

**Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)¹ for Clean Water Program
Establishing Effluent Limitations for Individual Industrial Permits
SOP No. BPNPSM-PMT-032
Final, November 9, 2012
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Version 1.3**

This SOP describes the procedures by which application managers will identify pollutants of concern, determine whether those pollutants should be monitored only or also be subject to numeric limitations, and determine the numeric values for effluent limitations when developing Part A limit sets for individual NPDES industrial waste and industrial stormwater permits. This SOP applies to the following authorization types: “MIIW1” (Minor IW Facility without ELG), “MIIW2” (Minor IW Facility with ELG), “MAIW1” (Major IW Facility < 250 MGD), “MAIW2” (Major IW Facility ≥ 250 MGD), “NSIR” (NPDES Pmt Stormwater Industrial Site Runoff (Individual)), and “CAAP1” (CAAP Individual Permit). This SOP does not address monitoring frequency and sample type.

This SOP is referred to within the SOP for New and Reissuance Industrial Waste and Industrial Stormwater Individual NPDES Permit Applications (BPNPSM-PMT-001). It presents the general sequence of activities that application managers will undertake to establish effluent limitations.

In general, application managers will not make limitations less stringent in reissued permits unless the conditions of federal anti-backsliding regulations are met and the rationale is explained in the fact sheet.

I. Apply Minimum Technology and Treatment Standards

- A. If federal Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) are applicable for the applicable SIC/NAICS code or industrial subcategory, as described in 40 CFR Parts 405 through 471, derive effluent limits for all pollutants addressed by the ELG.

NOTE – If provided for in the ELG, certain technology-based limitations or monitoring requirements may be waived; in such cases the fact sheet will justify use of the waiver.

- B. Establish pH requirements of 6.0 (minimum) and 9.0 S.U. (maximum) for all industrial waste process and non-process discharges (see 25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.48(a)(2) and 95.2), unless the application manager determines there is no potential for the facility’s operations to affect the pH of influent (source) waters. Consider applying these requirements for industrial stormwater discharges where control of effluent pH is desired (e.g., stormwater discharges from concrete batch facilities). A maximum limit exceeding 9.0 S.U. may be granted in certain cases in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 95.2(1).
- C. If a treatment standard has been established in the regulations, determine if there is reasonable potential for the facility’s effluent to approach the treatment standard. In general, if the maximum

¹ **DISCLAIMER:** The process and procedures outlined in this SOP are intended to supplement existing requirements. Nothing in the SOP shall affect regulatory requirements. The process, procedures and interpretations herein are not an adjudication or a regulation. There is no intent on the part of DEP to give the rules in this SOP that weight or deference. This document establishes the framework within which DEP will exercise its administrative discretion in the future. DEP reserves the discretion to deviate from this policy statement if circumstances warrant.

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effluent concentration is expected to exceed 50% of the treatment standard, apply the treatment standard as an effluent limit in the permit.

1. If chlorination is used, the average monthly limitation of 0.5 mg/L for TRC is applicable under § 92a.48, and an IMAX limit of 1.6 mg/L normally is BPJ. If the federal ELG addresses chlorination or TRC, apply the federal ELG. If a facility-specific BAT limit has been developed by DEP as per 92a.48(b)(1), then apply the facility-specific BAT limit.

NOTE – Application managers may substitute “Total Residual Halogens” for TRC where it is known that other disinfection chemicals such as bromine will be introduced, particularly for non-contact cooling waters.

2. In general, if the maximum concentration of Oil and Grease in the discharge is 4 mg/L or greater, establish a monitor only requirement. If the maximum concentration of Oil and Grease in the discharge is 8 mg/L or greater, establish an effluent limitation for Oil and Grease of 15 mg/L as an average monthly limit and 30 mg/L as an IMAX limit. If the federal ELG addresses Oil and Grease, apply the more stringent requirements.

NOTE – The Oil and Grease treatment requirements at 25 Pa. Code § 95.2(2)(ii) should be applied to all cases where an oil-water separator is used to treat stormwater and in other situations at the discretion of the application manager.

3. Determine if the treatment requirements of Chapter 95.10 related to TDS and its constituent parameters are applicable. Refer to *Policy and Procedure for NPDES Permitting of Discharges of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) -- 25 Pa. Code §95.10* (DEP-ID: 385-2100-002). At a minimum, establish a monitoring requirement for TDS for any discharge that exceeds 1,000 mg/L TDS.

- D. Determine if any Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) are appropriate for toxic pollutants. BPJ-based limits may be applicable if there is no applicable federal ELG, or there is an applicable ELG but there is an aspect, activity, or pollutant associated with the discharge that the ELG does not address. A BPJ-based TBEL should be considered for any pollutant that is present, or expected to be present, in the discharge in concentrations or amounts that can be treated or otherwise removed. Any BPJ-based determination must be performed consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR § 125.3. At a minimum, check the DEP BPJ database for pollutant-specific information that may be used as a starting point in any BPJ-based determination.

NOTE – Where the application manager will be pursuing development of a BPJ TBEL for a parameter that is not in DEP’s database, the application manager should 1) consult with Central Office for assistance as necessary, and 2) describe how the factors in 40 CFR § 125.3 were considered in deriving the limit. It is not necessary for the application manager to exert the same level of effort in deriving BPJ TBEL limits under 40 CFR § 125.3 as an agency would in developing ELGs for an industrial sector.

NOTE – Where concentrations of CBOD5/BOD5 or TSS exceed 100 mg/L in the permit application or DMRs, there is no applicable ELG, and/or the WQBELs for CBOD5 exceed 100 mg/L for discharges to large water bodies, application managers should develop BPJ TBELs based on 40 CFR § 125.3.

- E. In accordance with 40 CFR § 125.81, if the facility has a cooling water structure with a design intake flow of 2 MGD or greater and uses at least 25% of this flow for cooling purposes, a site-specific 316(b)-based analysis is necessary to evaluate Best Technology Available (BTA) for the facility. Contact the Central Office Division of Water Quality Standards to coordinate the development of this analysis and the associated permit conditions.

NOTES:

- (1) More stringent treatment requirements may apply under DRBC and ORSANCO regulations. Where a pollutant has a more stringent standard in DRBC and ORSANCO regulations, the more stringent standard will be used by the application manager to establish effluent limitations, as applicable.
- (2) Where conventional pollutants (e.g., BOD) or nutrients are present in an industrial discharge, the application manager should consider whether the treatment standards recommended in *Policy and Procedure for Evaluating Wastewater Discharges to Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams, Drainage Channels and Swales, and Storm Sewers*, DEP-ID: 391-2000-014, should be applied. The treatment standards generally are appropriate if the ratio of Q7-10 stream flow to design or actual discharge flow is less than 3:1.
- (3) In general, industrial facilities that discharge phosphorus in quantities that may exceed 25 lbs/day should at minimum receive a monitoring requirement for Total Phosphorus. In addition, facilities within the Chesapeake Bay watershed will generally receive monitoring for any discharge in which there is the possibility of a net increase in Total Phosphorus in comparison to influent (source) waters, in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Phase 2 WIP Supplement.
- (4) In general, industrial facilities that discharge nitrogen in quantities that may exceed 75 lb/d should at minimum receive a monitoring requirement for Total Nitrogen. In addition, facilities within the Chesapeake Bay watershed will generally receive monitoring for any discharge in which there is the possibility of a net increase in Total Nitrogen in comparison to influent (source) waters, in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Phase 2 WIP Supplement.
- (5) If an industrial discharge contains treated sewage or other sanitary wastewater, establish fecal coliform limits consistent with the SOP for Establishing Effluent Limitations for Individual Sewage Permits. Where ultraviolet (UV) disinfection is used, the limits table(s) in Part A will generally contain, at a minimum, routine monitoring of UV transmittance (%), UV dosage ($\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ or $\text{mjoules}/\text{cm}^2$) or UV intensity ($\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ or $\text{mjoules}/\text{cm}^2$) at the same monitoring frequency that would be used for TRC.
- (6) Where a General Permit exists for the industrial sector, the effluent limits and monitoring requirements should generally be considered minimum standards for discharges from that industry, unless the application manager can document that the requirements of the General Permit are not applicable to a specific individual permit. For example, the limits and monitoring requirements contained in the PAG-11 General Permit for aquaculture discharges should be considered applicable standards for use in individual aquaculture NPDES permits.

II. Evaluate Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

A. Review Final TMDLs.

1. For reissuances, if a final TMDL has been approved for any waters downstream of the discharge, review the TMDL for WLA(s) that are specific to the discharge. If WLA(s) in any final TMDL is applicable for any pollutant, establish effluent limit(s) consistent with the WLA(s) in the permit.

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2. For new applications, consult with Central Office Division of Water Quality Standards to determine whether there is available capacity for pollutants of concern in the TMDL that may be assigned to the new discharge(s).
- B. In general, run the WQM 7.0 Model if the maximum BOD5/CBOD5 concentration exceeds 30/25 mg/L in the permit application or DMRs or if the application manager believes that effluent NH3-N concentrations may need to be evaluated.
1. For IW discharges, the design flow to use in modeling is the average monthly flow for the facility or outfall, and may be taken from the permit application. However, if the permit writer determines based on best available information that a different flow is most representative of conditions that occur during actual production, that flow rate should be used. If the discharge flow will vary based on actual production, use the highest flow value that may reasonably occur. For new sources or new discharges, actual production will be estimated using projected production.
 2. Run the WQM 7.0 model to determine if limitations for CBOD5 or NH3-N should be applied, using the latest information on Q7-10 stream flow, background water quality, and discharge characteristics. Use the 90th percentile of long-term data for background and discharge characteristics. Use the DO minimum daily average criterion from Chapter 93 as in-stream objective for the model (e.g., 5 mg/L for WWF, 6 mg/L for CWF).
 3. The default deoxygenation coefficient may need to be adjusted for industrial wastewaters.
 4. For discharges to large water bodies, the application manager may:
 - Model the discharge using PENTOXSD.
 - Multiply the acute partial mix factor by the Q7-10 of the receiving waters.
 - Run the WQM 7.0 model using the adjusted Q7-10 and apply the WQBELs in the permit, if less than the technology-based limits.
 - Establish the average monthly concentration limit for TSS at the same concentration as for CBOD5 using BPJ, if the CBOD5 limit is a WQBEL.
- C. For other TRC-related issues including WQBELs, use the processes described in the SOP for Establishing Effluent Limitations for Individual Sewage Permits.
- D. If the discharge may involve thermally-elevated cooling or process waters, consider whether effluent limits for temperature (°F) or heat load (million BTUs/day) are appropriate. Apply *Implementation Guidance Temperature Criteria* (DEP ID: 391-2000-017) and the temperature spreadsheet as needed to produce effluent limits.
- E. For new and expanding discharges to HQ/EV waters, evaluate anti-degradation requirements.
1. Ensure that an adequate non-discharge alternatives analysis was completed that evaluates the land discharge alternative, at a minimum.
 2. Determine WQBELs that will protect and maintain existing water quality for discharges to EV waters. If insufficient data exists to determine existing water quality characteristics, the application may require the collection of this information. Consult with Central Office as needed for guidance.

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3. Determine WQBELs that will protect and maintain existing water quality for discharges to HQ waters, except where an SEJ has been approved in consultation with Central Office, in which case “ABACT” limits will be established for parameters of concern.
- F. Evaluate reasonable potential (RP) for toxic pollutants to cause an excursion above water quality standards.
1. For IW discharges, the design flow to use in modeling is the maximum daily flow the facility is capable of discharging at its maximum rate of production or water usage, and may be taken from the permit application.
 2. Perform a Toxics Screening Analysis to identify toxic pollutants of concern. All toxic pollutants whose maximum concentrations, as reported in the permit application or on DMRs, are greater than the most stringent applicable water quality criterion are pollutants of concern. List all toxic pollutants of concern in a Toxics Screening Analysis section of the fact sheet.
 3. For any outfall with an applicable design flow, perform PENTOXSD modeling for all pollutants of concern. Use the maximum reported value from the application form or from DMRs as input concentration for the PENTOXSD model run. Use WQN data or another source to establish the existing or background concentrations for naturally occurring pollutants, but generally assume zero background concentration for non-naturally occurring pollutants.
 - a. A new reasonable potential analysis should be completed for industrial waste permit renewal applications; it is generally not acceptable to rely on prior reviews.
 - b. Application managers may identify other pollutants of concern using information other than DMRs and the permit application.
 - c. Where the maximum reported value in an application for a pollutant is “non-detect” using a quantitation limit (QL) that is less than or equal to the corresponding Target QL identified in the application instructions for Major Sewage Facilities, the pollutant is not a pollutant of concern, even if the maximum reported value exceeds the applicable Chapter 93 criterion.
 - d. Where the maximum reported value in an application for a pollutant is “non-detect” using a QL that is greater than the corresponding Target QL identified in the application instructions for Major Sewage Facilities, the pollutant is a pollutant of concern if the maximum reported value exceeds the applicable Chapter 93 criterion. Application managers may request or otherwise provide the applicant with the opportunity to collect additional data using the Target QL.
 4. Compare the actual WQBEL from PENTOXSD with the maximum concentration reported on DMRs or the permit application.
 - a. Establish limits in the draft permit where the maximum reported concentration equals or exceeds 50% of the WQBEL. Use the average monthly and maximum daily limits for the permit as recommended by PENTOXSD (or, if appropriate, use a multiplier of 2 times the average monthly limit for the maximum daily limit). Establish an IMAX limit at 2.5 times the average monthly limit.
 - b. For non-conservative pollutants, establish monitoring requirements where the maximum reported concentration is between 25% - 50% of the WQBEL.

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- c. For conservative pollutants, establish monitoring requirements where the maximum reported concentration is between 10% - 50% of the WQBEL.
 - d. Application managers may, on a site- and pollutant-specific basis, deviate from these guidelines where there is specific rationale that is documented in the fact sheet.
 - 5. For conservative pollutants (e.g. TDS), consider whether a multiple discharge or multiple source analysis is necessary, based on whether the conservative pollutant is known to be an issue in the watershed. Central office may assist where required.
 - 6. Where a WQBEL is established in the permit and is less than the Target QL in the application instructions (Major Sewage Facilities), the application manager will generally establish a condition in Part C of the permit addressing WQBELs below quantitation limits (Part C 116) unless the application manager is aware that the permittee (i.e., permittee's laboratory) can achieve the WQBEL. The Target QL from the application instructions will generally be established in the permit condition as the "Minimum QL." The application manager may use a more stringent QL if the justification is documented in the fact sheet.
- G. Consider special water quality requirements applicable based on interstate agreements.
 - 1. Bioaccumulative pollutants for discharges direct to Lake Erie (e.g., Mercury, where criteria must be met end-of-pipe).
 - 2. Water Quality criteria for discharges to basins that drain to the Great Lakes (Note – PENTOXSD should apply the correct criteria).
 - 3. DRBC criteria and treatment requirements for discharges to the Delaware River Basin.
 - 4. ORSANCO criteria and treatment requirements for discharges direct to the Ohio River.
- H. Consider downstream impairment where a TMDL has not been finalized or when a TMDL has been finalized but there is no WLA for the discharge(s).
 - 1. If downstream waters (any waters downstream to the first order stream) are impaired for any pollutant that will not already be monitored as determined through the steps above, and that pollutant is present in the effluent at detectable concentrations, establish a monitor only requirement, at minimum. Consider applying a limit of the most stringent Chapter 93 criterion as an average monthly limit where the limit can be achieved.
 - 2. Otherwise, if downstream waters are impaired for any pollutant, and that pollutant is present in the effluent at concentrations or loadings that have caused or contributed to the impairment as determined by the application manager or regional biologist, establish an effluent limit stringent enough to prevent or minimize contribution to the impairment until a new or revised final TMDL is issued. At a minimum, loadings of pollutants associated with the impairment must be "frozen" at existing levels such that no increase in loading of pollutants associated with the impairment may be authorized. In this context, "frozen" means that an average monthly mass loading limit will be applied. The limit should be calculated by multiplying the long-term mean of daily concentrations by the long-term mean of daily flows and the conversion factor (8.34), where long-term means two or more years.
 - 3. Prior to the issuance of a final TMDL, any more stringent allocations necessary to prevent or remediate downstream impairment is at the discretion of the permit chief and the application manager.
- I. Consider chemical additives.

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1. Application managers will follow the SOP for Chemical Additives for industrial waste discharges with the general exception of aquaculture discharges.
2. Where any pollutant, whether it is considered a chemical additive or not, is detected in the effluent, as reported in the permit application or on DMRs, at maximum concentrations that exceed water quality criteria (published or provisional), the application manager should treat the pollutant as a pollutant of concern, and run the PENTOXSD model to determine whether the additive should receive effluent limitations or monitoring requirements.
3. Additives will only receive limits or monitoring requirements in Part A of the permit if there is a known analytical method that is available for analysis. If the method is not contained in 40 CFR Part 136, a footnote will be added that indicates which method should be used by the permittee.
4. Maximum usage rate limitations will generally not be prescribed in permits.

III. Consider Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements for Industrial Stormwater Discharges

- A. Effluent limits and monitoring requirements for industrial stormwater discharges may be important for ensuring that Best Management Practices (BMPs) are adequately implemented.
- B. Application managers will consider, where appropriate, applying treatment standards contained in Chapter 95.
- C. The applicable appendix of the PAG-03 General Permit should be considered the minimum standards for limits and monitoring requirements for individual industrial stormwater permits. The application manager may include other limits and monitoring requirements as justified in the fact sheet.
- D. In general, if actual stormwater concentrations exceed 100 times the most stringent Chapter 93 criterion (or a lesser amount for large industrial areas that drain to small streams), or exceed 100 mg/L for pollutants without criteria, the application manager should consider applying effluent limits for the applicable parameters and/or the implementation of BMPs with compliance schedules as necessary to achieve the limits or otherwise reduce stormwater concentrations.

IV. Compare Technology-Based Limits, Treatment Requirements and Water Quality-Based Limits for Each Pollutant and Apply the Most Stringent

Concentration limits should be rounded in accordance with the *Technical Guidance for the Development and Specification of Effluent Limitations* ("Permit Writer's Manual") (362-0400-001). In addition, all concentration limits less than 10 should contain at least one decimal place (e.g., "6.0" instead of "6"). Concentration limits greater than or equal to 10 may or may not contain one or decimal places, in accordance with the "Permit Writer's Manual" and professional judgment.

V. Determine Mass Loading Limitations

- A. Establish mass-based effluent limits for all toxic pollutants where concentration-based limits have been developed, unless mass-based limits cannot appropriately be expressed (e.g., radiation) (see 40 CFR § 122.45(f)). Mass-based limits generally should be applied both as average monthly and maximum daily limits. Mass loading limits (lbs/day) will be based on the formula: design flow (MGD) x concentration limit (mg/L) at design flow x conversion factor (8.34). Where

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necessary for TMDLs, Total Annual load limits (lbs/year) will be based on the average monthly mass loading limit x 365 or otherwise the WLA in the TMDL.

- B. Round mass limits in accordance with Section IV, above, and the “Permit Writer’s Manual.”

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Version History

Date	Version	Revision Reason
9/10/2013	1.3	Revised Section II B.1 to indicate that use of the “average monthly flow” as indicated on the industrial wastewater permit application or a different flow that is most representative of actual production should be used in lieu of the maximum daily flow the facility is capable of discharging at its maximum rate of production. Clarified in Section II I that the Chemical Additives SOP does not generally apply to aquaculture discharges.
8/23/2013	1.2	Updated the notes to Section II F.3 by removing references to the most sensitive MDLs in Chapter 16 and referring to Target QLs contained in the application instructions (for Major Sewage Facilities) for the toxic screening analysis. Added paragraph 6 to Section II F to instruct application managers to use appropriate Part C permit language where appropriate when WQBELs are less than Target QLs.
5/16/2013	1.1	Updated footnote 5 in Section I A to include additional options for parameters and units for monitoring ultraviolet (UV) disinfection.
11/9/2012	1.0	Original