



The Water Facilities Permitting Division is responsible for drafting and issuing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Facilities are defined as either *major* or *minor*. For municipal permits, a facility is considered a *major* if it has a permitted flow of 1 MGD (million gallons per day) or more and is not a private facility. The determination for industrial facilities is based on facility and stream characteristics, including toxicity, amount of flow, BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) loading, proximity of drinking water source, potential to exceed stream standards, and potential effect on coastal waters.

### ***Permitting Process***

A completed draft permit is sent to the permittee, the SCDHEC District office, and if it is a major permit, to the USEPA for review. A public notice is issued when the permit draft is finalized. Comments from the public are considered and, if justified, a public hearing is arranged. Both oral and written comments are collected at the hearing, and after considering all information, the Department staff makes the decision whether to issue the permit as drafted, issue a modified permit, or to deny the permit. Everyone who participated in the process receives a notice of the final decision. A copy of the final permit will be sent to anyone who requests it. Staff decisions may be appealed according to the procedures in R.61-72 and the rule of the Administrative Law Court of South Carolina.

The permitting Divisions use general permits with statewide coverage for certain categories of discharges. Discharges covered under general permits include utility water, potable surface water treatment plants, potable groundwater treatment plants with iron removal, petroleum contaminated groundwater, mine dewatering activities, aquaculture facilities, bulk oil and gas terminals, hydrostatic test waters (oil & gas lines), and vehicle wash waters. State Land application systems for land disposal and lagoons are also permitted. The Water Facilities Permitting Division is responsible for drafting and issuing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Facilities are defined as either *major* or *minor*.

### ***Wasteload Allocation***

A wasteload allocation (WLA) is the portion of a stream's assimilative capacity for a particular pollutant that is allocated to an existing or proposed point source discharge. Existing WLAs are updated during the basin review process and included in permits during the normal permit expiration and reissuance process. New WLAs are developed for proposed projects seeking a discharge permit or for existing discharges proposing to increase their effluent loading at the time of application. Wasteload allocations for oxygen demanding parameters and nutrients are developed by the Department's modeling staff, and WLAs for toxic pollutants and metals are developed by the appropriate permitting division.

The ability of a stream to assimilate a particular pollutant is directly related to its physical and chemical characteristics. Various techniques are used to estimate this capacity. Simple mass balance/dilution calculations may be used for a particular conservative (nondecaying) pollutant while complex models may be used to determine the fate of nonconservative pollutants that degrade in the

environment. Waste characteristics, available dilution, and the number of discharges in an area may, along with existing water quality, dictate the use of a simple or complex method of analysis. Projects that generally do not require complex modeling include: groundwater remediation, noncontact cooling water, mine dewatering, air washers, and filter backwash. Streams that have been modeled are indicated on the watershed maps.

Streams are considered either effluent limited or water quality limited based on the level of treatment required of the dischargers to that particular portion of the stream. In cases where the USEPA published effluent guidelines and the minimum treatment levels required by law are sufficient to maintain instream water quality standards, the stream is said to be effluent limited. Streams lacking the assimilative capacity for a discharge at minimum treatment levels are said to be water quality limited. In cases where better than technology limits are required, water quality, not minimum treatment requirements, controls the permit limits. The Department's modeling staff develops limits for numerous parameters including ammonia nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub>-N), dissolved oxygen (DO), and five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>). Limits for other parameters, including metals, toxics (including total residual chlorine), and nutrients are developed by the Water Facilities Permitting Division in conjunction with support groups within the Department.