

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

GENERIC PERMIT

FOR

DISCHARGES FROM PETROLEUM

CONTAMINATED SITES

Generic Permit for Discharges From Petroleum Contaminated Sites

(1) Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Existing Sources and New Dischargers.

(a) Contamination by Automotive Gasoline. The facility is authorized to discharge treated ground water and storm water that has been contaminated by automotive gasoline. These contaminated waters shall be treated by air stripping, followed by activated carbon adsorption, if necessary, or equivalent treatment to meet the following effluent limitations. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in Table 1:

Table 1

Effluent Characteristic	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	Daily Max	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, (MGD)	Report	Report	Continuous	Flowmeter
Benzene, µg/l	-----	1.0	1/month	Grab
*Total Lead µg/l	-----	30.0	1/month	Grab
pH, Standard Units	See Paragraph (1)(a)2			Grab or Continuous
Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity	See Paragraph (1)(a)1 and Paragraph (2)(b)			Grab

*Monitoring for this parameter is required only when contamination results from leaded fuel.

1. An LC₅₀ of 100% or less in a test of 96 hours duration or less shall constitute a violation of Rule 62-4.244(3)(a), F.A.C., and the terms of this permit. The testing for this requirement must conform with Rule 62-621.800, F.A.C.

2. For fresh waters and coastal waters, the pH of the effluent shall not be lowered to less than 6.0 units for fresh waters, or less than 6.5 units for coastal waters, or raised above 8.5 units, unless the permittee submits natural background data in the NOI request confirming a natural background pH outside of this range. If natural background of the receiving water, as revealed by sampling data from the permittee in the NOI request, is determined to be less than 6.0 units for fresh waters, or less than 6.5 units in coastal waters, the pH shall not vary below natural background or vary more than one (1) unit above natural background for fresh and coastal waters. If natural

background of the receiving water, as revealed by sampling data from the permittee in the NOI request, is determined to be higher than 8.5 units, the pH shall not vary above natural background or vary more than one (1) unit below natural background of fresh and coastal waters. The acceptable pH range shall be included in the letter granting permit coverage and on the DMR. The pH shall be monitored once every month by grab sample, or continuously with a recorder. For purposes of this section only, fresh waters are those having a chloride concentration of less than 1500 mg/l, and coastal waters are those having a chloride concentration equal to or greater than 1500 mg/l.

3. In accordance with Rule 62-302.500(1)(a-c), F.A.C., the discharge shall at all times be free from floating solids, visible foam, turbidity, or visible oil in such amounts as to form nuisances on surface waters.

4. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the nearest accessible point after final treatment but prior to actual discharge or mixing with the receiving waters.

(b) Contamination by Aviation Gasoline, Jet Fuel or Diesel Fuel. The permittee is authorized to discharge treated ground water and storm water that has been contaminated by aviation gasoline, jet fuel or diesel fuel. These contaminated waters shall be treated by air stripping, followed by activated carbon adsorption, if necessary, or equivalent treatment to meet the following effluent limitations. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in Table 2:

Table 2

Effluent Characteristic	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	Daily Max	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, (MGD)	Report	Report	Continuous	Flowmeter
Benzene, $\mu\text{g/l}$	-----	1.0	1/month	Grab
Naphthalene, $\mu\text{g/l}$	-----	100.0	1/month	Grab
*Total Lead $\mu\text{g/l}$	-----	30.0	1/month	Grab
pH, Standard Units	See Paragraph (1)(b)2			Grab or Continuous
Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity	See Paragraph (1)(b)1 and Paragraph (2)(b)			Grab

*Monitoring for this parameter is required only when contamination results from leaded fuel.

1. An LC_{50} of 100% or less in a test of 96 hours duration or less shall constitute a violation of Rule 62-4.244(3)(a), F.A.C., and the terms of this permit. The testing for this requirement must conform with Rule 62-621.800, F.A.C.

2. The permittee shall comply with the same pH requirements as specified in paragraph (1)(a)2, of this permit. The pH shall be monitored once every month by grab sample, or continuously with a recorder.

3. In accordance with Rule 62-302.500(1)(a-c), F.A.C., the discharge shall at all times be free from floating solids, visible foam, turbidity, or visible oil in such amounts as to form nuisances on surface waters.

4. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the nearest accessible point after final treatment but prior to actual discharge or mixing with the receiving waters.

(c) Short term discharges.

1. If benzene, naphthalene, or total lead concentrations indicative of contamination from petroleum fuels are known to be present as a result of site assessment, and the discharge will occur for thirty (30) days or less, the permittee shall comply with the applicable effluent limitations and monitoring requirements shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Effluent Characteristic	Effluent Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	Daily Max	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, (MGD)	Report	Report	Continuous	Flowmeter
Benzene, µg/l	-----	1.0	1/week	Grab
Naphthalene, µg/l	-----	100.0	1/week	Grab
*Total Lead µg/l	-----	30.0	1/week	Grab
pH, Standard Units	See Paragraph (1)(a)2			Grab or Continuous

a. For discharges that last for less than one week, daily monitoring shall be required for the applicable parameters.

b. Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to the Department within thirty (30) days after termination of the discharge, along with a letter stating that discharge has ceased.

c. Coverage under paragraph (1)(c)1 is limited to a total of 30 days of discharge.

2. If benzene, naphthalene, or total lead concentrations indicative of contamination from petroleum fuels are known to be present as a result of site assessment, and the discharge is for a pump test to characterize the aquifer and will last for eight (8) hours or less, the discharge is covered under this generic permit if the following conditions are met.

a. The effluent limitations shown in Table 3 are met.

b. A Discharge Monitoring Report is sent to the Department within thirty (30) days after termination of the discharge.

c. Coverage under paragraph (1)(c)2 is limited to a total of eight (8) hours of discharge.

3. Applicants who wish to be covered under the provisions of paragraph(1)(c)1 or 2 but have not had the site assessed, may obtain coverage only if the reported values for the parameters listed in Table 4 do not exceed any of the listed screening values. Before discharge can occur, analytical tests on untreated samples of the ground water shall be performed for the parameters listed in Table 4.

Table 4

Parameter	Screening Values for Discharge into:	
	Fresh Waters	Coastal Waters
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	10.0 mg/l	10.0 mg/l
pH, standard units	6.0-8.5	6.5-8.5
Total Recoverable Mercury	0.012 µg/l	0.025 µg/l
Total Recoverable Cadmium	9.3 µg/l	9.3 µg/l
Total Recoverable Copper	2.9 µg/l	2.9 µg/l
Total Recoverable Lead	0.03 mg/l	5.6 µg/l
Total Recoverable Zinc	86.0 µg/l	86.0 µg/l
Total Recoverable Chromium (Hex.)	11.0 µg/l	50.0 µg/l
Benzene	1.0 µg/l	1.0 µg/l
Naphthalene	100.0 µg/l	100.0 µg/l

a. If any of the analytical test results exceed the screening values in Table 4, except TOC, benzene, naphthalene, and lead, then discharge is not authorized by this permit.

b. For initial TOC values that exceed the screening values listed in Table 4, which may be caused by naturally-occurring, high molecular weight organic compounds, the permittee may request to be exempted from the TOC requirement. To request this exemption the permittee shall submit additional information with an NOI which describes the method used to determine that these compounds are naturally occurring.

c. If levels of benzene, naphthalene, or lead are detected in amounts that exceed the screening values listed in Table 4, which indicate contamination from petroleum fuels, the facility may proceed in accordance with paragraph (1)(c)1 or 2.

(2) Other permit requirements.

(a) Within sixty (60) days after the effective date of this permit or startup of discharge, the permittee shall submit the results of the following analyses. These analyses are not required for short term dischargers covered under paragraph (1)(c). These analyses shall be performed on a representative sample of the ground water effluent discharge, taken after final treatment.

The following analyses are required one time only during the coverage of this permit:

1. EPA Method 625 - Acid and Base/Neutral Extractable Organics
2. EPA Method 624 - Purgeable Organics

(b) Within thirty (30) days after commencement of discharge, permittees, other than those seeking coverage under paragraph (1)(c), shall test for acute toxicity as provided for in Rule 62-621.800, F.A.C., to evaluate whole effluent toxicity of the discharge from the outfall. If more than one (1) outfall exists, separate tests shall be performed on each outfall.

(c) If the pH is monitored continuously, the pH values shall not deviate outside the required range more than 1% of the time in any calendar month; and no individual excursion shall exceed sixty (60) minutes. An "excursion" is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in this permit.

(d) All of the general conditions listed in Rule 62-621.250, F.A.C., are applicable to this generic permit.

(e) A Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan shall be prepared in accordance with Rule 62-621.700, F.A.C., and in conjunction with development of the Remedial Action Plan required by the Department.

(f) The permittee shall notify the Department in writing within thirty (30) days after the permanent termination of discharge to surface waters from the facility.

(3) Test Procedures.

(a) In performing analyses for dissolved constituents in surface and ground waters, the permittee shall use the guidelines recommended and described in Rules 62-770.600(8)(a-d), F.A.C.

(b) If the petroleum contamination is from a petroleum fuel in which the source of contamination has not been identified, the ground water shall be analyzed using the recommended methods listed below for the following parameters as described in Rule 62-770.600(8)(c)1, F.A.C.:

1. Lead - EPA Method 239.2 or Standard Method 304;
2. Priority Pollutant Volatile Organics - EPA Method 624;
3. Priority Pollutant Extractable Organics - EPA Method 625; and
4. Non-Priority Pollutant Organics (with GC/MS Peaks greater than 10 ppb) - EPA Methods 624 & 625.

(4) Reporting of Monitoring Results. Monitoring results obtained for each calendar month shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (DEP form 62-620.910(10)), once each month. Unless stated otherwise in this permit, these forms shall be submitted

after each calendar quarter and postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed calendar quarter. For example, data for January-March shall be submitted by April 28. Calendar quarters are January-March, April-June, July-September and October-December. Signed copies of these and all other reports required by this permit shall be submitted to the Department at the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Facilities Regulation
Wastewater Compliance Evaluation Section
Mail Station #3551
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, sampling requirements of this permit do not apply. The statement "No Discharge" shall be written on the DMR form.

(5) Application Requirements

(a) Unless stated otherwise in this permit, all dischargers seeking coverage under this generic permit are required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the appropriate Department district office. The NOI shall include:

1. the name and address of the person that the permit coverage will be issued to;
2. the name, and address of the operation, including county location;
3. any applicable individual wastewater permit number(s);
4. if applicable, the identification of any new discharge location not contained in the expired permit;
5. evidence that the operation has obtained approval of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) Order from the Department;
6. a map showing the facility and discharge location (including latitude and longitude);
7. the name of the receiving water; and
8. a Pollution Prevention Plan prepared in accordance with paragraph (6) of this permit, for discharges lasting over one (1) year.

(b) Dischargers who have not previously obtained an individual wastewater permit are required to submit the NOI at least thirty (30) days before the discharge is to begin.

(c) Dischargers with current individual wastewater permits that desire coverage under this generic permit are required to file an NOI with the Department at least thirty (30) days prior to expiration of their current permit(s).

(d) Facilities seeking coverage under paragraph (1)(c)1 of this permit shall be required to submit to the Department the date the discharge is expected to cease, results of the analytical data required under paragraph (1)(c)3, if applicable, and the same information in paragraph (5)(a), except items (5)(a)3, 4, 5, and 8. Notification of coverage to discharge will be upon receipt of a letter from the Department acknowledging short-term coverage. The Department shall process requests for short-term coverage pursuant to the provisions of Rule 62-620.510(1)-(5), F.A.C. The Department shall render a decision as to whether to grant or deny coverage within 30 days after the Department has received all of the information necessary to make the application complete. If this time schedule is not met, the applicant may apply for an order from the circuit court requiring the Department to render a decision within a specified time. Discharge may not begin until the applicant receives this letter from the Department.

(e) For facilities seeking coverage under paragraph (1)(a) or (b) of this permit, notification of coverage shall be given by the Department by certified mail to the permittee, with the issuance date for each facility being the effective date of coverage by the Department. The Department shall process requests for coverage pursuant to the provisions of Rule 62-620.510(1)-(5), F.A.C. The Department shall render a decision as to whether to grant or deny coverage within 30 days after the Department has received all of the information necessary to make the application complete. If this time schedule is not met, the applicant may apply for an order from the circuit court requiring the Department to render a decision within a specified time. Discharge may not begin until the applicant receives the notice of coverage.

(f) Facilities seeking coverage under paragraph (1)(c)2 of this permit, shall be covered automatically once the facility receives acceptable ground water screening values, if applicable.

(g) Coverage under this generic permit is limited to a term not to exceed five years from the effective date of coverage. Permittees may request continued coverage under this generic permit by submitting a complete NOI in accordance with paragraph (5)(a) to the Department district office. Requests for continued coverage shall be made at least 180 days before expiration of the current coverage.

(h) Annual regulatory program and surveillance fees are required for all facilities that discharge in excess of

thirty (30) days during the life of this permit. The fees are due in accordance with Rule 62-4.052, F.A.C.

(6) Pollution Prevention Plan. New permittees with long term treatment systems expected to discharge one (1) year or more shall develop a Pollution Prevention Plan for the site and submit it with the NOI. It shall contain the following information:

(a) A narrative of what caused the ground water contamination.

(b) Methods currently being deployed at the site to prevent ground water contamination from reoccurring.

(c) Other alternative treatment options which were considered in reducing the ground water contamination.

(d) Explanation of why long term treatment of discharge to surface waters of the State was chosen as opposed to:

1. An in situ ground water remediation technique which does not involve recovery of contaminated water;

2. An alternative means of discharge or disposal of treated ground water, such as re-infiltration on site; or,

3. Using a limited scope cleanup strategy which involves short term ground water recovery followed by monitoring-only at the site.