VPDES PERMIT PROGRAM FACT SHEET
FILE NO: 194

This document gives pertinent information concerning the VPDES Permit listed below. This permit is being processed as a **MINOR, INDUSTRIAL** permit.

1. **PERMIT NO.**: VA0057576 — **EXPIRATION DATE**: December 4, 2001

2. **FACILITY NAME AND LOCAL MAILING ADDRESS**

Dominion Terminal Associates
P. O. Box 967-A
Newport News, VA 23607

FACILITY LOCATION ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT)

Harbor Road, Pier 11
Newport News, VA

CONTACT AT FACILITY:
NAME: Mr. John Davis
TITLE: General Superintendent
PHONE: (757) 245-2275

CONTACT AT LOCATION ADDRESS
NAME: Same
TITLE:
PHONE: ( )

3. **OWNER CONTACT**: (TO RECEIVE PERMIT)
NAME: Mr. Charles E. Brinley
TITLE: President
COMPANY NAME: Same
ADDRESS:

PHONE: ( )

CONSULTANT CONTACT:
NAME: N/A
FIRM NAME:
ADDRESS:

PHONE: ( )

4. **PERMIT DRAFTED BY**: DEQ, Water Permits, Regional Office

Permit Writer: Clyde Gantt — Date(s): 6/22/01, 7/6/01
Reviewed By: Mark Sauer — Date(s): 6/26/01, 7/9/01

5. **PERMIT CHARACTERIZATION**: (Check as many as appropriate)

( ) Issuance
(X) Reissuance
( ) Revoke & Reissue
( ) Owner Modification
( ) Board Modification
( ) Change of Ownership/Name
(Effective Date:_____

( ) Municipal
SIC Code(s)

(X) Industrial
SIC Code: 4491

( ) POTW
( ) PVOTW
(X) Private
( ) Federal
( ) State
( ) Publicly-Owned Industrial

(X) Existing Discharge
( ) Proposed Discharge

(X) Effluent Limited
( ) Water Quality Limited
( ) WET Limit
( ) Interim Limits in Permit
( ) Interim Limits in Other Document

( ) Compliance Schedule Required
( ) Site Specific WQ Criteria
( ) Variance to WQ Standards
( ) Water Effects Ratio
(X) Discharge to 303(d) Listed Segment
( ) Toxics Management Program Required
( ) Toxics Reduction Evaluation
(X) Storm Water Management Plan
( ) Pretreatment Program Required
( ) Possible Interstate Effect

APPLICATION COMPLETE: 6/18/01

6. RECEIVING WATERS CLASSIFICATION: River basin information.

Outfall No: 001

Receiving Stream:	Hampton Roads
River Mile:	2-JMS000.55
Basin:	Lower James River
Subbasin:	N/A
Section:	1
Class:	II
Special Standard(s):	a, NEW-19
Tidal:	YES
7-Day/10-Year Low Flow:	MGD
1-Day/10-Year Low Flow:	MGD
30-Day/5-Year Low Flow:	MGD
Harmonic Mean Flow:	MGD

7. FACILITY DESCRIPTION: Describe the type facility from which the discharges originate.

EXISTING industrial discharge resulting from coal pile dust suppression runoff and storm water runoff.

8. LICENSED OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS: (X) No ( ) Yes Class:

9. RELIABILITY CLASS: Industrial Facility - NA

10. SITE INSPECTION DATE: 6/18/01 REPORT DATE: 6/21/01

Performed By: Clyde Gantt/Mark Sauer

SEE ATTACHMENT 1

11. DISCHARGE(S) LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Provide USGS Topo which indicates the discharge location, significant (large) discharger(s) to the receiving stream, water intakes, and other items of interest.

Name of Topo: Newport News South Quadrant No.: 35B **SEE ATTACHMENT 2**

12. ATTACH A SCHEMATIC OF THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM(S) [IND. & MUN.]. FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES, PROVIDE A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCTION CYCLE(S) AND ACTIVITIES. FOR MUNICIPAL FACILITIES, PROVIDE A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT PROVIDED.

Narrative: Treatment consists of two parallel sedimentation ponds followed by a polishing pond with systems for polymer addition and neutralization.

SEE ATTACHMENT 3 (CAN ALSO REFERENCE TABLE I)

13. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION: Describe each discharge originating from this facility.

SEE **TABLE I** (OR CAN SUBSTITUTE PAGE 2C) - **SEE ATTACHMENT 4**

14. COMBINED TOTAL FLOW:

TOTAL: 0.71 MGD (for public notice)

PROCESS FLOW: _____ MGD (IND.)

NONPROCESS/RAINFALL DEPENDENT FLOW: _____(Est.)

DESIGN FLOW: _____ MGD (MUN.)

15. **STATUTORY OR REGULATORY BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**
(Check all which are appropriate)

- X State Water Control Law
- X Clean Water Act
- X VPDES Permit Regulation (9 VAC 25-31-10 et seq.)
- X EPA NPDES Regulation (Federal Register)
- _____ EPA Effluent Guidelines (40 CFR 133 or 400 - 471)
- X Water Quality Standards (9 VAC 25-260-5 et seq.)
- _____ Wasteload Allocation from a TMDL or River Basin Plan

16. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/MONITORING:** Provide all limitations and monitoring requirements being placed on each outfall.

SEE TABLE II - ATTACHMENT 5

17. **SPECIAL CONDITIONS:** Provide all actual permit special conditions.

SEE ATTACHMENT 6

18. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/MONITORING RATIONALE:** Attach any analyses of an outfall by individual toxic parameter. As a minimum, it will include: statistics summary (number of data values, quantification level, expected value, variance, covariance, 97th percentile, and statistical method); wasteload allocation (acute, chronic and human health); effluent limitations determination; input data listing. Include all calculations used for each outfall and set of effluent limits and those used in any model(s). Include all calculations/documentation of any antidegradation or anti-backsliding issues in the development of any limitations; complete the review statements below. Provide a rationale for limiting internal waste streams and indicator pollutants. Attach chlorine mass balance calculations, if performed. Attach any additional information used to develop the limitations, including any applicable water quality standards calculations (acute, chronic and human health).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN LIMITATIONS DEVELOPMENT:

VARIANCES/ALTERNATE LIMITATIONS: Provide justification or refutation rationale for requested variances or alternatives to required permit conditions/limitations. This includes, but is not limited to: waivers from testing requirements; variances from technology guidelines or water quality standards; WER/translator study consideration; variances from standard permit limits/conditions.

N/A

SUITABLE DATA: In what, if any, effluent data were considered in the establishment of effluent limitations and provide all appropriate information/calculations.

All suitable effluent data were reviewed.

ANTIDEGRADATION REVIEW: Provide all appropriate information/calculations for the antidegradation review.

The receiving stream has been classified as tier 2; therefore, no significant degradation of the existing water quality will be allowed. See antidegradation calculations/determinations

ANTIBACKSLIDING REVIEW: Indicate if antibacksliding applies to this permit and, if so, provide all appropriate information.

There are no backsliding issues to address in this permit (i.e., limits as stringent or more stringent when compared to the previous permit
SEE ATTACHMENT 7

19. **SPECIAL CONDITIONS RATIONALE:** Provide a rationale for each of the permit's special conditions.

SEE ATTACHMENT 8

20. **TOXICS MONITORING/TOXICS REDUCTION AND WET LIMIT SPECIAL CONDITIONS RATIONALE:**
Provide the justification for any toxics monitoring program and/or toxics reduction program and WET limit; the actual conditions for the permit are to be included under Attachment 6.

N/A

21. SLUDGE DISPOSAL PLAN: Provide a description of the sludge disposal plan (e.g., type sludge, treatment provided and disposal method). Indicate if any of the plan elements are included within the permit.

N/A

22. MATERIAL STORED: List the type and quantity of wastes, fluids, or pollutants being stored at this facility. Briefly describe the storage facilities and list, if any, measures taken to prevent the stored material from reaching State waters.

The materials stored on site includes various types of coal, fuels, lubricants, anti-freeze, acid, caustic, polymer and waste oil. The coal is stored in open piles until shipped. The other materials are stored in buildings and/or contained tanks.

23. RECEIVING WATERS INFORMATION: Refer to the State Water Control Board's Water Quality Standards (e.g., River Basin Section Tables (9 VAC 25-260-5 et seq.). **Use 9 VAC 25-260-140 C (introduction and numbered paragraph) to address tidal waters where fresh water standards would be applied or transitional waters where the most stringent of fresh or salt water standards would be applied.** Attach any memoranda or other information which helped to develop permit conditions (i.e. tier determinations, PReP complaints, special water quality studies, STORET data and other biological and/or chemical data, etc.

SEE ATTACHMENT 9

24. 303(d) Listed Segments: Indicate if the facility discharges to a segment that is listed on the current 303(d) list and, if so, provide all appropriate information/calculations.

This facility discharges directly to Hampton Roads. This receiving stream segment has been listed on Part 1 of the 303(d) list for non-attainment of fecal coliform bacteria; shellfish waters. The TMDL which will be prepared for this segment will have a wasteload allocation for fecal coliform. No limit for fecal coliform is included in this permit as that pollutant is either absent from the effluent or contained in such low concentrations as to not cause or contribute to the non-attainment of the stream segment.

25. CHANGES TO PERMIT: Use TABLE III(a) to record any changes from the previous permit and the rationale for those changes. Use TABLE III(b) to record any changes made to the permit during the permit processing period and the rationale for those changes [i.e., use for comments from the applicant, VDH, EPA, other agencies and/or the public where comments resulted in changes to the permit limitations or any other changes associated with the special conditions or reporting requirements].

SEE ATTACHMENT 11

26. NPDES INDUSTRIAL PERMIT RATING WORKSHEET:

TOTAL SCORE: 33 **SEE ATTACHMENT 12**

27. DEQ PLANNING COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from DEQ planning.

The discharge is not addressed in any planning document but will be included when the plan is updated.

28. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Document comments/responses received during the public participation process. If comments/responses provided, especially if they result in changes to the permit, place in the attachment.

VDH/DSS COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from the Virginia Dept. of Health and noted how resolved.

The VDH had no objections to the draft permit, as stated by letter dated August 6, 2001.

EPA COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and noted how resolved.

EPA has no objections to the adequacy of the draft permit.

ADJACENT STATE COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from an adjacent state and noted how resolved.

Not Applicable.

OTHER AGENCY COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from any other agencies (e.g., VIMS, VMRC, DGIF, etc.) and noted how resolved.

Not Applicable.

OTHER COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM RIPARIAN OWNERS/CITIZENS ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from other sources and note how resolved.

The application and draft permit have received public notice in accordance with the VPDES Permit Regulation, and no comments were received.

PUBLIC NOTICE INFORMATION: Comment Period: Start Date August 19, 2001
End Date September 18, 2001

Persons may comment in writing or by e-mail to the DEQ on the proposed reissuance of the permit within 30 days from the date of the first notice. Address all comments to the contact person listed below. Written or e-mail comments shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the writer, and shall contain a complete, concise statement of the factual basis for comments. Only those comments received within this period will be considered. The Director of the DEQ may decide to hold a public hearing if public response is significant. Requests for public hearings shall state the reason why a hearing is requested, the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the public hearing and a brief explanation of how the requestor's interests would be directly and adversely affected by the proposed permit action.

All pertinent information is on file and may be inspected, and arrangements made for copying by contacting Clyde Gantt at: Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Tidewater Regional Office, 5636 Southern Boulevard, Virginia Beach, VA 23462. Telephone: 757-518-2190, E-mail: ckgantt@deq.state.va.us

Following the comment period, the Board will make a determination regarding the proposed reissuance. This determination will become effective, unless the Director grants a public hearing. Due notice of any public hearing will be given.

29. ADDITIONAL FACT SHEET COMMENTS/PERTINENT INFORMATION:

30. SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC ATTACHMENTS LABELED AS:

Attachment 1	Site Inspection Report/Memorandum
Attachment 2	Discharge Location/Topographic Map
Attachment 3	Schematic/Plans & Specs/Site Map/Water Balance
Attachment 4	TABLE I - Discharge/Outfall Description
Attachment 5	TABLE II - Effluent Monitoring/Limitations
Attachment 6	Special Conditions
Attachment 7	Effluent Limitations/Monitoring Rationale/Suitable Data/Antidegradation/Antibacksliding
Attachment 8	Special Conditions Rationale
Attachment	Toxics Monitoring/Toxics Reduction/WET Limit Rationale
Attachment	Material Stored
Attachment 9	Receiving Waters Info./Tier Determination/STORET Data/Stream Modeling
Attachment 10	303(d) Listed Segments
Attachment 11	TABLE III(a) and TABLE III(b) - Change Sheets
Attachment 12	NPDES Industrial Permit Rating Worksheet
Attachment 13	Chronology Sheet
Attachment	Public Participation
Attachment	

ATTACHMENT 1

SITE INSPECTION REPORT/MEMORANDUM

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TIDEWATER REGIONAL OFFICE
5636 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA 23462
RECONNAISSANCE INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY NAME: **Dominion Terminal Associates**	PERMIT NUMBER: **VA0057576**
FACILITY ADDRESS: **P.O. Box 967-A, Newport News, VA 23607**	
INSPECTION DATE: **June 18, 2001**	REPORT DATE: **June 21, 2001**
INSPECTOR: **Clyde Gantt**	REVIEWER:
PRESENT AT INSPECTION: **Rick Rogers**	

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
***Final Sedimentation Pond (#2) - Can add caustic, acid or polymer as needed. Polymer can be added by surface spray or**
Injection. Oil boom kept around effuent intake.
***Sedimentation Pond (#1) - Can add polymer by surface spray. Receives runoff from southern end of facility and dust**
Suppression spray from coal dumping building. Receives flow via ditch and pump stations.
***Sedimentation Pond (#3) - The largest and newest of sedimentation ponds. Receives runoff from northern portion of the**
Facility. Can add polymer by surface spray.
***Normal operation for ponds is pumping from #1 & #3 to #2; however, at high level water can overflow weirs to other**
Ponds in sequence.

UNIT DESCRIPTION	GENERAL CONDITION			COMMENTS
	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	
Pond #2		X		At high water levels, wastewater can seep around weir and
				Discharge. Discharge occurring during inspection.
Pond #1		X		**No problems noted.**
Pond #3		X		**No problems noted.**

FACILITY: Dominion Terminal Assc.	PERMIT NUMBER: VA0057576

FIELD ANALYSIS - FINAL EFFLUENT				
D.O.: mg/l	PH: S.U.	TRC: mg/l	FLOW: MGD	TEMP.: °C

INSPECTION VIOLATIONS			
ILLEGAL DISCHARGE		CHLORINE RESIDUAL VIOLATION	
D.O. VIOLATION		pH VIOLATION	
SLUDGE DISPOSAL VIOLATION		OTHER VIOLATION	
DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATION (S) NOTED: **N/A**			

OUTFALL/RECEIVING WATER CONDITION OBSERVATIONS
No problems noted.
WATER BODY AFFECTED: **Hampton Roads**

INSPECTION RECOMMENDATIONS
Other Notes: Dump building spray flows to pond #1 via concrete ditches. Sediment removal is enhanced by weirs in the ditches. Heavy Equipment is washed off on the facility, with runoff to the ponds. There is potential for oil and grease from equipment on site to Contaminate runoff.
There are no inspection recommendations.

SAMPLES TAKEN? (INCLUDE DCLS LAB SHEETS)	YES		NO	X
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN?	YES		NO	X

COPIES:

TIDEWATER REGIONAL OFFICE	X	COMPLIANCE AUDITOR		OTHER	
V.D.H. - RICHMOND		OWNER	X	OTHER	
OWPP	X	OPERATOR		OTHER	

M E M O R A N D U M

Department of Environmental Quality
Tidewater Regional Office

5636 Southern Boulevard **Virginia Beach, VA 23462**

SUBJECT: Dominion Terminals, VPDES VA0057576, Newport News, VA
Site Visit

TO: File

FROM: Mark H. Sauer

DATE: March 14, 2001

COPIES:

A site visit was conducted March 8, 2001 in association with the reissuance process for the VPDES permit at the subject facility. M. Sauer and R. Pinkoski met with Mr. John Davis, General Superintendent, and Mr. Richard Rodgers, Senior Inspector.

The facility transfers coal delivered on trains to barges and vessels for transshipment. Coal is delivered on CSX trains and the cars are dumped on a rotary car dumper where the coal is transferred by conveyors to stack pile(s) or directly to vessels. The coal is stacked by owner and type of coal. Four owners are associated with the terminal.

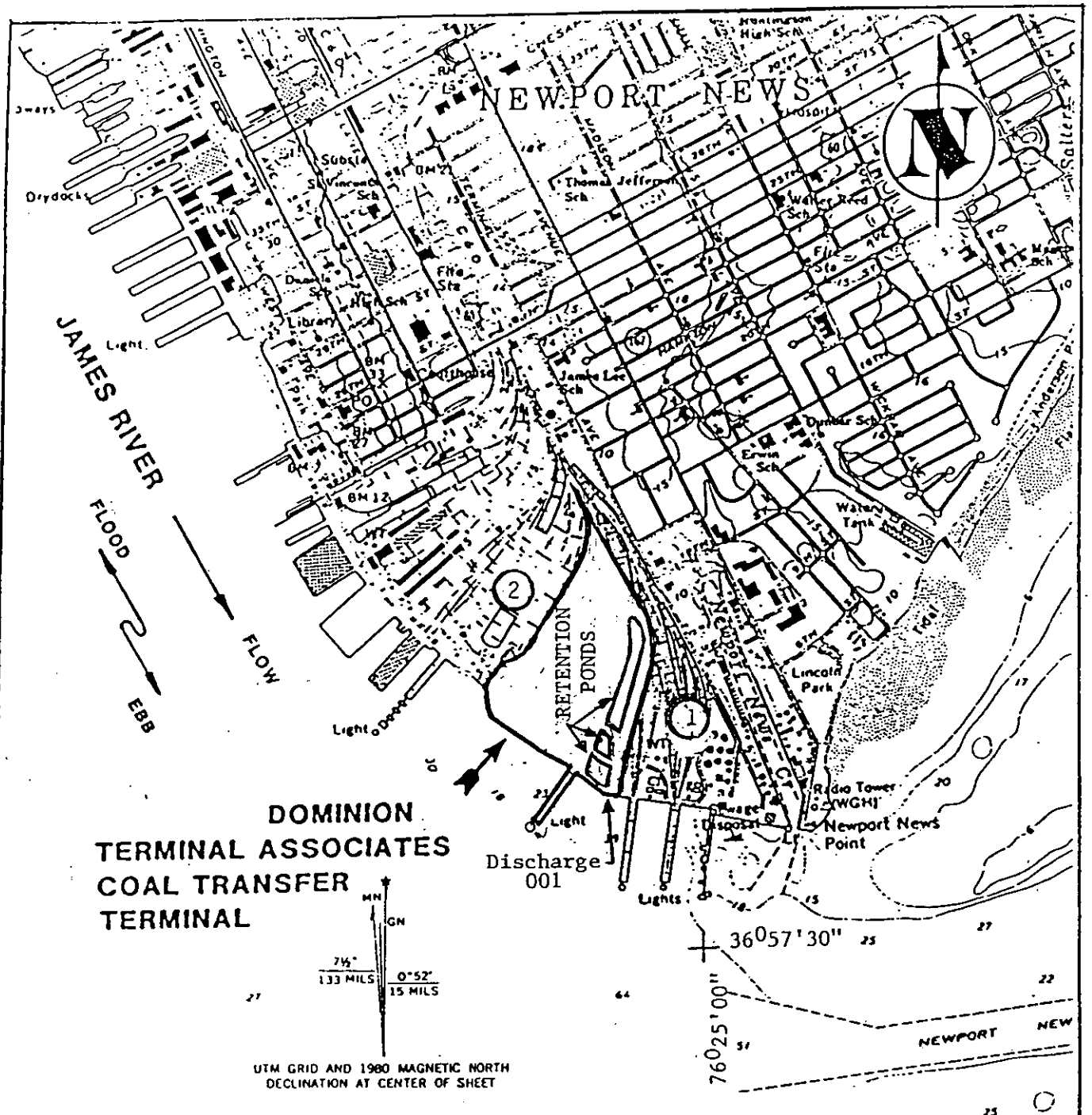
Storm water runoff is controlled by curbing; all storm water drains to two ponds, which then both drain to one final pond. The only discharge is from the final pond. The two ponds that collect storm water are numbered one and three; the final pond is numbered two. Most storm water is re-used as dust suppressions; therefore, there is seldom a discharge to State waters. The facility uses about 90 million gallons a year for dust suppressions. The ponds are cleaned out about every other year; coal fines are sorted and re-sold. The ponds are lined and the soil in the coal storage stack areas is lined with soil cement. Water is also generated and sent to the ponds from groundwater also used for dust suppression and from water sprayed in the dumping operation. There is a potential for oil and grease to be picked up in the water from the dumping operation.

Currently, the facility uses an oil skimmer in one of the ponds, but will be eliminating that, as the beneficial uses are minimal compared to the cost of operating the skimmer. It appeared that the ponds had very little oil and grease in them at the time of the site visit. The facility also uses pads and booms if there is any noticeable oil in any of the ponds. The permit will contain monitoring and/or limits for TPH to ensure proper BMP's to keep oil and grease out of the ponds. The permittee will also update the O&M Manual to reflect the use of pads and booms and not the oil skimmer.

Sauer told the permittee that the permit will contain one outfall, combined process and storm water and will include TPH monitoring and/or limits and will also have a minimum free board requirement. The application forms to be submitted are Form I, possibly 2C and only Parts I through VI of form 2F. No monitoring on 2F will be needed; it will be addressed on 2C if they submit that Form.

ATTACHMENT 2

DISCHARGE LOCATION/TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



TAKEN FROM U. S. G. S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
NEWPORT NEWS SOUTH QUADRANGLE, VA. (1964)
PHOTO REVISED 1980

PURPOSE: COAL TRANSFER TERMINAL

DATUM: M.L.W.

ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS:

(1) CSX TRANSPORTATION
(2) PIER IX TERMINAL CO.

USE: COMMERCIAL

VICINITY MAP

1000 0 1000 2000

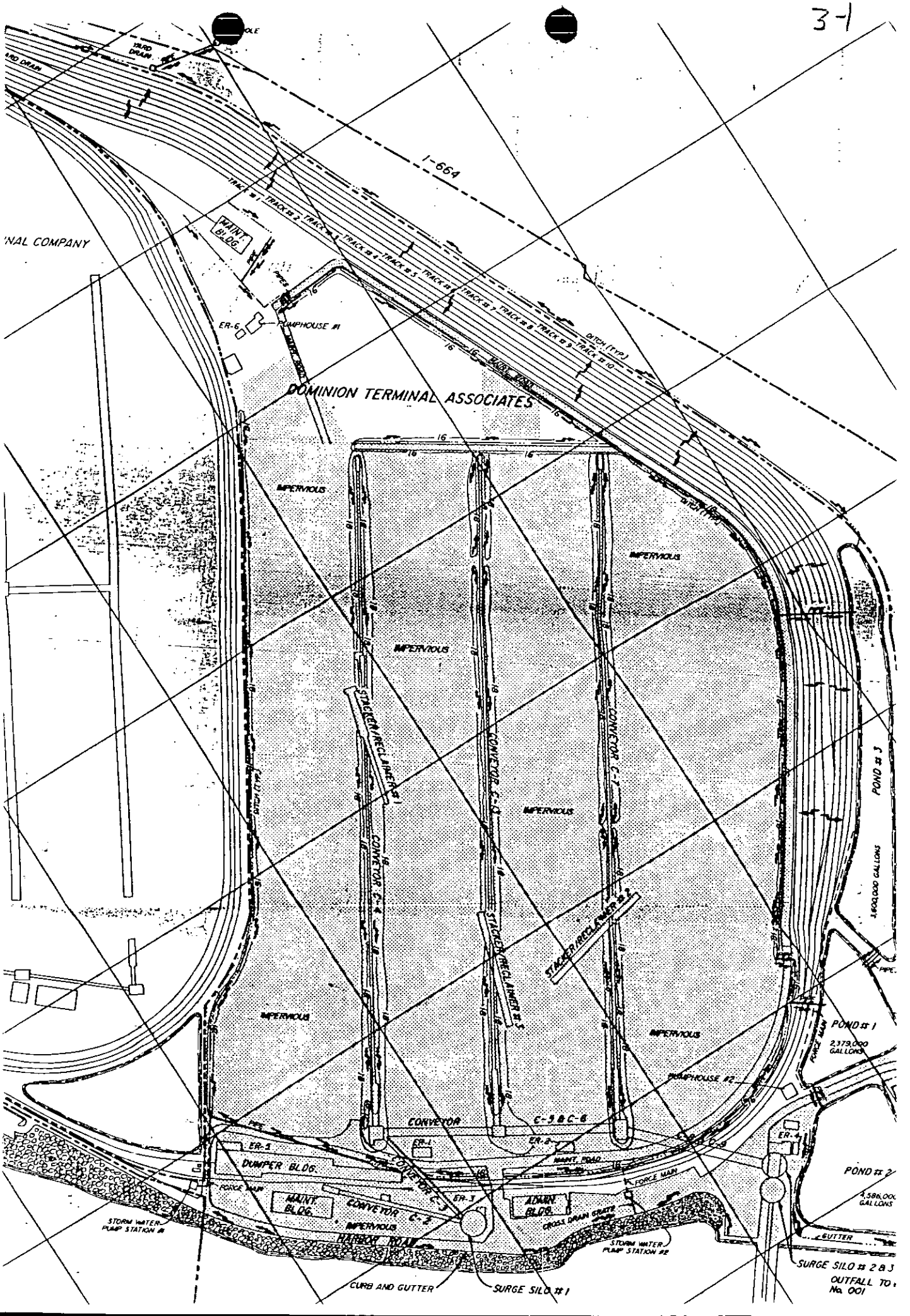
SCALE IN FEET

DOMINION TERMINAL ASSOCIATES
HARBOR ROAD, PIER 11
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA 23607

March 19, 2001

ATTACHMENT 3

SCHEMATIC/PLANS & SPECS/SITE MAP/ WATER BALANCE


I-664
DOMINION TERMINAL ASSOCIATES
MAINT. BLDG.
PUMPHOUSE #1
ER-6
IMPERVIOUS
STACKER/RECLAIMER #1
STACKER/RECLAIMER #2
STACKER/RECLAIMER #3
CONVEYOR C-1
CONVEYOR C-2
CONVEYOR C-3
CONVEYOR C-4
CONVEYOR C-5 & C-6
DUMPER BLDG.
MAINT. BLDG.
ADMIN. BLDG.
HARBOR ROAD
FORCE MAIN
POND #1
2,379,000 GALLONS
POND #2
4,586,000 GALLONS
PUMPHOUSE #2
STORM WATER PUMP STATION #1
STORM WATER PUMP STATION #2
CURB AND GUTTER
SURGE SILO #1
SURGE SILO #2 & 3
OUTFALL TO No. 001

Facility Description

Dominion Terminal Associates' world class, cost efficient, union-free, coal shipping and ground storage facility, located on the east coast of the United States at Newport News, Virginia, has proven to customers worldwide that it successfully combines efficient, high-speed coal handling with state-of-the-art sampling and blending systems to assure customers of on-time delivery of quality, uncontaminated products.

Location: Port of Hampton Roads, East Bank of the James River, Newport News, Virginia.

Organization: Virginia General Partnership owned by subsidiaries of --

Arch Coal, Inc.
Peabody Holding Company, Inc.
The Pittston Company
Westmoreland Coal Company

DTA is managed and operated by an on-site team of employees.

Railroad Service: CSX Transportation delivers unit trains from West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky. Highly efficient transit times from the mines to the terminal, combined with ground storage capacity of 1.7 million tons minimizes total time in port for vessels.

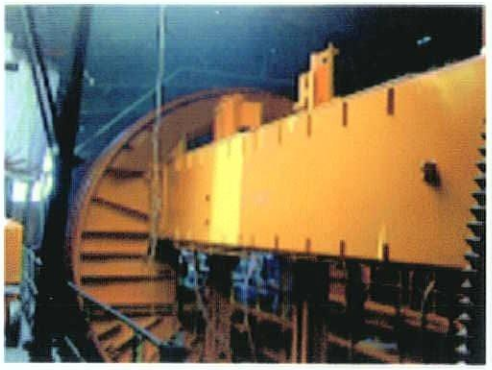
Vessels Accommodated: Seagoing and coastal barges and colliers of up to 177,000 DWT. Pier length is 1162 feet with berths for loading on either side. Both berths are dredged to a mean low water depth of 50 feet to match the harbor channel. The pier will support future dredging to 55 feet on both sides.

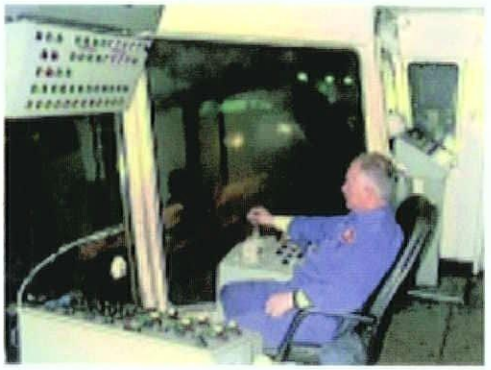
Ground Storage: 1.7 million net tons capacity depending on the number of piles. Coal is segregated in storage areas by coal type and shipper.

Plant Description:

- Thirteen miles of track
- A three railcar thaw shed eliminates the need for freeze proofing.
- Tandem rotary dumper and railcar positioner capable of dumping up to 5,200 tons per hour.
- Traveling hammer mills under each dumper to break lumps of frozen coal.
- Two stacker/reclaimer units and one reclaimer unit with travel, luff and slew capabilities have booms 200 feet long, each capable of stacking 5,900 tons per hour or reclaiming 6,800 tons per hour. Coal is reclaimed through a grate to remove contaminants.
- One traveling shiploader with travel, luff and slew, telescoping chute, rotating spoon and 143 feet long boom with 79 feet of air draft capable of loading 6,500 tons per hour.
- Nineteen belt conveyors varying in length from 79 to 1,713 feet with over four miles of belting.
- Twin 4,000 ton silos and variable speed vibrating feeders permit precise blending from multiple coal piles. Coal can be stacked into piles according to a blending scheme, and further blending can be accomplished through layering coal into the vessel. DTA will work with customers to adjust to their specific blending needs.
- Inbound and outbound belt scales, metal detectors, mechanical samplers, reclaim grates, magnetic separators, an emphasis on pile separation and good housekeeping assure product quality.
- Programmable Logic Controllers communicate with DTA's proprietary production database (DTAbase) to confirm that the stacker/reclaimers are in the correct position before stacking or reclaiming to assure that coal is being transferred to/from the proper storage location.

An impervious surface of storage areas, a system of runoff ditches, chemically balanced holding ponds and a computerized storage area water spray dust suppression system combine to make DTA an environmentally safe, state-of-the-art facility.





The movement of the rotary car dumper is controlled by the Dumper operator in the Dumper cab.

The coal proceeds through the surge silo, and out to two Stacker/Reclaimers to the storage piles.

The coal then is reclaimed and sent through the twin surge silos out to the shiploader.

For more information:
Dominion Terminal Associates
P.O. Box 967-A
Newport News, VA 23607
(757) 245-2275
or fax:
(757) 247-9729
Now on the WorldWideWeb @dominionterminal.com

ATTACHMENT 4

TABLE I - DISCHARGE/OUTFALL DESCRIPTION

TABLE I

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF OUTFALLS

OUTFALL NO.	DISCHARGE LOCATION	DISCHARGE SOURCE (1)	TREATMENT (2)	FLOW (3)
001	365750N/ 0762515W 2-JMS000.55	Coal pile dust suppression runoff & storm water runoff.	Sedimentation (2), followed by polishing pond with chemical addition and neutralization.	0.71 MGD

(1) List operations contributing to flow
(2) Give brief description, unit by unit
(3) Give maximum 30-day average flow for industry and design flow for municipal

ATTACHMENT 5

TABLE II - EFFLUENT MONITORING/LIMITATIONS

TABLE II - INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/MONITORING (CONTINUED)

OUTFALL # 001
Outfall Description: Coal Pile Runoff
SIC CODE: 4491

(X) Final Limits ( ) Interim Limits Effective Dates - From: Issuance To: Expiration

PARAMETER & UNITS	BASIS FOR LIMITS	MULTIPLIER OR PRODUCTION	EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
			MONTHLY AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE [a]
Flow (MGD)	3	N/A	NL	N/A	NL	1/3M	Estimate
pH (s.u.)	3	N/A	N/A	6.0	9.0	1/3M	Grab
TSS (mg/l)[c]	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	1/3M	Grab
Total Phosphorus (mg/l)[c]	3	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	1/6M	Grab
Total Nitrogen (mg/l)	3	N/A	NL	N/A	N/A	1/6M	Grab
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	NL	1/6M	Grab
Dissolved Copper (ug/l)[b][d]	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	NL	1/3M	Grab
Dissolved Nickel (ug/l)[b][d]	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	NL	1/3M	Grab
Dissolved Zinc (ug/l)[b][d]	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	NL	1/3M	Grab

NA = NOT APPLICABLE; NL = NO LIMIT, MONITORING REQUIREMENT ONLY

1/3 Months = In accordance with the following schedule: 1st quarter (January 1 - March 31); 2nd quarter (April 1 - June 30); 3rd quarter (July 1 - September 30); 4th quarter (October 1 - December 31).

1/6 Months = In accordance with the following schedule: 1st half (January 1 - June 30); 2nd half (July 1 - December 31).

[a] See Part 1.C.1 for sample methodology.

[b] See Parts I.B.4. and I.B.5. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.

[c] See Part I.B.7. for additional instructions regarding effluent monitoring frequencies..

[d] See Part 1.C.2. for additional stormwater monitoring requirements.

The bases for the limitations codes are:
1. Technology (e.g., Federal Effluent Guidelines)

The bases for the limitations codes are:
1. Technology (e.g., Federal Effluent Guidelines)
2. Water Quality Standards (9 VAC 25-260 et. seq.)
3. Best Professional Judgment

ATTACHMENT 6

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

VPDES PERMIT PROGRAM
LIST OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS

B. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OR SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Permit Reopeners

a. Water Quality Standards Reopener

Should effluent monitoring indicate the need for any water quality based limitation, this permit may be modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate appropriate limitations.

b. Nutrient Enriched Waters Reopener

This permit shall be modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to include new or alternative nutrient limitations should the State Water Control Board adopt nutrient standards for the Chesapeake Bay and tributary river basins, or if a future water quality regulation, statute, or water quality management plan requires new or alternative nutrient control.

c. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Reopener

The Board may modify or, alternatively, revoke and reissue this permit if any applicable standard(s) promulgated under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act or as a result of the development of a TMDL would result in more stringent limits or other requirements in this permit.

2. Operations and Maintenance (O & M) Manual

The permittee shall review the existing O & M Manual and notify the DEQ Regional Office, in writing, that it is still current. If the O&M Manual is no longer current, a revised O&M Manual shall be submitted for approval. Once approved, this revised manual shall become an enforceable condition of this permit. Future changes to the facility must be addressed by the submittal of a revised O & M Manual.

Letter/Revised Manual Due: No later than April 10, 2002

3. Notification Levels

The permittee shall notify the Department as soon as they know or have 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 this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
(4) The level established by the Board.

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 this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

(1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
(2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application.
(4) The level established by the Board.

4. Quantification Levels Under Part I.A.

a. The maximum quantification levels (QL) shall be as follows:

Effluent Characteristic	Quantification Level
Dissolved Copper	7 µg/l
Dissolved Nickel	13 µg/l
Dissolved Zinc	52 µg/l

b. The permittee may use any approved method which has a QL equal to or lower than the QL listed in 4.a above. The QL is defined as the lowest concentration used to calibrate a measurement system in accordance with the procedures published for the method.

c. It is the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that proper QA/QC protocols are followed during the sampling and analytical procedures. QA/QC information shall be documented to confirm that appropriate analytical procedures have been used and the required QLs have been attained.

d. An appropriate analytic method for metals shall be selected from the following list of EPA methods, or any approved method in 40 CFR Part 136, which will achieve a QL that is less than or equal to the QL specified in 4.a above.

Metal	Analytical Methods
Copper	220.1; 200.7; 220.2; 200.9; 1638; 1640; 200.8
Nickel	249.1; 200.7; 249.2; 1639; 200.9; 1638; 200.8; 1640
Zinc	289.1; 200.7; 1638; 1639; 200.8; 289.2

5. Compliance Reporting Under Part I.A.

b. **Daily maximum** - Compliance with the daily maximum limitations and/or reporting requirements for the parameters listed in Part I.B.4.a above shall be determined as follows: All data below the test method QL listed in Part I.B.4.a above shall be treated as zero. All data equal to or above the test method QL shall be treated as reported. An arithmetic average shall be calculated using all reported data, including the defined zeros, collected within each day during the reporting month. The maximum value of these daily averages thus determined shall be reported on the DMR. If all data for each daily maximum are less than the test method QL, a "<[XX]" shall be reported on the DMR, where the actual test method QL shall be substituted for "[XX]".

6. Materials Handling and Storage

Any and all product, materials, industrial wastes, and/or other wastes resulting from the purchase, sale, mining, extraction, transport, preparation and/or storage of raw or intermediate materials, final product, by-product or wastes, shall be handled, disposed of and/or stored in such a manner so as not to permit a discharge of such product, materials, industrial wastes and/or other wastes to State waters, except as expressly authorized.

7. Effluent Monitoring Frequencies

Should the facility permitted herein be issued a Warning Letter, a Notice of Violation, an unsatisfactory laboratory determination, or be the subject of an active enforcement action, the following effluent monitoring frequencies shall become effective starting with the next full month following notification and remain in effect until the permit's expiration date.

Effluent Parameter	Frequency
TSS	1/Month
Total Phosphorus	1/Month

No other effluent limitations or monitoring requirements are affected by this special condition.

8. Minimum Freeboard

The permittee shall ensure that all basins or lagoons maintain a minimum freeboard of one (1) foot at all times. Should the one-foot freeboard not be maintained, the permittee shall immediately notify the DEQ Regional Office, describing the problem and corrective measures taken to correct the problem. Within 5 days of the notification, the permittee shall submit a written statement of explanation and corrective measures taken.

C. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

1. Sampling Methodology for Specific Outfall 001

The following shall be required when obtaining samples required by Part I.A. of this permit:

a. At the time of sampling, the permittee shall ensure that the effects of tidal influences are kept to an absolute minimum. This can be achieved by:

(1) Sampling at low tide and/or

(2) Sampling at a representative point which has been demonstrated to be free of tidal influences

b. In the event that sampling of an outfall is not possible due to the absence of effluent flow during a particular testing period, the permittee shall provide written notification to DEQ with the DMR for the month following the period in which samples were to be collected.

2. Storm Water Management Evaluation

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, which is to be developed and maintained in accordance with Part I.C.4 of this permit, shall have a goal of reducing pollutants discharged at all the regulated storm water outfalls.

a. Pollutant Specific Screening

The goal shall place emphasis on reducing, to the maximum extent practicable, the following screening criteria parameters in the outfalls noted below.

OUTFALL NO.	POLLUTANTS
001	Copper, Nickel, Zinc

b. Toxicity Screening

The permittee shall conduct **annual acute toxicity tests** on the outfalls noted in 2.a above using grab samples of final effluent. These acute screening tests shall be 48-hour static tests using *Mysidopsis Bahia*, conducted in such a manner and at sufficient dilutions for calculation of a valid LC50. The tests shall be conducted on a calendar year basis with one copy of all **results and all supporting information submitted with the annual report due by February 10th of each year.**

Technical assistance in developing the procedures for these tests shall be provided by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), if requested by the permittee. Laboratory test protocols and the use of alternative species shall be approved by the DEQ staff prior to the initiation of testing. As long as the permittee utilizes the currently approved laboratory and their approved protocols, no protocol approval action is necessary. However, if the permittee changes laboratories, or sampling or testing procedures, test protocols must be submitted for approval at least two months prior to that change. **If necessary, submit**

test protocols for approval by January 10, 2002.

If any of the biological screening tests are invalidated, an additional test shall be conducted within thirty (30) days of notification. If there is no discharge during this 30-day period, a sample must be taken during the first qualifying discharge.

c. Sampling methodology for the noted outfalls shall be in accordance with Part I.C.1. of this permit. The permittee shall submit the following information with the results of the toxicity tests.

(1) The actual or estimated effluent flow at the time of the sampling.

(2) The time at which the discharge event began, the time at which the effluent was sampled, and the duration of the discharge event.

d. The effectiveness of the Plan will be evaluated via the required monitoring for all parameters listed in Part I.A. of this permit for the regulated storm water outfalls, including the screening criteria parameters and toxicity screening. Monitoring results which are either above the screening criteria values or, in the case of toxicity, result in an LC_{50} of less than 100% effluent, will not indicate unacceptable values. However, those results will justify the need to reexamine the effectiveness of the Plan and any best management practices (BMPs) being utilized for the affected outfalls. In addition, the permittee shall amend the Plan whenever there is a change in the facility or its operation which materially increases the potential for activities to result in a discharge of significant amounts of pollutants.

By February 10th of each year, the permittee shall submit to the DEQ Regional Office an annual report which includes the pollutant-specific and biological monitoring data from the outfalls included in this condition along with a summary of any steps taken to modify either the Plan or any BMPs based on the monitoring data.

First Annual Toxicity Screening and Annual Report Due: No later than February 10, 2003.

3. General Storm Water Conditions

a. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality

Unless another more frequent schedule is established elsewhere within this permit, the permittee shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The examination(s) must be made at least once in each of the following three-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

(1) The examination shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on

the samples. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term.

(2) Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite with the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the outfall location, the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

(3) When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the examination data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (i.e., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan.

(4) When the permittee is unable to conduct the visual examination due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

f. Releases of Hazardous Substances or Oil in Excess of Reportable Quantities

The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the storm water discharge(s) from a facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable storm water pollution prevention plan for the facility. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an onsite spill. Where a release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 110 (1998), 40 CFR 117 (1998) or 40 CFR 302 (1998) occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee is required to notify the Department in accordance with the requirements of Part II.G. of this permit as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge. In addition, the storm water pollution prevention plan required by this permit must be

reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the plan must be modified where appropriate. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110 (1998), 40 CFR 117 (1998) and 40 CFR 302 (1998) or □ 62.1-44.34:19 of the Code of Virginia.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed for the facility. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee must implement the provisions of the storm water pollution prevention plan as a condition of this permit.

The storm water pollution prevention plan requirements of this permit may be fulfilled by incorporating by reference other plans or documents such as an erosion and sediment control plan, a spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed for the facility under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or best management practices (BMP) programs otherwise required for the facility provided that the incorporated plan meets or exceeds the plan requirements of this section. If an erosion and sediment control plan is being incorporated by reference, it shall have been approved by the locality in which the activity is to occur or by another appropriate plan approving authority authorized under the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulation 4 VAC 50-30-10 et seq. All plans incorporated by reference into the storm water pollution prevention plan become enforceable under this permit.

a. Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance

Existing Facilities

The facility shall prepare and implement the plan as expeditiously as practicable. Verification of compliance with the above deadline shall be provided to the DEQ Regional Office, in writing, within 10 days of either the deadline or the actual completion date, if completed earlier.

Prepare/Implement Plan: No later than September 4, 2002.

Verify Implementation of Plan: No later than September 14, 2002 but within 10 days of preparation and implementation.

(1) Measures That Require Construction

In cases where construction is necessary to implement measures required by the plan, the plan shall contain a schedule that provides compliance with the plan as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than 3 years after the effective date of the permit. Where a construction compliance schedule is included in the plan, the schedule shall include appropriate nonstructural and/or

temporary controls to be implemented in the affected portion(s) of the facility prior to completion of the permanent control measure.

b. Signature and Plan Review

(1) Signature/Location

The plan shall be signed in accordance with Part II.K. of this permit and be retained onsite at the facility which generates the storm water discharge in accordance with Part II.B. of this permit. For inactive facilities, the plan may be kept at the nearest office of the permittee.

(2) Availability

The permittee shall make the storm water pollution prevention plan, annual site compliance inspection report, or other information available to the Department upon request.

(3) Required Modifications

The Regional Office may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the permit. Such notification shall identify those provisions of the permit which are not being met by the plan, and identify which provisions of the plan require modifications in order to meet the minimum requirements of this permit. Within 60 days of such notification, the permittee shall make the required changes to the plan and shall submit to the Regional Office a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

c. Keeping Plans Current

The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the State or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under section d. below, or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. New owners shall review the existing plan and make appropriate changes. Amendments to the plan may be reviewed by the Department in the same manner as noted in section b. above.

d. Contents of Plan

The contents of the pollution prevention plan shall comply with the requirements listed; these requirements are cumulative. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

(1) Pollution Prevention Team

The plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for

developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

(2) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or that may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. The plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. The plan shall include, at a minimum:

(a) Drainage

i. A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks identified under section (2)(c) below have occurred, and the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes and wastewaters; locations used for the treatment, filtration or storage of water supplies; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and, storage areas. The map must indicate the outfall locations and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of these outfalls.

ii. For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants which are likely to be present in the storm water discharges. Factors to consider include: the toxicity of chemicals; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and, history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified.

(b) Inventory of Exposed Materials

An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation.

Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three years prior to the effective date of this permit and the present; method and location of on-site storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of three years prior to the effective date of this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.

(c) Spills and Leaks

A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of three years prior to the effective date of this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

(d) Sampling Data

A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

(e) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and, on-site waste disposal practices and wastewater treatment activities to include sludge drying, storage, application or disposal activities. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, etc.) of concern shall be identified.

(3) Measures and Controls

The permittee shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility and implement these controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls.

(a) Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping requires the clean and orderly maintenance of areas which may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. The plan shall describe procedures performed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff. Particular attention should be paid to areas where raw materials are stockpiled, material handling areas, storage areas, liquid storage tanks, material handling areas, and loading/unloading areas.

(b) Preventive Maintenance

A preventive maintenance program shall involve: timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins); inspection and testing of facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures which could result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters; and, appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

(c) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Areas where potential spills may occur which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to the appropriate personnel.

(d) Inspections

In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site compliance evaluation required under section d.(4) below, qualified facility personnel who are familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs and the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility at appropriate intervals. The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan based upon a consideration of the level of industrial activity at the facility, but shall be a minimum of quarterly unless more frequent intervals are specified elsewhere in the permit. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained with the pollution prevention plan.

(e) Employee Training

Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in

the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

(f) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures

A description of incidents such as spills, or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the pollution prevention plan. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

(g) Sediment and Erosion Control

The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

(h) Management of Runoff

The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices [practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants] used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide for the implementation and maintenance of measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices; reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source); inlet controls (such as oil/water separators); snow management activities; infiltration devices; wet detention/retention devices; or, other equivalent measures.

(4) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Qualified facility personnel who are familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs and the storm water pollution prevention plan shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but, in no case less than once a year during the permit term. Such evaluations shall include the following.

(a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity, such as material

storage, handling and disposal activities, shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

(b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with section d.(2) above and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with section d.(3) above shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation.

(c) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with section (4)(b) above shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least three years from the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part II.K. of this permit.

(d) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under section d.(3)(d), the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

e. Special Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

In addition to the minimum standards listed in section d. above, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following applicable guidelines.

(1) Additional Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Facilities Subject to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313 Requirements

The requirements of other applicable conditions of this permit, storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA

Section 313 prior to May 1, 1997, for chemicals which are classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals in accordance with the definition at the end of this section, except as provided in section e.(1)(b)ii. below, and where there is the potential for these chemicals to mix with storm water discharges, shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are necessary to provide for conformance with the following guidelines.

(a) In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures shall be provided unless otherwise exempted under section e.(1)(c) below. At a minimum, one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:

i. Curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water runon to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or

ii. Roofs, covers or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.

(b) In addition to the minimum standards listed under section e.(1) above and except as otherwise exempted under section e.(1)(c) below, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with other effective storm water pollution prevention procedures, and applicable state rules, regulations, and guidelines.

i. Liquid Storage Areas Where Storm Water Comes Into Contact with Any Equipment, Tank, Container, or Other Vessel Used for Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals

- No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure, temperature, etc.

- Liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of these chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or other equivalent measures.

ii. Material Storage Areas for Section 313 Water

Priority Chemicals Other Than Liquids

Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids which are subject to storm water runoff, leaching, or wind effects shall incorporate drainage or other control features which will minimize the discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals by reducing storm water contact with those chemicals.

iii. Truck and Rail Car Loading and Unloading Areas for Liquid Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals

Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of those chemicals. Protection such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks shall be provided as appropriate. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include: the placement and maintenance of drip pans (including the proper disposal of materials collected in the drip pans) where spillage may occur (such as hose connections, hose reels and filler nozzles) when making and breaking hose connections; a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan; and/or other equivalent measures.

iv. Areas Where Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals are Transferred, Processed or Otherwise Handled

Processing equipment and materials handling equipment shall be operated so as to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled. Drainage from process and materials handling areas shall minimize storm water contact with Section 313 water priority chemicals. Additional protection such as covers or guards to prevent exposure to wind effects, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents from causing a discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals to the drainage system shall be provided as appropriate. Visual inspections or leak tests shall be provided for overhead piping conveying Section 313 water priority chemicals without secondary containment.

v. Discharges from Areas Covered by Paragraphs i., ii., iii. or iv.

- Drainage from areas covered by paragraphs i., ii., iii. or iv. of this section should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Where

containment units are employed, such units may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated.

- Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas should, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design.

- If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all in-facility storm sewers shall be equipped to be equivalent with a diversion system that could, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals, return the spilled material to the facility.

    - Records shall be kept of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas.

vi. Facility Site Runoff Other Than From Areas Covered by i., ii., iii. or iv.

Other areas of the facility [those not addressed in paragraphs i., ii., iii. or iv.], from which runoff which may contain Section 313 water priority chemicals or where spills of Section 313 water priority chemicals could cause a discharge, shall incorporate the necessary drainage or other control features to prevent discharge of spilled or improperly disposed material and ensure the mitigation of pollutants in storm water runoff or leachate.

vii. Preventive Maintenance and Housekeeping

All areas of the facility shall be inspected at specific intervals identified in the plan for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals or for direct contact of storm water with raw materials, intermediate materials, waste materials or products. In particular, facility piping, pumps, storage tanks and bins, pressure vessels, process and material handling equipment, and material bulk storage areas shall be examined for any conditions or failures which could cause a discharge. Inspection shall include examination for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, effects of wind blowing, or other forms of deterioration or noncontainment. Inspection intervals shall be specified in the plan and shall be based on design and operational experience. Different areas may require different inspection intervals. Where a leak or other condition is discovered which may result in significant releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals to waters of the State, action

to stop the leak or otherwise prevent the significant release of Section 313 water priority chemicals to waters of the State shall be immediately taken or the unit or process shut down until such action can be taken. When a leak or noncontainment of a Section 313 water priority chemical has occurred, contaminated soil, debris, or other material must be promptly removed and disposed in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements and as described in the plan.

viii. Facility Security

Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could cause a discharge. Security systems described in the plan shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

ix. Training

Facility employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are used or stored shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. Employee training shall be conducted at intervals specified in the plan, but not less than once per year. Training shall address pollution control laws and regulations, the storm water pollution prevention plan and the particular features of the facility and its operation which are designed to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. The plan shall designate a person who is accountable for spill prevention at the facility and who will set up the necessary spill emergency procedures and reporting requirements so that spills and emergency releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals can be isolated and contained before a discharge of those chemicals can occur. Contractor or temporary personnel shall be informed of facility operation and design features in order to prevent discharges or spills from occurring.

(c) Facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313 for chemicals that are classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals, in accordance with the definition at the end of this section, that are handled and stored onsite only in gaseous or nonsoluble liquid or solid (at atmospheric pressure and temperature) forms may provide a certification as such in the pollution prevention plan in lieu of the additional requirements in section e.(1) above. Such certification shall include a narrative description of all water priority chemicals and the form in which they are handled and stored, and shall be signed in accordance with Part II.K. of this permit.

(d) The storm water pollution prevention plan shall be

certified in accordance with Part II.K. of this permit.

(2) Requirements for Salt Storage

Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and which generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity which is discharged to surface waters of the State shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile. Permittees shall demonstrate compliance with this provision as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 3 years from the effective date of this permit. Annual reports of progress towards compliance shall be compiled and added to the Pollution Prevention Plan. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to surface waters of the State.

"Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals" means a chemical or chemical categories which: 1) are listed at 40 CFR Part 372.65 (1998) pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986) (42 USC 11001 et seq.); 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 (1998) on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act at 40 CFR Part 116.4 (1998); or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

ATTACHMENT 7

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/MONITORING RATIONALE/SUITABLE DATA/ ANTIDEGRADATION/ANTIBACKSLIDING

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS RATIONALE
OUTFALL 001

The discharge conveyed through this outfall is storm water runoff and dust suppression runoff from coal storage areas. Average flow is 0.71 MGD. Storm water runoff is stored in holding ponds and is used for dust suppression. When required, city water and groundwater is also used for dust suppression. Since storm water is the vast majority of the discharge, the discharge will be treated as storm water. This permit is similar to other coal storage facilities in the Tidewater Region.

Outfall 001 is a valved discharge and must be manually released to have a discharge during or after a storm event, so the storm water language and sampling requirements regarding minimum rainfall and time from prior rain events will not apply to this outfall. This outfall also has toxicity screening criteria requirements that are addressed in the storm water management evaluation. All samples collected for this permit will be grab.

Flow

There are no limits (NL) on the volume discharged. The flow volume is estimated and required one a quarter. The basis is best professional judgement (BPJ). The measurement of flow is necessary to evaluate the potential impact of the discharge on receiving waters. The frequency of monitoring is a reduction from the previous permit requirement of monthly monitoring. This reduction is based on Best Professional Judgement. This frequency corresponds to the frequency required for TSS and metals monitoring.

pH

Effluent pH limits are 6.0 standard units (s.u.) minimum and 9.0 s.u. maximum. These limits are based on best professional judgement. These limits are consistent for coal pile runoff. The Water Quality Standards at 9 VAC 25-260-50 limit pH in surface waters to the range of 6.0 - 9.0 s.u. Monitoring is required once a quarter. The frequency of monitoring is a reduction from the previous permit requirement of monthly monitoring. This reduction is based on Best Professional Judgement. This frequency corresponds to the frequency required for TSS and metals monitoring.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Effluent TSS limit is 50 mg/l maximum. This limit is based on on best professional judgement. These limits are consistent for coal pile runoff. Monitoring is required once a quarter. The frequency of monitoring is a reduction from the previous permit requirement of monthly monitoring. This reduction is based on Guidance Memo 00-2011 and compliance with the previous permit limits.

Total Phosphorous

Effluent Total P limit is 2 mg/l monthly average. This limit is based on the Policy for Nutrient Enriched Waters, 9 VAC 25-40-10 et seq. Monitoring is required once every six months. The frequency of monitoring is a reduction from the previous permit requirement of monthly monitoring. This reduction is based on Guidance Memo 00-2011 and compliance with the previous permit limits.

Total Nitrogen

There are no effluent limits for Total N. Monitoring is based on the Policy for Nutrient Enriched Waters, 9 VAC 25-40-10 et seq. Monitoring is required once every six months. The frequency of monitoring is a reduction from the previous permit requirement of monthly monitoring. This reduction is based on Best Professional Judgement. The frequency corresponds with monitoring for Total P.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)

There are no effluent limits for TPH. Monitoring is based on Best Professional Judgement and is consistent with other coal storage facilities. Monitoring is required once every six months.

Guidance Memo 96-001 recommends that chemical water quality-based limits not be placed on storm water outfalls at this time because the methodology for developing limits and the proper method of sampling is still a concern and under review by EPA. Therefore, in the interim, screening criteria have been established at 2 times the acute criteria. These criteria are applied solely to identify those pollutants that should be given special emphasis during development of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Any storm water outfall data (pollutant specific) submitted by the permittee which were above the established screening criteria levels requires monitoring in Part I.A. of the permit for that specific outfall and pollutant. Based on the above, screening criteria and monitoring were established for copper, nickel and zinc (see table below). In addition, toxicity screening is required for these same outfalls.

The SWPPP required by Part I.C.4.. of this permit is designed to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. Quarterly monitoring for the above noted pollutants and annual toxicity screening is recommended. Pollutant specific monitoring results above the screening criteria or toxicity screening which results in an LC50 of less than 100% effluent, do not indicate unacceptable values; however, they do justify the need to reexamine the effectiveness of the SWPPP and any best management practices (BMPs) being utilized. The goal of the SWPPP is to reduce pollutants, especially those identified by the application of the screening criteria, including toxicity, to the maximum extent practicable. An annual report is to be submitted to the Regional office and shall include the data collected the previous year with an indication if the SWPPP or any BMPs were modified based on the monitoring results.

OUTFALL 001

PARAMETER	MONITORING DATA										2 X ACUTE CRITERION
Dis. Cadmium (ug/l)	1.6	0	0.7	0	0.3	0.7	0	3.4	0		86
Dis. Copper (ug/l)	3	2	4	3	**14**	0	0	11	7		**11.8**
Dis. Nickel (ug/l)	104	3	68	0	26	54	12	**280**	46		**150**
Dis. Zinc (ug/l)	**450**	0	30	50	3	92	18	**918**	99		**190**

SALT WATER

CADMIUM

Salt Water Acute Criterion = 43

SC = 43 X 2 = 86 ug/l

COPPER

Salt Water Acute Criterion = 5.9 ug/l

SC = 5.9 X 2 = 11.8 ug/l

NICKEL

Salt Water Acute Criterion = 75 ug/l

SC = 75 X 2 = 150 ug/l

ZINC

Salt Water Acute Criterion = 95 ug/l

SC = 95 X 2 = 190 ug/l

DOMINION TERMINAL ASSOCIATES
VPDES PERMIT NO. VA0057576

Effluent Data/Calculations For Monitoring Frequency Reduction

Date	TSS Max mg/l		Avg TP mg/l
May-98	ND		ND
Jun-98	21		0.07
Jul-98	14		0.17
Aug-98	12		0.02
Sep-98	ND		ND
Oct-98	22		0.19
Nov-98	ND		ND
Dec-98	21		0.19
Jan-99	37		0.03
Feb-99	19		0.09
Mar-99	ND		ND
Apr-99	17		0.09
May-99	ND		ND
Jun-99	9		0.11
Jul-99	10		0
Aug-99	22		0.02
Sep-99	19		0.12
Oct-99	12		0.22
Nov-99	ND		ND
Dec-99	ND		ND
Jan-00	6		0.05
Feb-00	ND		ND
Mar-00	13		0.05
Apr-00	10		0.1
May-00	**		**
Jun-00	ND		ND
Jul-00	18		0.09
Aug-00	13		0
Sep-00	2		0.14
Oct-00	ND		ND
Nov-00	ND		ND
Dec-00	**		**
Jan-01	ND		ND
Feb-01	49		0.2
Mar-01	ND		ND
Apr-01	21		0.2
Avg	17		0.10
Limit	50		2
% of Limit	34		5

** No Data
ND - No Discharge

TSS - Guidance allows monitoring reduction from 1/M to 1/Qtr.

Total P - Guidance allows monitoring reduction from 1/M to 1/6M.

ANTIDEGRADATION CALCULATIONS/BASELINES (Saltwater)

Facility: Dominion Terminal Associates

All values in ug/l unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Saltwater Criteria (SW)		Other Surface Waters Criteria	Instream Background Data (Expected value*)	Antidegradation Baseline			Water Quality Waste Load Allocation (WQ-WLA)			Antidegradation Waste Load Allocation (AD-WLA)		
	Acute	Chronic			Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health
METALS													
Antimony			4300				430			215000			21500
Arsenic													
Arsenic III	69	36			17.25	9		138	1800		862.5	450	
Barium													
Cadmium	43	9.3			10.75	2.325		86	465		537.5	116.25	
Chromium III													
Chromium VI	1100	50			275	12.5		2200	2500		13750	625	
Copper	5.9	3.8			1.475	0.95		11.8	190		73.75	47.5	
Iron													
Lead	240	9.3			60	2.325		480	465		3000	116.25	
Manganese													
Mercury	2.1	0.025	0.053		0.525	0.00625	0.0053	4.2	1.25	2.65	26.25	0.3125	0.265
Nickel	75	8.3	4600		18.75	2.075	460	150	415	230000	937.5	103.75	23000
Selenium	300	71	11000		75	17.75	1100	600	3550	550000	3750	887.5	55000
Silver	2.3				0.575			4.6			28.75		
Zinc	95	86			23.75	21.5		190	4300		1187.5	1075	
PESTICIDES/PCBs													
Aldrin	1.3	0.13	0.0014		0.325	0.0325	0.00014	2.6	6.5	0.07	16.25	1.625	0.007
Chlordane	0.09	0.004	0.0059		0.0225	0.001	0.00059	0.18	0.2	0.295	1.125	0.05	0.0295
Chlorpyrifos (Dursban)	0.011	0.0056			0.00275	0.0014		0.022	0.28		0.1375	0.07	
DDD			0.0084				0.00084			0.42			0.042
DDE			0.0059				0.00059			0.295			0.0295
DDT	0.13	0.001	0.0059		0.0325	0.00025	0.00059	0.26	0.05	0.295	1.625	0.0125	0.0295

ANTIDEGRADATION CALCULATIONS/BASELINES (Saltwater)

Facility: Dominion Terminal Associates

All values in ug/l unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Saltwater Criteria (SW)		Other Surface Waters Criteria	Instream Background Data (Expected value*)	Antidegradation Baseline			Water Quality Waste Load Allocation (WQ-WLA)			Antidegradation Waste Load Allocation (AD-WLA)		
	Acute	Chronic			Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health
Demeton		0.1				0.025			5			1.25	
2, 4-dichloro-phenoxy acetic acid (2, 4-D)													
Dieldrin	0.71	0.0019	0.0014		0.1775	0.000475	0.00014	1.42	0.095	0.07	8.875	0.02375	0.007
Endosulfan	0.034	0.0087	240		0.0085	0.002175	24	0.068	0.435	12000	0.425	0.10875	1200
Endrin	0.037	0.0023	0.81		0.00925	0.000575	0.081	0.074	0.115	40.5	0.4625	0.02875	4.05
Guthion		0.01				0.0025			0.5			0.125	
Heptachlor	0.053	0.0036	0.0021		0.01325	0.0009	0.00021	0.106	0.18	0.105	0.6625	0.045	0.0105
Hexachloro-cyclohexane (Lindane)	0.16	0.01	25		0.04	0.0025	2.5	0.32	0.5	1250	2	0.125	125
Kepone		0											
Malathion		0.1				0.025			5			1.25	
Mirex		0											
Parathion													
PCB-1242		0.03	0.00045			0.0075	0.000045		1.5	0.0225		0.375	0.00225
PCB-1254		0.03	0.00045			0.0075	0.000045		1.5	0.0225		0.375	0.00225
PCB-1221		0.03	0.00045			0.0075	0.000045		1.5	0.0225		0.375	0.00225
PCB-1232		0.03	0.00045			0.0075	0.000045		1.5	0.0225		0.375	0.00225
PCB-1248		0.03	0.00045			0.0075	0.000045		1.5	0.0225		0.375	0.00225
PCB-1016		0.03	0.00045			0.0075	0.000045		1.5	0.0225		0.375	0.00225
Toxaphene	0.21	0.0002	0.0075		0.0525	0.00005	0.00075	0.42	0.01	0.375	2.625	0.0025	0.0375
2-(2, 4, 5-trichlor-phenoxy) propionic acid (Silvex)													

ANTIDEGRADATION CALCULATIONS/BASELINES (Saltwater)

Facility: Dominion Terminal Associates

All values in ug/l unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Saltwater Criteria (SW)		Other Surface Waters Criteria	Instream Background Data (Expected value*)	Antidegradation Baseline			Water Quality Waste Load Allocation (WQ-WLA)			Antidegradation Waste Load Allocation (AD-WLA)		
	Acute	Chronic			Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health
BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLES													
Acenapthene			2700				270			135000			13500
Anthracene			110000				11000			5500000			550000
Benzo (a) anthracene			0.49				0.049			24.5			2.45
Benzo (b) fluoranthene			0.49				0.049			24.5			2.45
Benzo (k) fluoranthene			0.49				0.049			24.5			2.45
Benzo (a) pyrene			0.49				0.049			24.5			2.45
Butyl benzyl phthalate			5200				520			260000			26000
Chrysene			0.49				0.049			24.5			2.45
Dibenz (a, h) anthracene			0.49				0.049			24.5			2.45
Dibutyl phthalate			12000				1200			600000			60000
1, 2-Dichloro benzene			17000				1700			850000			85000
1, 3-Dichloro benzene			2600				260			130000			13000
1, 4-Dichloro benzene			2600				260			130000			13000
Diethyl phthalate			120000				12000			6000000			600000
Di-2-Ethylhexyl phthalate			59				5.9			2950			295

ANTIDEGRADATION CALCULATIONS/BASELINES (Saltwater)

Facility: Dominion Terminal Associates

All values in ug/l unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Saltwater Criteria (SW)		Other Surface Waters Criteria	Instream Background Data (Expected value*)	Antidegradation Baseline			Water Quality Waste Load Allocation (WQ-WLA)			Antidegradation Waste Load Allocation (AD-WLA)		
	Acute	Chronic			Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health
2, 4-Dinitro tolulene			91				9.1			4550			455
Fluoranthene			370				37			18500			1850
Fluorene			14000				1400			700000			70000
Indeno (1, 2, 3-cd) pyrene			0.49				0.049			24.5			2.45
Isophorone			490000				49000			24500000			2450000
Nitrobenzene			1900				190			95000			9500
Pyrene			11000				1100			550000			55000
1, 2, 4 Trichloro-benzene			950				95			47500			4750
VOLATILES													
Benzene			710				71			35500			3550
Bromoform			3600				360			180000			18000
Carbon Tetrachloride			45				4.5			2250			225
Chlorodibromo-methane			57000				5700			2850000			285000
Chloroform			4700				470			235000			23500
Dichloromethane			16000				1600			800000			80000
Dichlorobromo-methane			460				46			23000			2300
1, 2-Dichloro-ethane			990				99			49500			4950
1, 1-Dichloro ethylene			17000				1700			850000			85000

ANTIDEGRADATION CALCULATIONS/BASELINES (Saltwater)

Facility: Dominion Terminal Associates

All values in ug/l unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Saltwater Criteria (SW)		Other Surface Waters Criteria	Instream Background Data (Expected value*)	Antidegradation Baseline			Water Quality Waste Load Allocation (WQ-WLA)			Antidegradation Waste Load Allocation (AD-WLA)		
	Acute	Chronic			Acute	Chronic	Human	Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health
Ethylbenzene			29000				2900			1450000			145000
Monochloro-benzene			21000				2100			1050000			105000
Tetrachloro-ethylene			3500				350			175000			17500
Toluene			200000				20000			10000000			1000000
Trichloroethylene			810				81			40500			4050
Vinyl Chloride			5300				530			265000			26500
ACIDS EXTRACTABLES													
2-Chlorophenol			400				40			20000			2000
2, 4 Dichloro-phenol			790				79			39500			3950
2, 4 Dimethyl-phenol			2300				230			115000			11500
Pentachloro-phenol	13	7.9	82		3.25	1.975	8.2	26	395	4100	162.5	98.75	410
Phenol			4600000				460000			230000000			23000000
2, 4, 6-Trichloro-phenol			65				6.5			3250			325
MISCELLANEOUS													
Ammonia (as NH3-N)	4.7	0.71			1.175	0.1775		9.4	0		0	0	
Chorides													
Chlorine (CPO)	13	7.5			3.25	1.875		26	375		162.5	93.75	
Cyanide	1	1	215000		0.25	0.25	21500	2	50	10750000	12.5	12.5	1075000
Dioxin (PPQ)			1.2				0.12			60			6

ANTIDEGRADATION CALCULATIONS/BASELINES (Saltwater)

Facility: Dominion Terminal Associates

All values in ug/l unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Saltwater Criteria (SW)		Other Surface Waters Criteria	Instream Background Data (Expected value*)	Antidegradation Baseline			Water Quality Waste Load Allocation (WQ-WLA)			Antidegradation Waste Load Allocation (AD-WLA)		
	Acute	Chronic			Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health	Acute	Chronic	Human Health
Fecal Coliform (N/Cml)													
Foaming Agents (as MBAS)													
Hydrogen Sulfide		2				0.5			100			25	
Nitrate													
Sulfate													
Total Dissolved Solids													
Tributyltin	0.36	0.001			0.09	0.00025		0.72	0.05		4.5	0.0125	

* The expected value is the 97th percentile.

Data For Ammonia Limits: pH - 7.98 s.u., Temp - 26.61°C, Salinity - 15.6

See Ammonia tables in Water Quality Standards

No instream data was available for the parameters in this chart.

EXAMPLE: SALT WATER

Zinc WQSa = 95 ug/l WQSc = 86 ug/l WQSh = NA Background (expected value)= 15 ug/l

Unused capacity

acute = 95 - 15 = 80

chronic = 86 - 15 = 71

AD BASELINE

Acute & Chronic = 25% (WQ Standard - Instream Background) + Instream Background

Acute = 0.25(95 - 15) + 15 or 0.25(80) + 15 = 35

Chronic = 0.25(86 - 15) + 15 or 0.25(71) + 15 = 32.75

Human Health = 10% (WQ Standard - Instream Background) + Instream Background

Human Health = NA

WASTE LOAD ALLOCATIONS

WQ-WLAa = (2 X WQSa) - background = (2 X 95) - 15 = 175

WQ-WLAc = (50 X WQSc) - (49 X background) = (50 X 86) - (49 X 15) = 3565

WQ-WLAh = NA

AD-WLAa = (50 X 35) - 15 = 1735

AD-WLAc = (50 X 32.75) - 15 = 1622.5

AD-WLAh = NA

NOTES: The most stringent WLAs (WQ-WLAa, 175; AD-WLAc, 1622.5) are used in the computer model for determination of limits.

When calculating the AD-WLA for saltwater discharges, use 50 times the acute, chronic and human health standards as antidegradation applies outside the mixing zones.

ATTACHMENT 8

SPECIAL CONDITIONS RATIONALE

VPDES PERMIT PROGRAM
LIST OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS RATIONALE

Name of Condition:

1.a. Water Quality Standards Reopener

Rationale: The VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-220 D., Water Quality Standards and State Requirements, dictates that the permit shall include limits to prevent violations of water quality standards. 40 CFR Part 131, Water Quality Standards, requires the state to adopt water quality criteria to protect designated water uses (subpart 131.11), and review, modify and adopt water quality standards periodically (subpart 131.20). Section 302 of the Clean Water Act authorizes effluent limitations to be established which will contribute to the attainment or maintenance of the water quality.

1.b. Nutrient Enriched Waters Reopener

Rationale: The Policy for Nutrient Enriched Waters, 9 VAC 25-40 et. seq., allows reopening of permits if total phosphorus and total nitrogen in a discharge potentially exceed specified concentrations. The policy also anticipates that further nutrient limitations may be needed in the future to control aquatic plant growth.

1.c. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Reopener

Rationale: For specified waters, section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires the development of total maximum daily loads necessary to achieve the applicable water quality standards. The TMDL must take into account seasonal variations and a margin of safety. In addition, section 62.1-44.19:7 of the State Water Control Law requires the development and implementation of plans to address impaired waters, including TMDLs. This condition allows for the permit to be either modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate the requirements of a TMDL once it is developed. In addition, the reopener recognizes that, in according to section 402(o)(1) of the Clean Water Act, limits and/or conditions may be either more or less stringent than those contained in this permit. Specifically, they can be relaxed if they are the result of a TMDL, basin plan or other wasteload allocation prepared under section 303 of the Act.

2. Operations & Maintenance (O & M) Manual

Rationale: The State Water Control Law, Section 62.1-44.21 allows requests for any information necessary to determine the effect of the discharge on state waters. Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires the permittee to provide opportunity for the state to review the proposed operations of the facility. In addition, 40 CFR 122.41 (e) requires the permittee, at all times, to properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) in order to achieve compliance with the permit (includes laboratory controls and QA/QC).

3. Notification Levels

Rationale: The VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-200 and 40 CFR 122.42 (a) require notification of the discharge of certain parameters at or above specific concentrations for existing manufacturing, commercial mining and silvicultural discharges.

4. Quantification Levels Under Part I.A.

Rationale: States are authorized to establish monitoring methods and procedures to compile and analyze data on water quality, as per 40 CFR part 130, Water Quality Planning and Management, subpart 130.4.

5. Compliance Reporting Under Part I.A.

Rationale: Defines reporting requirements for toxic parameters with

quantification levels to ensure consistent, accurate reporting on submitted reports.

6. Materials Handling and Storage

Rationale: The VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-50 A., prohibits the discharge of any wastes into State waters unless authorized by permit. The State Water Control Law, Sec. 62.1-44.18:2, authorizes the Board to prohibit any waste discharge which would threaten public health or safety, interfere with or be incompatible with treatment works or water use. Section 301 of the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of any pollutant unless it complies with specific sections of the Act.

7. Effluent Monitoring Frequencies

Rationale: The incentive for reduced monitoring is an effort to reduce the cost of environmental compliance and to provide incentives to facilities which demonstrate outstanding performance and consistent compliance with their permits. Facilities which cannot comply with specific effluent parameters or have other related violations will not be eligible for this benefit. This is in conformance with Guidance Memorandum No. 98-2005 - Reduced Monitoring and EPA's proposed "Interim Guidance For Performance-Based Reduction of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies" (EPA 833-B-96-001) published in April 1996.

8. Minimum Freeboard

Rationale: Minimize the discharge of untreated wastewater to the groundwater or surface waters.

C. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

1. Sampling Methodology for Specific Outfall 001

Rationale: Defines methodology for collecting representative effluent samples in conformance with applicable regulations.

2. Storm Water Management Evaluation

Rationale: The Clean Water Act 402(p) (2) (B) requires permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. VPDES permits for storm water discharges must establish BAT/BCT requirements in accordance with 402(p)(3) of the Act. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is the vehicle proposed by EPA in the final NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (Federal Register Sept 9, 1992) to meet the requirements of the Act. Additionally, the VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-220 K., and 40 CFR 122.44 (k) allow BMPs for the control of toxic pollutants listed in Section 307 (a)(1), and hazardous substances listed in Section 311 of the Clean Water Act where numeric limits are infeasible or BMPs are needed to accomplish the purpose/intent of the law.

Finally, the EPA produced a document dated August 1, 1996, entitled "Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality- Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits". This document indicated that an interim approach to limiting storm water could be through the use of best management practices rather than numerical limits. EPA pointed out that section 502 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) defined "effluent limitation" to mean "any restriction on quantities, rates, and concentrations of constituents discharged from point sources. The CWA does not say that effluent limitations need be numeric." The use of BMPs falls in line with the Clean Water Act which notes the need to control these discharges to the maximum extent necessary to mitigate impacts on water quality.

3. General Storm Water Conditions

a. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality

Rationale: This condition requires that visual examinations of storm water outfalls take place at a specified frequency and sets forth what

information needs to be checked and documented. These examinations assist with the evaluation of the pollution prevention plan by providing a simple, low cost means of assessing the quality of storm water discharge with immediate feedback. Use of this condition is a BPJ determination based on the EPA storm water multi-sector general permit for industrial activities and is consistent with that permit.

b. Releases of Hazardous Substances or Oil in Excess of Reportable Quantities

Rationale: This condition requires that the discharge of hazardous substances or oil from a facility be eliminated or minimized in accordance with the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan. If there is a discharge of a material in excess of a reportable quantity, it establishes the reporting requirements in accordance with state laws and federal regulations. In addition, the pollution prevention plan for the facility must be reviewed and revised as necessary to prevent a reoccurrence of the spill. Use of this condition is a BPJ determination based on the EPA storm water multi-sector general permit for industrial activities and is consistent with that permit.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Rationale: The Clean Water Act 402(p) (2) (B) requires permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. VPDES permits for storm water discharges must establish BAT/BCT requirements in accordance with 402(p)(3) of the Act. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is the vehicle proposed by EPA in the final NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (Federal Register Sept 9, 1992) to meet the requirements of the Act. Additionally, the VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-220 K., and 40 CFR 122.44 (k) allow BMPs for the control of toxic pollutants listed in Section 307 (a)(1), and hazardous substances listed in Section 311 of the Clean Water Act where numeric limits are infeasible or BMPs are needed to accomplish the purpose/intent of the law.

ATTACHMENT 9

RECEIVING WATERS INFO./ TIER DETERMINATION/STORET DATA/ STREAM MODELING

File 9-1
PPP
194

MEMORANDUM

Department of Environmental Quality
Tidewater Regional Office

5636 Southern Boulevard — Virginia Beach, VA 23462

SUBJECT: VPDES Application Requests

~~TO~~ From: Stephen Cioccia, TRO

~~FROM~~ To: Richard E. Fox, TRO

DATE: 02/23/01

COPIES: TRO File - facility # 194, PPP

An application has been received for the following facility:

Dominion Terminal Associates

Topo Map Name: Newport News South VPDES #: VA0057576

Receiving Stream: James River

Attached is a Topographic Map showing facility boundaries and outfall location(s).

Attached is a STORET Request Form if STORET data is requested.

We request the following information from you:

1. X Tier Determination. Tier: 2
Please include a basis for the tier determination. Attachment 1

2. X STORET Data and STORET Station Location(s). Attachment 3 & e-file via EXCEL

3. X Is this facility mentioned in a Management Plan?

___ No ___ Yes ✓ No, but will be included when the Plan is updated.

4. X Are limits contained in a Management Plan?

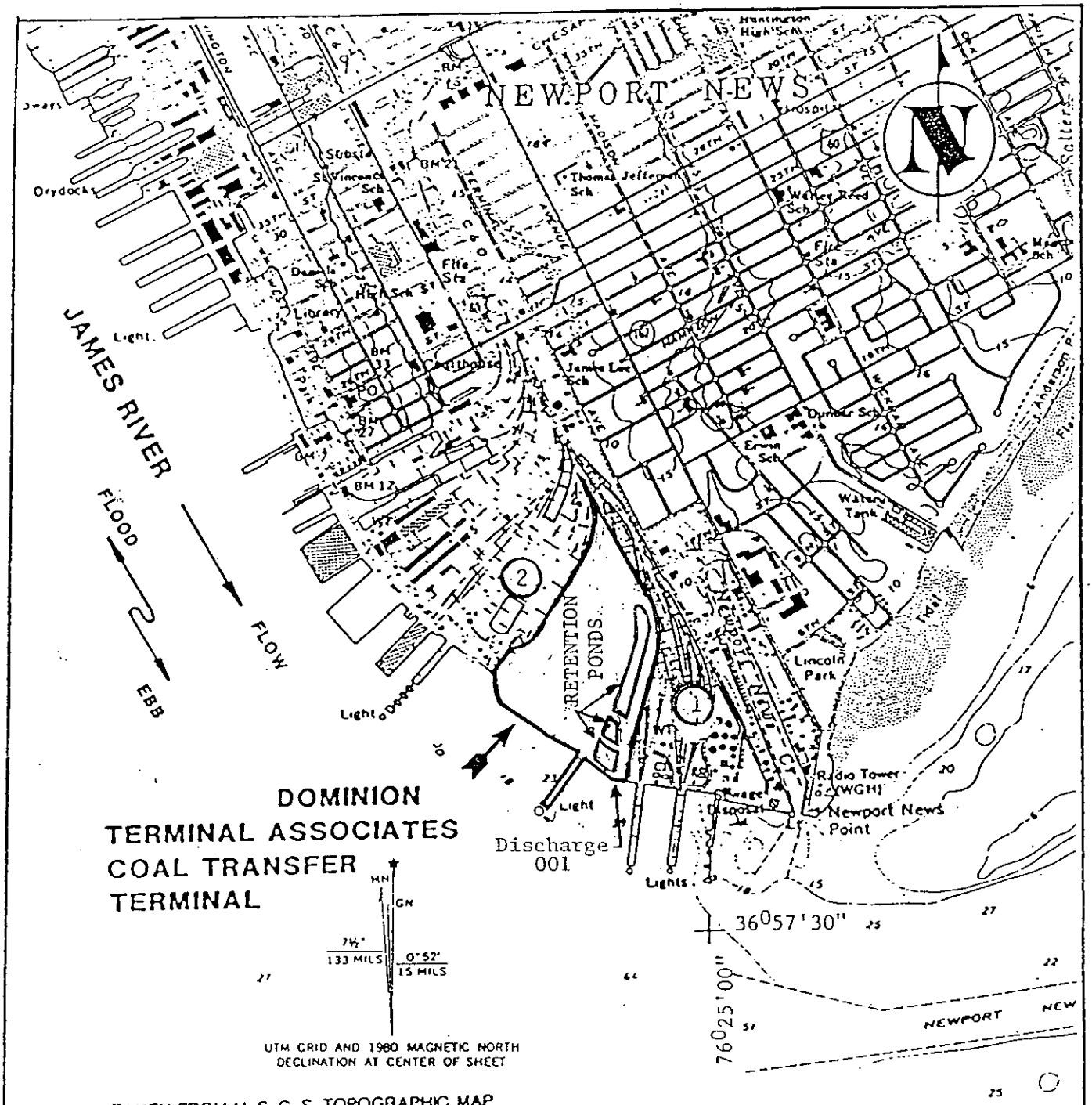
✓ No ___ Yes **(If Yes, Please include the basis for the limits.)**

5. X Does this discharge go to a 303(d) stream segment? Yes Attachment 2

Return Due Date: 03/09/01 Date Returned: 3/1/01

STORET Station: 2-JMS 013.10

STORET Station: _____



TAKEN FROM U. S. G. S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
NEWPORT NEWS SOUTH QUADRANGLE, VA. (1964)
PHOTO REVISED 1980

PURPOSE: COAL TRANSFER TERMINAL

DATUM: M.L.W.

ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS:

① CSX TRANSPORTATION
② PIER IX TERMINAL CO.

USE: COMMERCIAL

VICINITY MAP

1000 0 1000 2000

SCALE IN FEET

DOMINION TERMINAL ASSOCIATES
HARBOR ROAD, PIER 11
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA 23607

MARCH 15, 1996

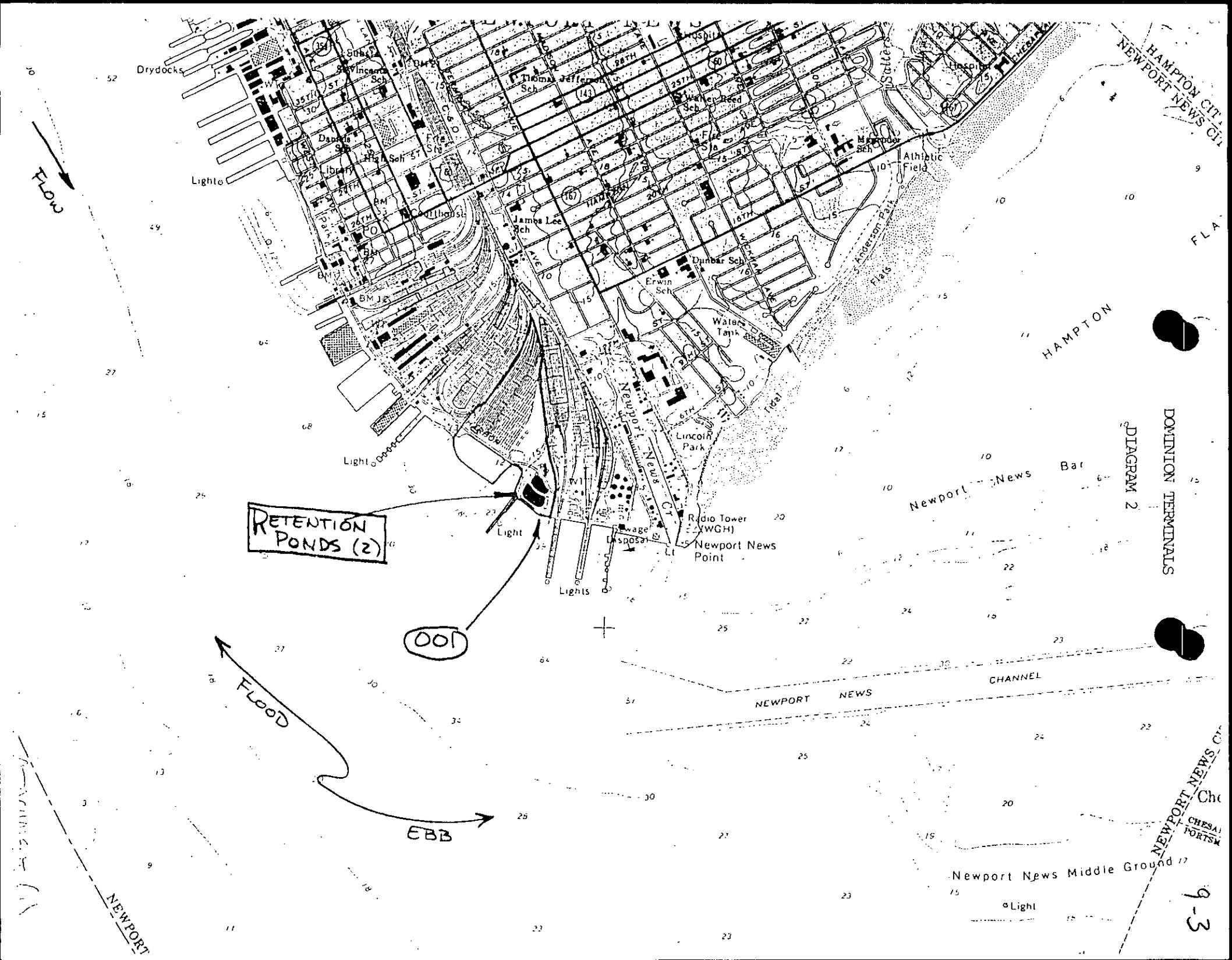


DIAGRAM 2
DOMINION TERMINALS
RETENTION PONDS (2)
001
FLOW
FLOOD
EBB
Drydocks
Lights
Light
Radio Tower (WGHI)
Newport News Point
Sewage Disposal
Lincoln Park
Dunbar Sch
Erwin Sch
Water Tank
James Lee Sch
Thomas Jefferson Sch
Walter Reed Sch
Athletic Field
Anderson Park
Flats
Tidal
Newport News Creek
HAMPTON
Newport News Bar
NEWPORT NEWS
CHANNEL
Newport News Middle Ground
Light
HAMPTON CITY
NEWPORT NEWS CITY
9-3

DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE
ANTIDEGRADATION CATEGORIES FOR WATERBODIES

The sequence of steps to be completed by the Water Division in conducting an antidegradation review is presented in Figure 1. The first task that will be addressed by the Water Division is to determine to which tier the waters belong.

Tier 3

Staff should check VR680-21-01.3.C.3 to determine whether the water body in question is listed in this category. If it is not listed then it is not a tier 3 water.

Tier 2

If the waterbody is not listed in VR680-21-01.3.C.3, then staff must determine whether the waterbody is either a Tier 1 or Tier 2 category. This determination is based on a comparison of the available receiving stream data (collected in the stream outside of any mixing zones) to the table of numerical standards in VR680-21-01.14.B. If available water quality data indicate that all of the parameters measured in the water body are better than the standards in the table of numerical standards in VR680-21-01.14.B, then the waterbody falls into the Tier 2 category. Violation of the fecal coliform standard is not to be sufficient justification to lower the water to tier 1. If accurate and technically sound receiving stream data are not available, the applicant/permittee may be required by DEQ staff to provide sufficient information for a determination of the appropriate tier to be made. If real in-stream data are not available at the time of the Division's antidegradation review of the water body, engineering judgment of DEQ staff may be substituted. Receiving stream information that may be used as a basis for this judgement include:

Basis of 303d Listing of Shellfish Restriction

1. Modeling predictions (existing discharges and mixing zones) for the waters being considered.

2. Existing permit limits that were designed to just barely meet the standard in the waters being considered.

3. Biological data that demonstrate in-stream toxicity. This is true even if the numerical standards are met due to the independent application of biological and numerical criteria and standards.

4. Judgement based on the absence or presence of definitely identified sources of pollutants or a demonstrated use impairment. Such judgement must be completely justified and documented.

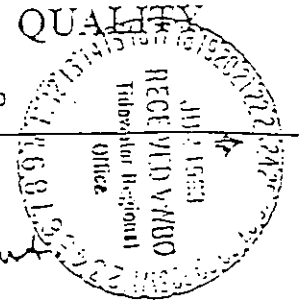
If sufficient information is not available, the default is to impose high quality VR680-21-01.3.B (Tier 3) waters requirements. *

Basis for Tier 2

Attachment 1

9-5

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Water Division
4900 Cox Road Glen Allen, Virginia 23060



Amended by 94-009 in part

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: OWRM Guidance Memo No. 93 - 015
Guidance on Preparing VPDES Permits Based on the Water Quality Standards for Toxics

TO: Regional Directors

FROM: Larry G. Lawson, Alan J. Anthony, and John V. Roland

DATE: June 22, 1993

COPIES: Bob Burnley, Dave Paylor, Martin Ferguson, Jean Gregory, Regional Office Water Resource Managers, OWRM Permit Staff, Fred Cunningham, Ron Gregory

The purpose of this guidance is to replace OWRM Guidance Memo No. 92 - 012A "Guidance on Preparing VPDES Permits Based on the Water Quality Standards for Toxics" issued on September 1, 1992. This guidance also replaces OWRM Guidance Memo No. 93 - 004.

This guidance presents significant revisions to 92 - 012A. These revisions are in response to the following concepts and concerns:

- Data (both effluent and in stream) should exist in the form that the water quality standards are expressed in before it is used to determine the need for a water quality based limit in a VPDES permit. All appropriate data should be used as reported but it should not be assumed, inferred, or modified to create data where none exist. This concept will have the most impact on metals where most of the current effluent data is expressed in the form of total recoverable while the water quality standards and the wasteload allocations (WLA), are based on dissolved metals. Since there is no general relationship in the stream or in the effluent between total recoverable and dissolved metals (other than what can be determined via a site specific chemical translator study), we do not believe that total recoverable metals data should be used to establish a defacto representation of dissolved metals. The issue of metals is far too important and far reaching not to allow more precise science to determine the impacts, if any, on receiving streams, and consequently on permittees.

- Concerns have been expressed regarding the accuracy of historical dissolved metals data and the use of this data in establishing VPDES permit limits, e.g. the USGS does not believe that their historical data are accurate. In addition, use of "clean and "ultraclean" analytical protocols may have to be used to obtain and analyte samples to produce more representative or "true" results of concentrations of pollutants in water.

Attachment 1

RFJ_APP: _____ 9-6

STORET RETRIEVAL REQUEST FORM

REQUESTED BY: Richard E Fox DATE REQUESTED: 02/23/01

SECTION: Water Permits

REQUESTED FOR (NAME, ADDRESS, AND PHONE #):
(FILL IN FOR OUTSIDE REQUESTS TO BE MAILED)

VPDES PERMIT #: VA0057142 FACILITY NAME: Dominion Terminal Associates

FACILITY TYPE (IND/MUN): IND

RECEIVING STREAM: James River

STATION LISTING

(FORMAT = BASIN CODE, STREAM CODE, MILEAGE (e.g. 2-JMS005.72))

- OR -

IF STATION IS NOT KNOWN, PLEASE ATTACH A MAP WITH OUTFALL LOCATION FOR REFERENCE

RETRIEVAL INFORMATION

TYPE OF RETRIEVAL: (90%) (or OTHER %: 97) (ALLPARM) MEAN RET INVENT STAND

90%: YIELDS NINETYETH PERCENTILE (or % SPECIFIED IN OTHER) and BRIEF STATISTICS (# OBSERVS., MEAN, MAX., MIN.,) + RAW DATA FOR SPECIFIED PARAMETERS - *INFO. NEEDED BY PERMIT WRITERS FOR MODELS.*

ALLPARM: YIELDS RAW DATA FOR ALL PARAMETERS SAMPLED BY DATE (*YIELDS LENGTHY REPORT w/ 2 wk RETURN).*

MEAN: YIELDS ONLY BRIEF STATISTICS (# OBSERVS., MEAN, MAX., MIN.,) FOR SPECIFIED PARAMETERS.

RET: TABULAR LISTING of RAW DATA BASED on SPECIFIED PARAMETERS (USED THE MOST FOR SPECIFIC PARAMETERS, NO STATISTICS AVAILABLE).

INVENT: YIELDS ONLY BRIEF STATISTICS (MEAN, MAX., MIN., ETC.) FOR ALL PARAMETERS SAMPLED.

STAND: YIELDS EXCEEDANCE OF SPECIFIED VALUES (*HIGH or LOW*) FOR SELECTED PARAMETERS.

_____ CHECK HERE IF ALL THAT IS NEEDED IS A COMPLETE LISTING OF PARAMETERS *(ALLPARM or INVENT)* FOR THE STATION LISTED ABOVE. IF OTHER TYPES OF RETRIEVALS OR INFORMATION IS REQUIRED THE PARAMETERS CHART ON PAGE TWO MUST BE COMPLETED.

PERIOD OF RECORD FOR RETRIEVAL REQUEST BEGIN DATE: _____ END DATE: _____

NUMBER OF YEARS -----> 5 YEARS OR Period of Record: ____

OVER FOR PAGE TWO

PARAMETER LISTING (PARM)

(CHOOSE THE PARAMETERS FROM THE LIST BELOW, IF OTHERS ARE NEEDED SEE WRD STAFF)
TYPE = MEDIUM SAMPLED (WATER, SEDIMENT, EFFLUENT, *ETC.*)

PARM	TYPE	PARM	TYPE	PARM	TYPE	PARM	TYPE	PARM	TYPE	PARM	TYPE
010	90%	1065	90%								
096	90%	1090	90%								
400	90%	620	90%								
900	90%	615	90%								
1040	90%	665	90%								

010 WATER TEMP CENT
070 TURBIDITY (82078,76)
080 COLOR
094 CONDUCTIVITY FIELD
095 CONDUCTIVITY @ 25C
096 SALINITY @ 25C (& 480)
299 DO PROBE
300 DO
301 DO SATUR
310 BOD 5-DAY
340 COD HI-LEVEL
400 pH
410 TOT. ALK CACO3
610 NH3+NH4, N TOTAL
612 UN-IONIZED NH3-N
615 NO2-N, TOTAL
619 UN-IONIZED NH3-NH3
620 NO3-N, TOTAL
625 TOTAL KJEL N
665 TOT. PHOS
671 DISS. ORTHOPHOSPHATE
680 TOT. O CARBON
900 TOT. HARD. CACO3
940 TOT. CHLORIDE
1000 DISS. ARSENIC
1025 DISS. CADMIUM
1040 DISS. COPPER
1049 DISS. LEAD
1065 DISS. NICKEL
1075 DISS. SILVER
1090 DISS. ZINC
1002 TOT. ARSENIC
1027 TOT. CADMIUM
1042 TOT. COPPER
1045 TOT. IRON
1051 TOT. LEAD
1055 TOT. MANGANESE
1067 TOT. NICKEL
1077 TOT. SILVER
1092 TOT. ZINC
31614/5/6 FECAL COLIFORM
34010 TOLUENE
34371 ETHYL BENZENE
34475 TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
34506 1,1,1 TRICHLOROETHANE
81551 XYLENE (AS C8H10)

ALL PARAMETERS

OTHER: _____

INDICATE HOW REQUEST TO BE RETURNED: HARD COPY: ✓ COPY on DISK: _____ EMAIL: _____
(NOTE: HARD COPY ONLY AVAILABLE FOR ALLPARM & INVENT DUE TO FILE SIZE)

DO YOU WANT MAP INDICATING LOCATION OF MONITORING STATION(s): YES ✓ NO _____ (DEFAULT)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

JOB NUMBER: _____ FILE NAME: _____

JOB NUMBER: _____ FILE NAME: _____

9-7

To: Richard E. [redacted]x@VABCH@DEQ
From: Stephen A. Cioccia@VABCH@DEQ
Cc:
Subject: Data for VA0057576
Attachment: JMS13.10_FIELD RET.XLS,JMS13.10_ALLPARM.XLS,BEYOND.RTF
Date: 3/1/01 7:52 AM

Attached are two EXCEL files containing the stream data (@ 2-JMS013.10: James River @ James River Bridge) requested for processing of VPDES Dominion Terminal Assoc. One file contains the field data and 90% & 97% for requested parameters. The second file is the ALLPARM containing all analytical parameters measured.

Please let me know if you need further info.

Sta Id:2-JMS013.10

	400	96	10	900	1040	1065	1090	620	615	665
	Field Ph	Salinity	Temp C	Tot. Hard	Diss. Cu	Diss. Ni	Diss. Zn	NO3	NO2	Tot. Phos.
01/21/1997 08:35	7.92	12.7	2.58	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
01/18/2000 07:55	7.71	18.8	4.79							
02/18/1997 08:10	7.97	7.8	4.87							
02/23/1999 07:55	7.36	18.2	5.87							
01/19/1999 07:55	7.86	18	6.17							
02/22/2000 08:05	8.2	15.1	6.19							
01/21/1998 08:15	7.86	9.8	6.46							
12/10/1996 08:05	7.78	10	7.19							
12/09/1997 07:45	8.05	20	7.44							
03/17/1998 07:55	7.57	7.5	7.74							
03/29/1999 07:55	8.33	12.2	9.16							
11/18/1997 07:45	7.9	15.8	9.7							
11/19/1996 07:55	7.79	14.8	10.17							
03/18/1997 07:45	8.18	7.8	10.39							
11/18/1999 08:25	7.65	18.8	11.17							
12/15/1998 07:45	7.82	22.4	11.57							
03/30/2000 08:10	7.9	12.2	12.35							
04/22/1997 08:05	7.69	15.6	12.56							
11/18/1998 08:25	7.95	21.8	13.12							
04/24/2000 07:50	7.62	7.7	14.75							
04/26/1999 08:05	7.67	16.3	15.45							
04/21/1998 08:40	7.86	6.4	16.19							
10/21/1997 08:15	7.78	21.1	17.08							
05/23/2000 07:35	7.69	17	17.62							
10/24/2000 08:05	7.97	19.7	17.92							
05/28/1997 07:50	7.75	19.6	18.05							
10/19/1999 07:55	7.73	15	19.02							
05/19/1999 08:15	7.63	15.1	19.06							
10/20/1998 08:40	7.98	19.7	19.63							
05/19/1998 07:50	7.56	7.2	19.76							
06/22/1999 07:50	7.78	19	21.34							
09/21/1999 07:55	8.26	11	22.59							
09/25/2000 07:45	7.71	17.4	22.88							
09/23/1997 07:40	7.87	21.1	23.09							
08/22/2000 08:00	7.84	17.9	24.2							
06/24/1997 07:50	7.69	14.1	25.36							
06/20/2000 07:40	7.88	16	25.4							
06/23/1998 07:55	7.58	13.1	25.93							
09/22/1998 07:55	7.96	17.4	26							
07/18/2000 07:45	7.82	18	26.23							
07/15/1997 07:30	7.71		26.61							
07/20/1999 07:40	7.9	18.3	26.72							
08/19/1997 08:20	7.92	19.4	27.27							
07/21/1998 07:45	7.72	16.1	27.3							
08/18/1998 08:15	7.87	17.8	27.34							
08/17/1999 07:40	7.75	20.6	27.81							
02/18/1998 08:05										
COUNT =	46	45	46							
90% =	**7.98**	**20**	**26.61**							
97% =	**8.26**	**21.8**	**27.34**							

File 9-9
PPP
194

MEMORANDUM

Department of Environmental Quality
Tidewater Regional Office

5636 Southern Boulevard **Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462**

Subject: VPDES Application Requests for Rivermile Determination

To: Michelle E. Fults, TRO

From: Richard E. Fox

Date: 02/23/01

Copies: P&PS Rivermile File, VPDES Facility File

Return Date Due: 03/09/01

Permit writers please supply the following information and maps for determination of river miles for the outfalls.

- Topo map with facility location and outfall locations clearly marked
- Site diagram for facilities with multiple outfalls
- Description or map showing effluent flow path if not apparent on topo map

- Complete the box below containing the facility information
- Complete the following columns/information in the table below: Topo Name, Outfall #, and Facility Lat/Long needed. Use an additional sheet if more outfall locations are needed

- **Requests for STORET information – see Steve Cioccia for forms**

Facility Name: Dominion Terminal Associates VPDES #: VA0057576

File #: 194 File Code: PPP

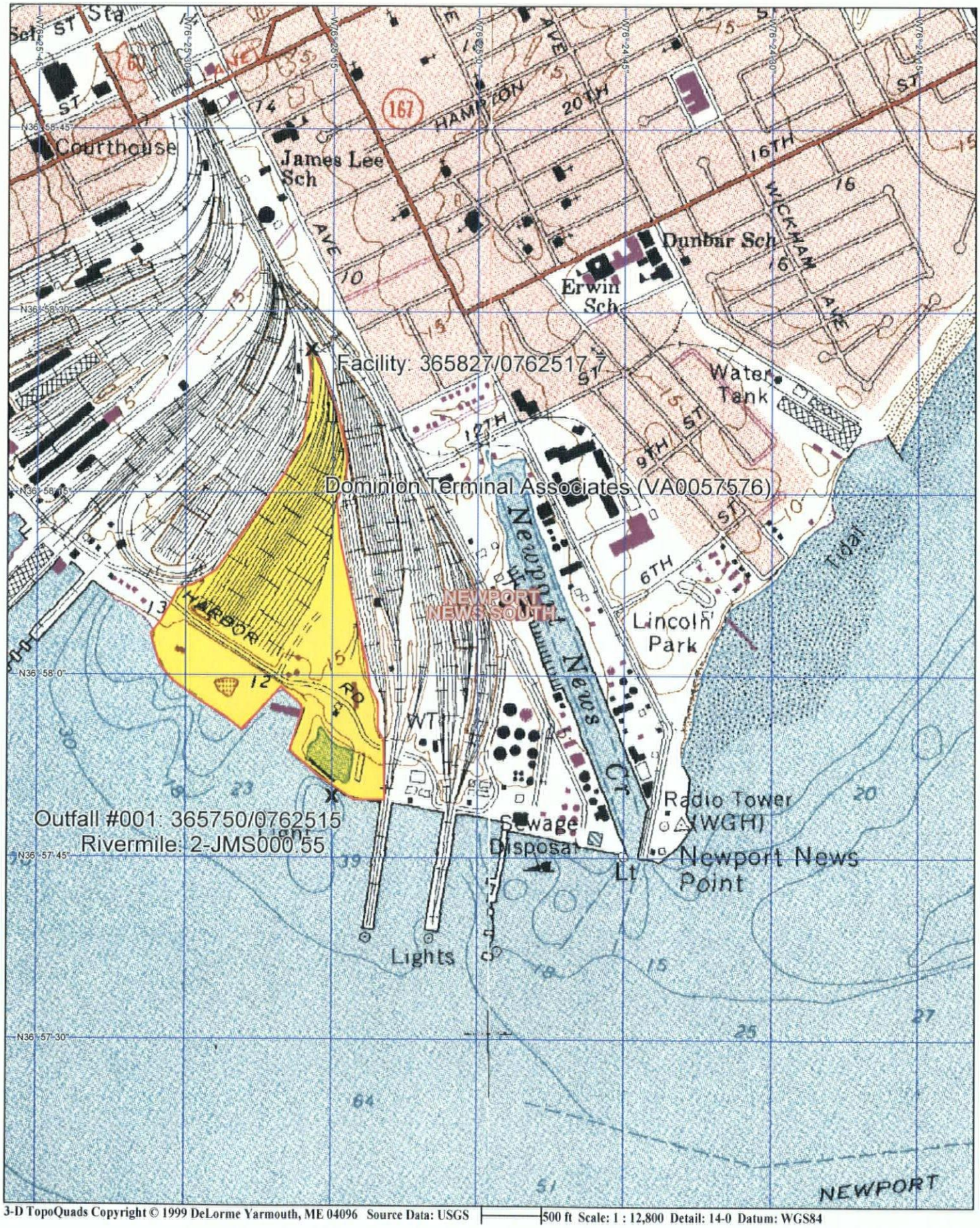
Receiving Stream: James River

Topo Name	Outfall #	Latitude/Longitude	River Mile	Waterbody Name	WBID #
Newport News S. 35B	001	365750/0762515	2-JMS000.55	James River	G11E
Facility Lat/Long Needed? (Yes) or No		365827/0762517.7			

To be completed by P&PS

Received: 2/26/01 Completed: 2/26/01

Map attached: ✓ File Name: VA0057576.LEF GIS entry:



 500 ft Scale: 1 : 12,800 Detail: 14-0 Datum: WGS84

Dominion Terminal Associates (VA0057576) is located next to Kinder Morgan Bulk Terminals - Pier IX (VA0057142).

Please print or type in the unshaded areas only.

EPA I.D. NUMBER *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*: VA0057576

OMB No. 2040-0086
Approval expires 5-31-92

9-12

FORM 2C NPDES

EPA

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER
EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING AND SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS
Consolidated Permits Program

I. OUTFALL LOCATION

For each outfall, list the latitude and longitude of its location to the nearest 15 seconds and the name of the receiving water.

A. OUTFALL NUMBER *(list)*	B. LATITUDE 1. DEG.	2. MIN.	3. SEC.	C. LONGITUDE 1. DEG.	2. MIN.	3. SEC.	D. RECEIVING WATER *(name)*
001	36	57	50	76	25	15	James River

II. FLOWS, SOURCES OF POLLUTION, AND TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES

A. Attach a line drawing showing the water flow through the facility. Indicate sources of intake water, operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, and treatment units labeled to correspond to the more detailed descriptions in Item B. Construct a water balance on the line drawing by showing average flows between intakes, operations, treatment units, and outfalls. If a water balance cannot be determined *(e.g., for certain mining activities)*, provide a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection or treatment measures.

B. For each outfall, provide a description of: (1) All operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, including process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, cooling water, and storm water runoff; (2) The average flow contributed by each operation; and (3) The treatment received by the wastewater. Continue on additional sheets if necessary.

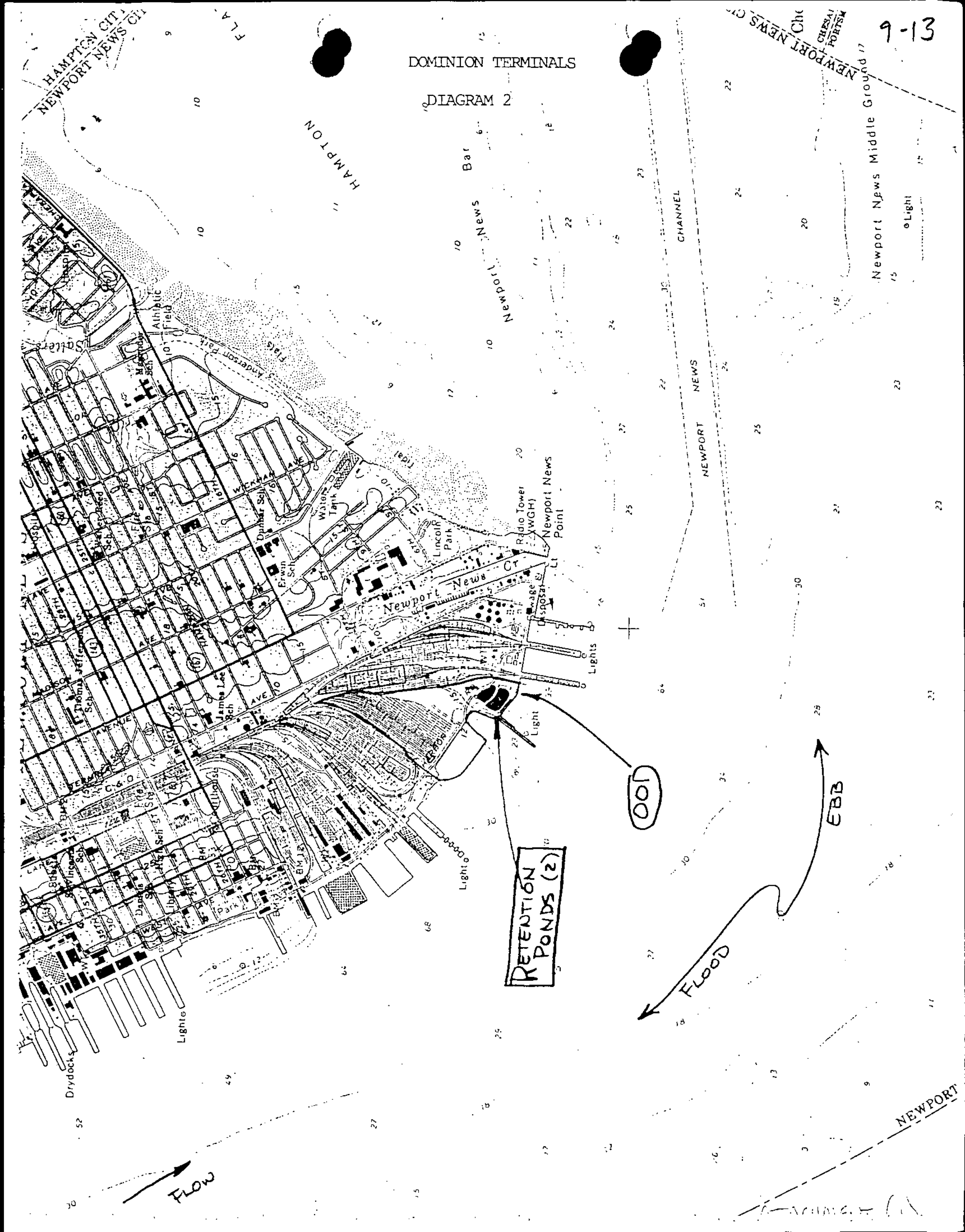
1. OUT-FALL NO *(list)*	2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW a. OPERATION *(list)*	b. AVERAGE FLOW *(include units)*	3. TREATMENT a. DESCRIPTION	b. LIST CODES FROM TABLE 2C-1	
001	Storm Water Run-off	0.71 MGD	Sedimentation	1	U
			Neutralization	2	K

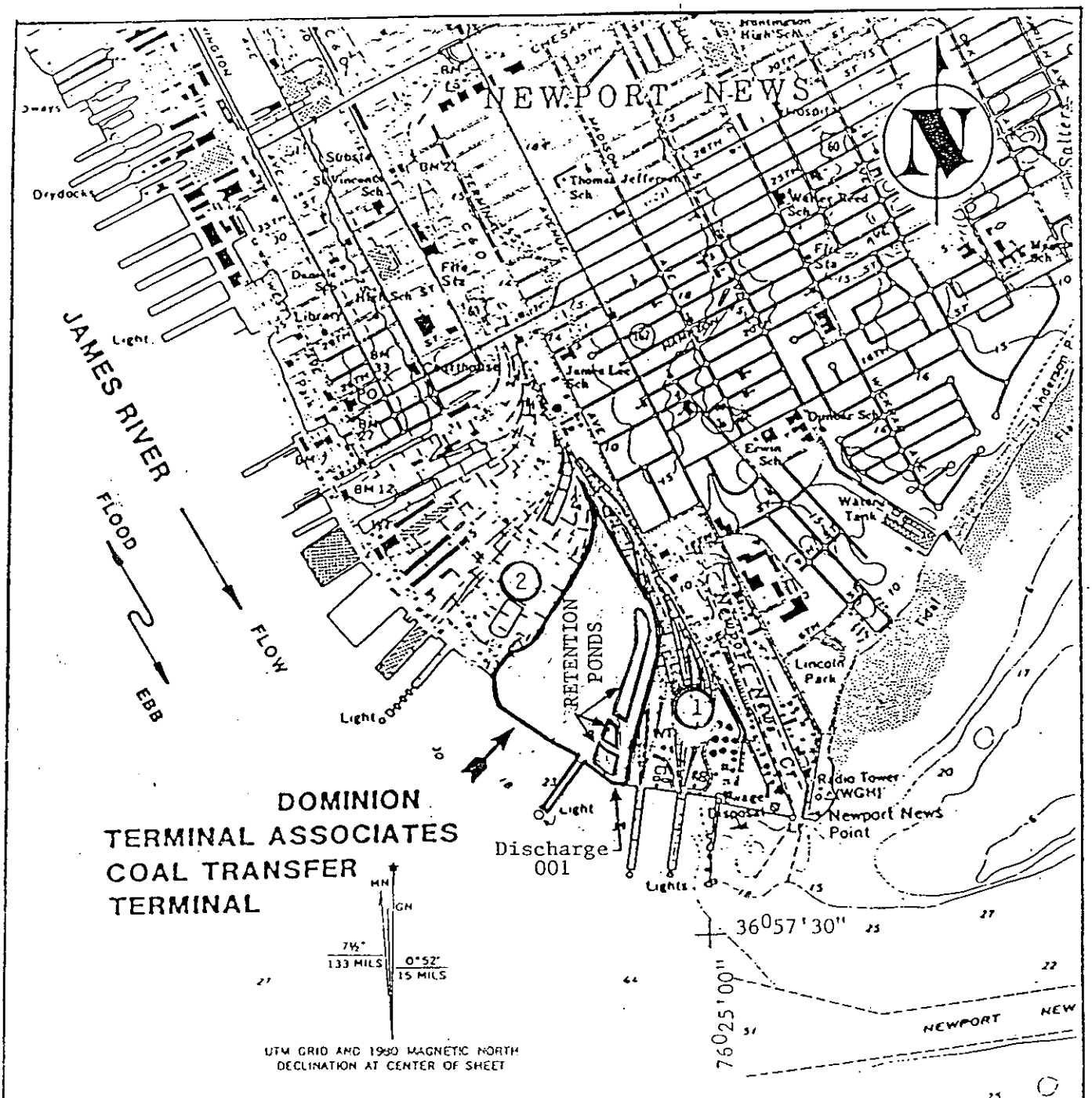
OFFICIAL USE ONLY *(effluent guidelines sub-categories)*

9-13

DOMINION TERMINALS

DIAGRAM 2





TAKEN FROM U. S. G. S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
NEWPORT NEWS SOUTH QUADRANGLE, VA. (1964)
PHOTO REVISED 1980

PURPOSE: COAL TRANSFER TERMINAL

DATUM: M.L.W.

ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS:

(1) CSX TRANSPORTATION
(2) PIER IX TERMINAL CO.

USE: COMMERCIAL

VICINITY MAP

1000 0 1000 2000

SCALE IN FEET

DOMINION TERMINAL ASSOCIATES
HARBOR ROAD, PIER 11
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA 23607

MARCH 15, 1996

ATTACHMENT 10

303(d) LISTED SEGMENTS

PART I - IMPAIRED WATERS - SHELLFISH
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
1998 303(d) TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD PRIORITY LIST

JAMES RIVER BASIN

HUC and Watershed ID	Stream Name	Segment Size (sq - mi)	Parameter	Source of Impairment	City/County
02080206					
VAT-G10E VAT-G11E	Upper James River	3.00	VDH Shellfish Restriction	PS/NPS	Surry
VAT-G11E	Chuckatuck Creek	0.73	VDH Shellfish Restriction	NPS	Suffolk
VAT-G11E	James River - Opposite Fort Eustis	4.32	VDH Shellfish Restriction	PS/NPS	Newport News
VAT-G11E VAT-G10E	James River - Opposite Tribell Shoal Channel	1.81	VDH Shellfish Restriction	PS/NPS	James City
VAT-G11E	James River: Swash Hole	0.12	VDH Shellfish Restriction	NPS	Newport News
VAT-G11E	Kings and Ballard Marsh Creeks	0.07	VDH Shellfish Restriction	NPS	Isle of Wight
VAT-G11E	Pagan River and Jones Creek	2.58	VDH Shellfish Restriction	PS/NPS	Isle of Wight
VAT-G11E	Upper James River: Lawnes Cr	0.27	VDH Shellfish Restriction	NPS	Surry
VAT-G11E	Warwick and James Rivers	5.31	VDH Shellfish Restriction	PS/NPS	Newport News
02080208					
VAT-G13E	Nansemond River	4.28	VDH Shellfish Restriction	PS/NPS	Suffolk
VAT-G13E	Nansemond River: Bennett Creek	0.45	VDH Shellfish Restriction	NPS	Suffolk
VAT-G13E	Nansemond River: Bleakhorn Creek	0.05	VDH Shellfish Restriction	NPS	Suffolk
VAT-G13E	Nansemond River: Knotts Creek	0.14	VDH Shellfish Restriction	NPS	Suffolk
VAT-G15E	Hampton Roads	42.01	VDH Shellfish Restriction	NPS	Newport News
VAT-G15E VAT-G10E	Hampton Roads - Elizabeth River and Tidal Tributaries	7.95	VDH Shellfish Prohibition	NPS	Norfolk

Attachment 2

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10-2

VIRGINIA

303(D) TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD PRIORITY LIST AND REPORT

Revised June 1998

DRAFT

DEQ

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

DCR

Department of Conservation & Recreation

CONSERVING VIRGINIA'S NATURAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Prepared by the

Department of Environmental Quality

and the

Department of Conservation and Recreation

Richmond, Virginia

Attachment 2

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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

ROBERT B. STROUBE, M.D., M.P.H.
STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER

Department of Health
P. O. BOX 2448
RICHMOND, VA 23218

NOTICE AND DESCRIPTION OF SHELLFISH AREA CONDEMNATION NUMBER 7, HAMPTON ROADS

EFFECTIVE 8 OCTOBER 1993

Pursuant to Title 28.2, Chapter 8, §§28.2-803 through 28.2-808, §32.1-20, and §9-6.14:4.1 B15 of the Code of Virginia:

1. The "Notice and Description of Shellfish Area Condemnation Number 7, Hampton Roads," effective 27 April 1989 is cancelled effective 8 October 1993.

2. Condemned Shellfish Area Number 7, Hampton Roads, is established, effective 8 October 1993, and shall consist of areas A, B, C, D and E described below. As to area A, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to take shellfish from this area for any purpose, except by permit granted by the Marine Resources Commission, as provided in Section 28.2-810 of the Code of Virginia. As to areas B, C, D and E, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to take shellfish from these areas, for any purpose. The boundaries of the area are shown on map titled "Hampton Roads, Condemned Shellfish Area Number 7, 8 October 1993" which is part of this notice.

3. The Department of Health will receive, consider and respond to petitions by any interested person at any time with respect to reconsideration or revision of this order.

BOUNDARIES OF CONDEMNED AREA NUMBER 7

A. The condemned area shall include all of Hampton Roads bounded by a line beginning at the upstream side of the large fishing pier on the southeast side of Old Point Comfort; thence upstream to the center of the James River Bridge; thence along the center of the bridge to the south tower; thence southeasterly through navigational aid yellow nun buoy "3" to the first overhead light structure on the I-664 Monitor Merrimac Memorial Bridge Tunnel north of the small boat channel hump; thence southerly along the upstream side of the bridge tunnel to the south line of Public Ground Number 1, Nansemond County; then easterly along the Public Ground to

Attachment 2

Craney Island Disposal Area; thence clockwise around the boundaries of the disposal area to its intersection with the shore; thence along the shore to the northeast corner of Craney Island; thence through navigational aid Fl G "21" to the point where it intersects a line drawn from the shoreward end of pier number 6 at Lamberts Point to the southeast corner of Tanner Point; thence along the shore to the point of intersection with the eastern side of the southern end of the westbound Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel on Willoughby Spit; thence northerly along the eastern side of this bridge to the point of intersection with the riprapped shoreline of the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel island at Fort Wool; thence easterly around this island to its easternmost point; thence north northwesterly to the intersection of the shoreline and the upstream side of the large fishing pier on the east side of Old Point Comfort at the point of beginning.

B. The condemned area shall include all of the James River and Newport News Creek (small boat harbor) enclosed by a line beginning at the offshore end of the first pier upstream of Newport News Point; thence to navigational aid Fl R "14"; thence to Fl G "13"; thence to Fl R "12"; thence through Fl R "4" to the shore.

C. The condemned area shall include all of Hampton Roads enclosed by a circle of 500 yards radius around navigational aid N "H7."

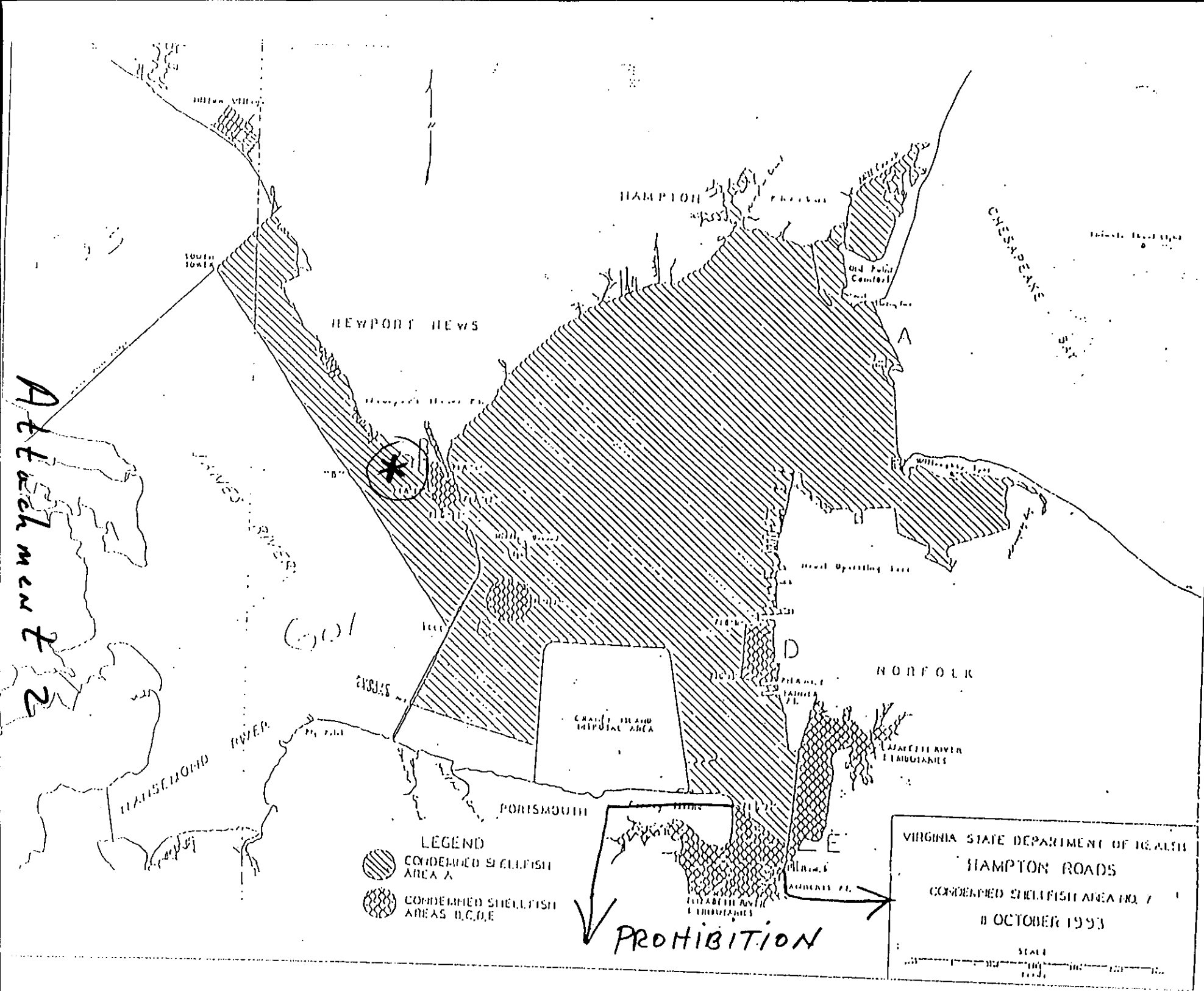
D. The condemned area shall include all of Hampton Roads enclosed by a line beginning at the northwest corner of pier number 2 (Norfolk International Terminals); thence to navigational aid Fl G "13"; thence to Fl G "11"; thence due east to the shore.

E. The condemned area shall include all of the Elizabeth and Lafayette Rivers and their tributaries lying upstream of a line drawn from the northeast corner of Craney Island through navigational aid Fl G "21" to the point where it intersects a line drawn from the shoreward end of pier number 6 at Lamberts Point to the southeast corner of Tanner Point.

Recommended by: Robert E. Croonenberghs
Director, Division of Shellfish Sanitation

Ordered by: Deputy Suzanne Dandridge, M.D. 9-27-93
State Health Commissioner Date

Attachment 2



Attachment 2

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NEWPORT NEWS SOUTH

Attachment 3

ATTACHMENT 11

TABLE III(a) AND TABLE III(b) -
CHANGE SHEETS

TABLE III(a)

VPDES PERMIT PROGRAM
Permit Processing Change Sheet

1. Effluent Limits and Monitoring Schedule: (List any changes FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT and give a brief rationale for the changes).

OUTFALL NUMBER	PARAMETER CHANGED	MONITORING LIMITS CHANGED FROM / TO	EFFLUENT LIMITS CHANGED FROM / TO	RATIONALE	DATE & INITIAL
001	Cu, Ni, Zn	No monitoring / quarterly monitoring	No limits	Stormwater Guidance	CKG 6/6/01
001	Total P, Total N	Monthly / Semi-annual	No change	Guidance Memo 00-2011 (Reduced Monitoring)	CKG 6/22/01
001	Flow, pH, TSS	Monthly / Quarterly	No change	Guidance Memo 00-2011 (Reduced Monitoring)	CKG 6/22/01
001	TPH	No Monitoring / Quarterly Monitoring	No limits	BPJ and consistency with other coal storage facilities.	CKG 6/22/01

OTHER CHANGES FROM:	CHANGED TO:	DATE & INITIAL
No Storm Water Special Condition	Storm Water Special Condition added which requires development & implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. Plan should specifically control copper, nickel & zinc. Based on April 2001 VPDES Permit Manual.	CKG 6/11/01
Toxics Monitoring Special Condition	Condition removed from permit and toxics screening/monitoring included in the Storm Water Special Condition.	CKG 6/11/01
Water Quality Monitoring for only metals	Water quality monitoring for organics added to permit based on Guidance Memo 00-2011.	CKG 6/11/01
No Notification Levels, Quantification Levels, Compliance Reporting, Effluent Monitoring Frequencies, Minimum Freeboard Special Conditions	Conditions added to permit based on April 2001 VPDES Permit Manual	CKG 6/11/01
No Water Quality Standards Reopener, TMDL Reopener	Reopeners added to permit based on April 2001 VPDES Permit Manual.	CKG 6/11/01

TABLE III(b)

VPDES PERMIT PROGRAM
Permit Processing Change Sheet

1. Effluent Limits and Monitoring Schedule: (List any changes MADE DURING PERMIT PROCESS and give a brief rationale for the changes).

OUTFALL NUMBER	PARAMETER CHANGED	MONITORING LIMITS CHANGED FROM / TO	EFFLUENT LIMITS CHANGED FROM / TO	RATIONALE	DATE & INITIAL
001					

OTHER CHANGES FROM:	CHANGED TO:	DATE & INITIAL

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NPDES INDUSTRIAL PERMIT RATING WORKSHEET

NPDES Permit Rating Work Sheet

_X_ Regular Addition
___ Discretionary Addition
___ Score change, but no status change
___ Deletion

NPDES NO: |_V_|_A_|_0_|_0_|_5_|_7_|_5_|_7_|_6_|

Facility Name:

|_D_|_o_|_m_|_i_|_o_|_n_|___|_T_|_e_|_r_|_m_|_i_|_n_|_a_|_l_|___|_A_|_s_|_s_|_c_|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|

City: |_N_|_e_|_w_|_p_|_o_|_r_|_t_|___|_N_|_e_|_w_|_s_|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|

Receiving Water: |_H_|_a_|_m_|_p_|_t_|_o_|_n_|___|_R_|_o_|_a_|_d_|_s_|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|

Reach Number: |_2_|_J_|_M_|_S_|_0_|_0_|_0_|_5_|_5_|___|___|

Is this facility a steam electric power plant (SIC=4911) with one or more of the following characteristics?

1. Power output 500 MW or greater (not using a cooling pond/lake)
2. A nuclear power plant
3. Cooling water discharge greater than 25% of the receiving stream's 7Q10 flow rate

___ YES: score is 600 (stop here) _X_ NO (continue)

Is this permit for a municipal separate storm sewer serving a population greater than 100,000?

___ YES; score is 700 (stop here)
_X_ NO (continue)

FACTOR 1: Toxic Pollutant Potential

PCS SIC Code: |___|___|___|___| Primary SIC Code: |_4_|_4_|_9_|_1_|

Other SIC Codes: |___|___|___|___| |___|___|___|___| |___|___|___|___| |___|___|___|___|

Industrial Subcategory Code: |___|___|___| (Code 000 if no subcategory)

Determine the Toxicity potential from Appendix A. Be sure to use the TOTAL toxicity potential column and check one

Toxicity Group	Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code	Points
___ No process waste streams	0	0	___ 3.	3	15	___ 7.	7	35
_X_ 1.	1	5	___ 4.	4	20	___ 8.	8	40
___ 2.	2	10	___ 5.	5	25	___ 9.	9	45
			___ 6.	6	30	___ 10.	10	50

Code Number Checked: |___|_1_|

Total Points Factor 1: |___|_5_|

FACTOR 2: Flow/Stream Flow Volume *(Complete Either Section A or Section B; check only one)*

Section A--Wastewater Flow Only Considered

Wastewater Type (See Instructions)			Code	Points
Type I:	Flow < 5 MGD	___	11	0
	Flow 5 to 10 MGD	___	12	10
	Flow > 10 to 50 MGD	___	13	20
	Flow > 50 MGD	___	14	30
Type II:	Flow < 1 MGD	_X_	21	10
	Flow 1 to 5 MGD	___	22	20
	Flow > 5 to 10 MGD	___	23	30
	Flow > 10 MGD	___	24	50
Type III:	Flow < 1 MGD	___	31	0
	Flow 1 to 5 MGD	___	32	10
	Flow > 5 to 10 MGD	___	33	20
	Flow > 10 MGD	___	34	30

Section B--Wastewater and Stream Flow Considered

Wastewater Type (See Instructions)	Percent of Instream Wastewater Concentration at Receiving Stream Low Flow		Code	Points
Type I/III:	< 10%	___	41	0
	> 10% to < 50%	___	42	10
	> 50%	___	43	20
Type II:	<10%	___	51	0
	> 10% to < 50%	___	52	20
	> 50%	___	53	30

Code Checked from Section A or B: |___|_A_|

Total Points Factor 2: |_1_|_0_|

NPDES Permit Rating Work Sheet

NPDES No.: |_V_|_A_|_0_|_0_|_5_|_7_|_5_|_7_|_6_|

FACTOR 3: Conventional Pollutants

(only when limited by the permit)

A. Oxygen Demanding Pollutant: (check one) ___ BOD ___ COD ___ Other:_____

Permit Limits: (check one)		*Code*	*Points*
___	< 100 lbs/day	1	0
___	100 to 1000 lbs/day	2	5
___	>1000 to 3000 lbs/day	3	15
___	>3000 lbs/day	4	20

Code Checked: |___|

Points Scored:|___|_0_|

B. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Permit Limits: (check one)		*Code*	*Points*
___	< 100 lbs/day	1	0
_X_	100 to 1000 lbs/day	2	5
___	>1000 to 5000 lbs/day	3	15
___	>5000 lbs/day	4	20

Code Checked: |_2_|

Points Scored:|___|_5_|

C. Nitrogen Pollutant: (check one) ___ Ammonia ___ Other: _____

Permit Limits: (check one)		*Code*	*Points*
___	< 300 lbs/day	1	0
___	300 to 1000 lbs/day	2	5
___	>1000 to 3000 lbs/day	3	15
___	>3000 lbs/day	4	20

Code Checked: |___|

Points Scored:|___|_0_|

Total Points Factor 3:|___|5|

FACTOR 4: Public Health Impact

Is there a public drinking water supply located within 50 miles downstream of the effluent discharge (this includes any body of water to which the receiving water is a tributary)? A public drinking water supply may include infiltration galleries, or other methods of conveyance that ultimately get water from the above referenced supply.

___ YES (if yes, check toxicity potential number below)
_X_ NO (if no, go to Factor 5)

Determine the human health toxicity potential from Appendix A. Use the same SIC code and subcategory reference as in Factor 1. (Be sure to use the human health toxicity group column -- check one below)

Toxicity Group	Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code	Points
___ No process waste streams	0	0	___ 3.	3	0	___ 7.	7	15
___ 1.	1	0	___ 4.	4	0	___ 8.	8	20
___ 2.	2	0	___ 5.	5	5	___ 9.	9	25
			___ 6.	6	10	___ 10.	10	30

Code Number Checked: |___|___|

Total Points Factor 4: |___|_0_|

NPDES Permit Rating Work Sheet

NPDES No.: |_V_|_A_|_0_|_0_|_5_|_7_|_5_|_7_|_6_|

FACTOR 5: Water Quality Factors

A. *Is (or will) one or more of the effluent discharge limits based on water quality factors of the receiving stream (rather than technology-based federal effluent guidelines, or technology-based state effluent guidelines), or has a wasteload allocation been assigned to the discharge?*

		Code	Points
__	Yes	1	10
_X_	No	2	0

B. *Is the receiving water in compliance with applicable water quality standards for pollutants that are water quality limited in the permit?*

		Code	Points
_X_	Yes	1	0
___	No	2	5

C. *Does the effluent discharged from this facility exhibit the reasonable potential to violate water quality standards due to whole effluent toxicity?*

		Code	Points
___	Yes	1	10
_X_	No	2	0

Code Number Checked: A |_21_| B |_1_| C |_2_|

Points Factor 5: A |___|_0_| + B |_0_| + C |___|_0_| = |___|_0_| TOTAL

FACTOR 6: Proximity to Near Coastal Waters

A. *Base Score: Enter flow code here (from Factor 2):* |_2_|_1_| *Enter the multiplication factor that corresponds to the flow code:* |_._|_1_|

Check appropriate facility HPRI Code (from PCS):

	HPRI #	*Code*	*HPRI Score*	Flow Code	Multiplication Factor
___	1	1	20	11, 31, or 41	0.00
				12, 32, or 42	0.05
___	2	2	0	13, 33, or 43	0.10
				14 or 34	0.15
_X_	3	3	30	21 or 51	0.10
				22 or 52	0.30
___	4	4	0	23 or 53	0.60
				24	1.00
___	5	5	20		

HPRI code checked: |_3_|

Base Score: (HPRI Score) ____30____ x (Multiplication Factor) ___.10____ = _____3_____ (TOTAL POINTS)

B. *Additional Points--NEP Program*
For a facility that has an HPRI code of 3, does the facility discharge to one of the estuaries enrolled in the National Estuary Protection (NEP) program (see instructions) or the Chesapeake Bay?

		Code	Points
_X_	Yes	1	10
___	No	2	0

C. *Additional Points--Great Lakes Area of Concern*
for a facility that has an HPRI code of 5, does the facility discharge any of the pollutants of concern into one of the Great Lakes' 31 areas of concern (see instructions)

		Code	Points
___	Yes	1	10
___	No	2	0

Code Number Checked: A |_3_| B |_1_| C |___|

Points Factor 6: A |___|_3_| + B |_1_|_0_| + C |___|___| = |_____13_____| TOTAL

NPDES Permit Rating Work Sheet

NPDES NO: |_V_|_A_|_0_|_0_|_5_|_7_|_5_|_7_|_6_|

SCORE SUMMARY

Factor	Description	Total Points
1	Toxic Pollutant Potential	5
2	Flow/Stream flow Volume	10
3	Conventional Pollutants	5
4	Public Health Impacts	0
5	Water Quality Factors	0
6	Proximity to Near Coastal Waters	13
	TOTAL (Factors 1-6)	**33**

S1. Is the total score equal to or greater than 80? ___ Yes (Facility is a major) _X_ No

S2. If the answer to the above question is no, would you like this facility to be discretionary major?
_X_ No
___ Yes (add 500 points to the above score and provide reason below:

Reason:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NEW SCORE: 33

OLD SCORE: 23

__Clyde K. Gantt_____
Permit Reviewer's Name

(__757___)___518_-_2190_____
Phone Number

__7/6/01_____
Date

ATTACHMENT 13

CHRONOLOGY SHEET

VPDES PERMIT PROGRAM

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

APPLICATION RECEIVED	APPLICATION RETURNED	ADDITIONAL INFO REQUESTED	APPLICATION/ADD INFO DUE BACK IN RO	APPLICATION/ADD. INFO RECEIVED
5/25/01	5/30/01		6/7/01	6/4/01

APPLICATION TO VDH: 5/29/01	VDH COMMENTS RECEIVED:
APPLICATION TO OWPS:	OWPS COMMENTS RECEIVED:
APPLICATION ADMIN. COMPLETE: 6/5/01	APPLICATION TECH. COMPLETE:
DATE FORWARDED TO ADMIN:	

Date	DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT [CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS] (Meetings, telephone calls, letters, memos, hearings, etc. affecting permit from application to issuance)
5/30/01	Telecon with Mr. Davis requesting revision of 2C replacing "stormwater runoff" with "dust suppression runoff" (process) and revision of lat/long.