated concentrations. TSS can also impact the benthic environment after settling in the receiving stream. Suspended solids that settle in the receiving

stream can exert an oxygen demand in the receiving stream which can contribute to unacceptable dissolved oxygen sags in the receiving stream as a result of high suspended solids. Due to the lack of technology based limits or water quality limitations, the TSS limits have been determined based on best engineering judgment using the typical values assigned to numerous other wet decking operations with similar operations. Several other facilities with similar operations which contain TSS limits of 35 mg/l (monthly average) and 53 mg/l (daily maximum) include, but are not limited to, AR0047902, AR0047911, AR0048232, AR0047503, AR0050482, and AR0044474.

A three year schedule of compliance is being provided to achieve compliance with the new TSS limits as allowed by Reg. 2.104. The Department is granting the full three year allowance because during the past five years the facility has only discharged during only one month (June 2011) of the permit term, therefore at this time there is not enough TSS data on the discharge to determine if additional control measures will be needed to consistently meet the limit. Therefore, a three year compliance schedule will enable more data to be collected on concentrations of TSS discharged so that the facility can determine what additional control measures, if any, will be necessary to achieve consistent compliance with the TSS limits.

ISSUE #2

The draft permit contains a dissolved oxygen limit of 2.0 mg/l expressed as an instantaneous minimum. AFP commented that the previous permit expressed this limitation as a monthly average minimum. AFP requested that the dissolved oxygen limit be expressed as a monthly average minimum as in the previous permit.

RESPONSE #2

The numerical value of the dissolved oxygen limitation was not changed from the previous permit. However, the limitation is now expressed as an instantaneous minimum rather than a monthly average minimum because dissolved oxygen standards must be met in the receiving stream at all times in accordance with Reg. 2.505. Facilities are no longer being allowed to average the dissolved oxygen readings throughout the month to demonstrate compliance with an instantaneous standard. Therefore, the dissolved oxygen limit in the final permit will remain at 2.0 mg/l, but expressed as an instantaneous minimum rather than a monthly average minimum. Further clarification for this change was added to Section 13 of the Statement of Basis.

ISSUE #3

Part 1B of the draft permit requires the facility to acquire a licensed Class I wastewater treatment operator within 6 months after the effective date of the permit. AFP requested to extend this deadline to 12 months after the effective date of the permit because of concerns that 6 months would not be an adequate amount of the time to obtain a licensed operator.

RESPONSE #3

ADEQ records indicate that ADEQ issued general permit number ARG550398 for the domestic wastewater treatment system serving the office building on 10/17/2011. This general permit

requires a licensed Class II wastewater operator on the date of permit coverage. Phone conversation with the facility's consultant on 4/17/2012 confirmed that the facility currently have a licensed Class II operator. It was not the Department's intention to require the facility to obtain an additional operator. The current operator used by the facility satisfies Condition No. 1 of Part II. The phrase "Within six months after the effective date of this permit" will be removed from Condition No. 1 of Part II since the facility currently has a licensed operator, thus there is no need to include a deadline to acquire a licensed operator since the facility is already compliant with this requirement.

ISSUE #4

Condition No. 8 of Part II of the draft permit requires that stormwater runoff that is commingled with wet deck runoff, boiler blowdown, kiln condensate, make-up water, and treated domestic wastewater discharged from Outfall 001 be managed with Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that is authorized by this permit. AFP stated that since permitted Outfall 001 already contains numerical limits to monitor the quality of the discharge, then meeting these numerical limits should indicate that the facility is implementing appropriate management practices which removes the necessity to include BMP requirements in this permit. AFP requested that this condition be removed from the permit since this permit already includes numerical limitations on the discharge of stormwater from Outfall 001.

RESPONSE #4

As stated in Condition No. 9 of Part III, this NPDES individual permit will not cover any stormwater discharged at outfalls other than outfall 001. Therefore, in lieu of imposing stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements for stormwater discharged at Outfall 001, this individual permit requires the stormwater runoff that is ultimately discharged at Outfall 001 to simply be managed with BMPs. The broad nature of the language in Condition 8 and the definition of BMPs in Condition 4 is intended to give the facility flexibility to choose what type of BMPs are necessary based on site specific conditions. Using BMPs to manage the stormwater runoff that flows to the sedimentation ponds associated with Outfall 001 will aid the facility in meeting the numerical limits assigned in this permit for Outfall 001. This stormwater may also potentially contain several other pollutants that are not assigned limits in the permit. The use of BMPs will also serve to control the quantity of these potential pollutant as well. Therefore, Condition No. 8 of Part II will remain in the permit.

