

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

July 20, 2012

Ameren Energy—E.D. Edwards)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	IEPA – 12-18
)	(Provisional Variance-
)	Water)
)	
ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL)	
PROTECTION AGENCY,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

Re: Extension of Provisional Variance from Effluent Limits Contained in NPDES Permit IL0001970

Dear Mr. Menne:

On June 29, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) granted a provisional variance (Exhibit A) to the Ameren Energy—E.D. Edwards Power Plant (“Ameren Edwards”). This provisional variance authorized a maximum water temperature at the outside edge of the mixing zone of 96 °F and was to end no later than July 10, 2012. On July 10, 2012, the Agency granted Ameren Edwards an extension (Exhibit B) to its provisional variance, again authorizing a maximum water temperature at the outside edge of the mixing zone of 96°F, and extending the provisional variance through July 20, 2012.

On July 17, 2012, Ameren Edwards submitted a request for another extension of the provisional variance (Exhibit C), to start on July 21, and go through August 3, 2012.¹ Ameren Edwards is also asking for a maximum temperature at the outside edge of the mixing zone of 97°F, rather than 96°F it sought earlier.

Based on its review, the Agency GRANTS Ameren Edwards a second extension to its provisional variance, subject to the specific conditions set forth below.

Background

Ameren Edwards is an electric generating station owned and operated by Ameren, and located in Bartonville, Peoria County. Ameren Edwards is a coal-fired generation facility located on the west side of the Illinois River, and consists of three steam electric generating units with a net generation rating of 117 MW, 262 MW, and 361 MW. Units 1, 2, and 3 went into commercial operation in

¹ Ameren Edwards’ initial request was for an extension that would go through on July 30, 2012. In a subsequent email to Roger Callaway, Ameren Edwards requested that the extension go through August 3, 2012.

1960, 1968, and 1972, respectively. All three units burn different blends of coal. Various coals are transported to the site by rail and blended onsite for each unit. The three units' start-up power is supplied through a switchyard breaker, start-up transformer, and a circuit breaker located in the Ameren Edwards 138 kV switchyard. Illinois EPA issued NPDES Permit No. IL0001970 to Ameren Edwards, effective February 1, 2006. (Exhibit D) Ameren Edwards timely filed a renewal application that is currently pending before Illinois EPA permits section.

Ameren Edwards' once-through non-contact cooling water system discharges an annual average of 579 million gallons per day to the Illinois River during full load operation. The maximum temperature rise across the main heat exchangers (condensers) is approximately 16°F.

The net capacity factor for the Ameren Edwards during the first five months of 2012 is approximately 65%. Ameren Edwards would likely be categorized as a "load-following" facility; however generation is dependent on many factors that are outside of its control. Ameren Edwards does not serve a specific population *per se*; rather generation is dispatched (sold) into the Midwest Independent System Operator (MISO) system for use by consumers throughout the MISO control area based on MISO requirements.

Ameren notes that temperatures during the 2012 calendar year have been determined to be the "warmest on record" by the Illinois State Water Survey and other meteorological authorities. The area has recently experienced record-setting temperatures that significantly impact the upstream Illinois River temperature. The National Weather Service continues to project high temperatures in the Peoria, Illinois area to be near or above 90°F with little if any precipitation.

Temperatures during the 2012 calendar year have been determined to be the "warmest on record" by the Illinois State Water Survey and other meteorological authorities. The area has recently experienced record-setting temperatures that significantly impact the upstream Illinois River temperature. The National Weather Service currently forecasts high temperatures in the Peoria IL area to range between 92-94°F during the period of this extension request (July 21, 2012, through August 3, 2012) with little if any precipitation.

Relief Requested

Special Condition 3 of NPDES Permit IL0001970 applies monthly maximum thermal limits to Ameren Edwards' discharges to the Illinois River during the summer months (April through November). Special Condition 3 provides that water temperature at the edge of the mixing zone shall not exceed 90°F degrees Fahrenheit more than 1% of the hours in a year (87.6 hours, referred to as "excursion hours"), and at no time exceed 93°F.

Ameren Edwards requests that the Agency grant an extension to provisional variance 12-18 from the thermal limits applicable to discharges from Edwards Power Station via Outfall 002 to the Illinois River. Ameren Edwards requests that in lieu of the monthly maximum temperature limits in Special Condition 3,

the Agency grant Ameren Edwards a provisional variance extension authorizing a maximum water temperature at the outside edge of the mixing zone of 97 °F during the term of the extension (240 hours). Compliance would be calculated in accordance with the equation provided in Special Condition 3.

Necessity for Relief

The current Illinois River flow at the Edwards Power Plant is approximately 3,760cfs and forecasted to decrease and remain at approximately 3,100cfs at least through July 23, 2012. The observed temperature of the receiving stream on July 17, 2012 was 86°F at 9:00am and is expected to continue to increase to approximately 91°F as the hot (~100°F) and sunny conditions continue. Based on the forecasted weather and stream flow conditions, Ameren Edwards anticipates that the calculated mixed river temperature will likely continue to exceed 90°F through the forecast period (July 23, 2012).

Temperatures in Peoria County Illinois during 2012 have been above average for an unusually long period of time and are forecasted to remain elevated for some period. At the same time, Illinois River flows are forecasted to be below average. The much greater than average ambient weather conditions contribute to elevated water temperatures in the Illinois River Basin, including the plant's cooling water intake. The Illinois River is experiencing temperatures higher than at any time during the last several years. These higher intake water temperatures directly correlate to Outfall 002 discharge temperatures that are also above normal.

Given the current weather conditions and low flow of the Illinois River, intake temperatures are expected to be high, and Ameren Edwards states that it would have to derate significantly to comply with the temperature water quality standards applicable to its discharges. According to Ameren Edwards, Illinois River temperatures may ultimately be elevated to the point where even if the plant was completely shutdown, discharges at Outfall 002 would exceed the permitted values.

Ameren Edwards states that electrical demand continues to be elevated due to the current high temperatures and commensurate stress on the electrical distribution system. Ameren Edwards reports that the MISO continues to issue generating alerts as of July 19, 2012 declaring a "Maximum Generation Emergency Warning"; therefore instructing that maintenance on transmission and generating equipment must be deferred or cancelled to ensure the operational status of transmission and generating assets. Ameren Edwards anticipates that the MISO generating alerts will continue and may even be more aggressive in their instructions to generators such as Ameren Edwards, with resultant impacts to electrical customers.

Ameren Edwards states further that its Units 1&2 are critical to supply voltage support for the Peoria Area 69KV system which would sag to unacceptable levels if these two units were forced off-line. Unit 3 at Edwards services the Peoria 138KV system which is anticipated to be at or near its limits during the high forecasted load. According to Ameren Edwards, if Unit 3 is unavailable, then the 138KV system would likely need to obtain reactive power from the already stressed Peoria 69KV system. Ameren Edwards states that its continued generation is critical to ensure stability of both the 69KV and 138KV power systems in the Peoria area during high electrical demand periods.

Ameren Edwards also notes that the general population relies on electricity for cooling relief during the current extreme conditions. Terminating operations will reduce system reliability and create a higher potential for area voltage collapse, which in turn can result in an increase of heat related illnesses or deaths.

Ameren Edwards has exhausted its allowable excursion hours. According to Ameren Edwards, if the requested extension is not granted, it will have to terminate operations, thereby jeopardizing grid stability. Ameren Edwards notes that a continued discharge from Outfall 002 would still be necessary for some time for safe shutdown of the plant.

Ameren Edwards reports that there have been no fish kills that can be attributed to its thermal discharge.

Agency Determinations

The Agency has reviewed the requested provisional variance extension and has concluded the following:

1. Any environmental impact from the requested relief shall be closely monitored and the Agency shall be immediately notified of any adverse impacts.
2. No reasonable alternatives appear available;
3. No public water supplies should be affected;
4. No federal regulations preclude the granting of this request; and
5. Ameren Edwards will face an arbitrary and unreasonable hardship if the request is not granted.

Conditions

The Agency hereby GRANTS Ameren Edwards a second provisional variance extension from Special Condition 3 of NPDES Permit IL0001970, subject to the following conditions:

A. The term of this provisional extension begins on July 21, 2012, and goes through August 3, 2012. This provisional variance extension, however, is granted based on the facts and circumstances described in the request for a second extension dated July 17, 2012, including consecutive days of abnormally high temperatures at Ameren Edwards, and high water temperatures in the Illinois River. If the facts or circumstances described in the July 17, 2012 request abate, the term of this provisional variance extension will end.

B. Ameren Edwards must continuously monitor discharge and receiving water temperatures and visually inspect all discharge areas at least four times per day to assess any mortalities to fish and other aquatic life. This monitoring shall occur during the period of the provisional extension and shall continue for a minimum

of two days after the provisional variance extension expires. Ameren Edwards shall provide the best operation of its available equipment to produce the best effluent possible at all times during the term of this provisional variance extension. The water temperature at the edge of the mixing zone shall not exceed a temperature of 96°F during the term of this provisional variance, except that if MISO or the Ameren Transmission Dispatcher has issued a directive regarding generation demands at Ameren Edwards, the water temperature at the edge of the mixing zone shall not exceed a temperature of 97°F.

C. During the provisional variance extension period, Ameren Edwards shall:

1. Continue monitoring of the intake and discharge temperatures on an hourly basis to assess the mixed water temperature in the mixing zone of the river; and
2. Daily inspect the river bank downstream of Ameren Edwards for any increase in fish mortality rates;
3. Immediately advise all necessary agencies of any abnormal rise in fish mortality rates noted during the inspection and assess options for addressing the abnormal severe conditions; and
4. Reduce load on the operating units during off peak times as long as permitted by the MISO transmission operator in order to minimize economical and reliability impacts to the markets.

D. Ameren Edwards shall document environmental conditions during the term of the provisional variance extension and submit the documentation to the Agency and the Department of Natural Resources within seven (7) days after this provisional variance extension expires.

E. Ameren Edwards shall immediately notify the Agency and the Department of Natural Resources of any unusual conditions, including mortalities of fish or other aquatic life, immediately take action to remedy the problem, investigate and document the cause and seriousness of the unusual conditions while providing updates to the Agency and the Department of Natural Resources as changes occur until normal conditions return; notify the Agency and the Department of Natural Resources when normal conditions return and submit the documentation to the Agency and the Department of Natural Resources within seven (7) days after normal conditions return.

F. Ameren Edwards shall develop and implement a response and recovery plan to address any adverse environmental impact due to thermal conditions that could result from the provisional variance extension, including loss and damage to aquatic life.

G. Ameren Edwards shall notify Roger Callaway, of the Agency, by telephone at 217-782-9720 when the discharge specified in this provisional variance extension begins and again when it ends. Written confirmation shall be sent within five days to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water - Water Pollution Control
Attention: Roger Callaway
1021 North Grand Avenue East, CAS #19
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

H. Ameren Edwards shall sign a certificate of acceptance of this provisional variance extension and forward that certificate to Roger Callaway at the address indicated above within one day after the date of this order.

The certification should take the following form:

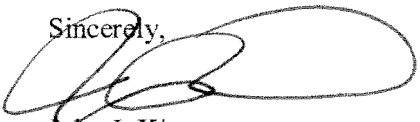
I (We) _____, hereby accept and agree to be bound by all terms and conditions of the provisional variance extension granted by the Agency in _____ dated _____.

_____	_____
Petitioner	Title
_____	_____
Authorized Agent	Date

Ameren shall continue to monitor all parameters included in and comply with all other conditions specified in its NPDES Permit No. IL0001970.

Conclusion

The Agency grants this provisional variance extension in accordance with its authority contained in Sections 35(b), 36 (c), and 37(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/35(b), 36(c), and 37(b) (2010). The decision to grant this provisional variance extension is not intended to address compliance with any other applicable laws or regulations.

Sincerely,

John J. Kim
Interim Director

- cc: Julie Armitage
- Marcia Willhite
- Lisa Bonnet
- Sanjay Sofat
- Chuck Gunnarson
- Roger Callaway
- Vera Herst

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

June 29, 2012

Ameren Energy—E.D. Edwards)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	IEPA – 12-18
)	(Provisional Variance-
)	Water)
)	
ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL)	
PROTECTION AGENCY,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

Re: Provisional Variance from Effluent Limits Contained in NPDES Permit IL0001970

Dear Mr. Menne:

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) has completed its technical review of the attached provisional variance request, received June 29, 2012 (Exhibit A) from Ameren Energy—E.D. Edwards Power Plant (“Ameren Edwards”). Ameren Edwards requests a variance from the thermal limits in NPDES Permit IL0001970 (Exhibit B) to allow Ameren Edwards to continue operating through this unusually hot and dry period of weather and resulting high river temperatures.

Based on its review, the Agency GRANTS Ameren Edwards a provisional variance subject to the specific conditions set forth below.

Background

Ameren Edwards is an electric generating station owned and operated by Ameren, and located in Bartonville, Peoria County. Ameren Edwards is a coal-fired generation facility located on the west side of the Illinois River, and consists of three steam electric generating units with a net generation rating of 117 MW, 262 MW, and 361 MW. Units 1, 2, and 3 went into commercial operation in 1960, 1968, and 1972, respectively. All three units burn different blends of coal. Various coals are transported to the site by rail and blended onsite for each unit. The three units’ start-up power is supplied through a switchyard breaker, start-up transformer, and a circuit breaker located in the Ameren Edwards 138 kV switchyard.

Illinois EPA issued NPDES Permit No. IL0001970 to Ameren Edwards, effective February 1, 2006. (Exhibit B) Ameren Edwards timely filed a renewal application that is currently pending before Illinois EPA permits section.

Ameren Edwards' once-through non-contact cooling water system discharges an annual average of 579 million gallons per day to the Illinois River during full load operation. The maximum temperature rise across the main heat exchangers (condensers) is approximately 16°F.

The net capacity factor for the Ameren Edwards during the first five months of 2012 is approximately 65%. Ameren Edwards would likely be categorized as a "load-following" facility; however generation is dependent on many factors that are outside of its control. Ameren Edwards does not serve a specific population *per se*; rather generation is dispatched (sold) into the Midwest Independent System Operator (MISO) system for use by consumers throughout the MISO control area based on MISO requirements.

Ameren Edwards notes that temperatures during the 2012 calendar year have been determined to be the "warmest on record" by the Illinois State Water Survey and other meteorological authorities. The area is currently experiencing record setting temperatures. The National Weather Service continues to project temperatures in the Peoria, Illinois area to range between 90 and 100°F or higher for at least the next seven days, with no expected disruption of the current historic and abnormal weather pattern.

Relief Requested

Special Condition 3 of NPDES Permit IL0001970 applies monthly maximum thermal limits to Ameren Edwards' discharges to the Illinois River during the summer months (April through November). Special Condition 3 provides that water temperature at the edge of the mixing zone shall not exceed 90°F degrees Fahrenheit more than 1% of the hours in a year (87.6 hours, referred to as "excursion hours"), and at no time exceed 93°F.

The current Illinois River flow at Ameren Edwards is approximately 3,300cfs and forecasted to remain at this level at least through July 5, 2012. The maximum observed temperature of the receiving stream on June 27, 2012 was 81°F and is expected to continue to increase as the hot (90-100°F) and sunny conditions continue. Based on the forecasted weather conditions, Ameren Edwards anticipates that the ambient river temperature will exceed 85°F and that the calculated mixed river temperature will exceed the 90°F permit limitation by July 1, 2012.

In addition, Ameren Edwards states in its request that the low river flows compounded with extended elevated temperatures and high energy demand will cause temperatures at the edge of the mixing zone to exceed the temperature limits contained in Special Condition 3.

Ameren Edwards requests a provisional variance from the thermal limits applicable to Outfall 002 to the Illinois River, from June 30, 2012, through July 20, 2012. In lieu of the monthly maximum temperature limits in Special Condition 3, Ameren Edwards requests that the Agency grant a provisional variance that authorizes a maximum water temperature at the outside edge of the mixing zone of 96°F during the term of the provisional variance. Ameren Edwards requests further that the hours above 90°F during the term of the variance not apply towards the excursion hours remaining during the requested provisional variance period.

Necessity for Relief

According to Ameren Edwards, electrical demand is very high due to the extreme high temperatures and commensurate stress on the electrical distribution system. Ameren Edwards states in its request that Units 1&2 are critical to supply voltage support for the Peoria Area 69KV system, which would sag to unacceptable levels if these two units were forced off-line. Unit 3 at Ameren Edwards services the Peoria 138KV system, which is anticipated to be at or near its limits during the high forecasted load. If Unit 3 is unavailable, then the 138KV system would likely need to obtain reactive power from the already stressed Peoria 69KV system. Ameren Edwards states further that continued generation is critical to ensure stability of both the 69KV and 138KV power systems in the Peoria area during high electrical demand periods.

According to Ameren Edwards, the MISO began issuing generating alerts on June 27, 2012, declaring "Conservative Operations" and, therefore, instructing that maintenance on transmission and generating equipment should be deferred or cancelled to ensure the operational status of transmission and generating assets.

Additionally, in an update to its provisional request (Exhibit C) Ameren Edwards reports that on June 28, the MISO declared a "Hot Weather Alert", which is Stage 1 of a three-stage emergency action program. Ameren Edwards notes further that Stage 1 events are issued only during emergency situations.

Agency Determinations

The Agency has reviewed the requested provisional variance and has concluded the following:

1. Any environmental impact from the requested relief shall be closely monitored and the Agency shall be immediately notified of any adverse impacts.
2. No reasonable alternatives appear available;
3. No public water supplies should be affected;
4. No federal regulations preclude the granting of this request; and
5. Ameren Edwards will face an arbitrary and unreasonable hardship if the request is not granted.

Conditions

The Illinois EPA hereby GRANTS Ameren Edwards a provisional variance from Special Condition 3 of NPDES Permit IL0001970, subject to the following conditions:

A. The term of this provisional begins (1) for excursion hours: when all permitted excursion hours have been exhausted; (2) for maximum temperature limits: when the temperature exceeds 93°F. This provisional variance is granted based on the facts and circumstances described in the request dated June 29, 2012, and the update, including consecutive days of abnormally high temperatures at Ameren Edwards, and high water temperatures in the Illinois River. If the facts or circumstances described in the June 29, 2012 request abate, or the MISO generation warnings for Ameren Edwards end before July 10, 2012, the term of this provisional variance will end.

B. Ameren Edwards must continuously monitor discharge and receiving water temperatures and visually inspect all discharge areas at least four times per day to assess any mortalities to fish and other aquatic life. This monitoring shall occur during the period of the provisional variance and shall continue for a minimum of two days after the provisional variance expires. Ameren Edwards shall provide the best operation of its available equipment to produce the best effluent possible at all times during the term of this provisional variance. At no time shall the water temperature at the edge of the mixing zone exceed a temperature of 96°F during the term of this provisional variance.

C. During the provisional variance period, Ameren Edwards shall:

1. Continue monitoring of the intake and discharge temperatures on an hourly basis to assess the mixed water temperature in the mixing zone of the river; and
2. Once the allowable hours above 90 °F and/or the maximum 93 °F temperature are exceeded:
 - a. Daily inspect the river bank downstream of Ameren Edwards for any increase in fish mortality rates;
 - b. Immediately advise all necessary agencies of any abnormal rise in fish mortality rates noted during the inspection and assess options for addressing the abnormal severe conditions; and
 - c. Reduce load on the operating units during off peak times as long as permitted by the MISO transmission operator in order to minimize economical and reliability impacts to the markets.

D. Ameren Edwards shall document environmental conditions during the term of the provisional variance and submit the documentation to the Illinois EPA and the Department of Natural Resources within seven (7) days after this provisional variance expires.

E. Ameren Edwards shall immediately notify the Illinois EPA and the Department of Natural Resources of any unusual conditions, including mortalities of fish or other aquatic life, immediately take action to remedy the problem, investigate and document the cause and seriousness of the unusual conditions while providing updates to the Illinois EPA and the Department of Natural Resources as changes occur until normal conditions return; notify the Illinois EPA and the Department of Natural Resources when normal conditions return and submit the documentation to the Illinois EPA and the Department of Natural Resources within seven (7) days after normal conditions return.

F. Ameren Edwards shall develop and implement a response and recovery plan to address any adverse environmental impact due to thermal conditions that could result from the provisional variance, including loss and damage to aquatic life.

G. Ameren Edwards shall notify Roger Callaway, of Illinois EPA, by telephone at 217-782-9720 when the discharge specified in this provisional variance begins and again when it ends. Written confirmation shall be sent within five days to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water - Water Pollution Control
Attention: Roger Callaway
1021 North Grand Avenue East, CAS #19
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

H. Ameren Edwards shall sign a certificate of acceptance of this provisional variance and forward that certificate to Roger Callaway at the address indicated above within one day after the date of this order.

The certification should take the following form:

I (We) _____, hereby accept and agree to be bound by all terms and conditions of the provisional variance granted by the Agency in dated _____.

Petitioner Title


Authorized Agent Date

Ameren shall continue to monitor all parameters included in and comply with all other conditions specified in its NPDES Permit No. IL0001970.

Conclusion

The Agency grants this provisional variance in accordance with its authority contained in Sections 35(b), 36 (c), and 37(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/35(b), 36(c), and 37(b) (2004)). The decision to grant this provisional variance is not intended to address compliance with any other applicable laws or regulations.

Sincerely,


Julie K. Armitage
Acting Chief Legal Counsel

cc: Marcia Willhite
Roger Callaway
Vera Herst

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

July 10, 2012

Ameren Energy—E.D. Edwards)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	IEPA – 12-18
)	(Provisional Variance-
)	Water)
)	
ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL)	
PROTECTION AGENCY,)	
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Respondent.)	

Re: Extension of Provisional Variance from Effluent Limits Contained in NPDES Permit IL0001970

Dear Mr. Menne:

On June 29, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) granted a provisional variance (Exhibit A) to the Ameren Energy—E.D. Edwards Power Plant (“Ameren Edwards”). This provisional variance is to end no later than July 10, 2012. On July 10, 2012, Ameren Edwards submitted a request for an extension to its provisional variance (Exhibit B).

Ameren Edwards requests that the terms and conditions of its initial provisional variance from the thermal limits in NPDES Permit IL0001970 (Exhibit C) be extended through July 20, 2012, so that Ameren Edwards can continue operating through this unusually hot and dry period of weather and resulting high river temperatures.

Based on its review, the Agency GRANTS Ameren Edwards an extension to its provisional variance, subject to the specific conditions set forth below.

Background

Ameren Edwards is an electric generating station owned and operated by Ameren, and located in Bartonville, Peoria County. Ameren Edwards is a coal-fired generation facility located on the west side of the Illinois River, and consists of three steam electric generating units with a net generation rating of 117 MW, 262 MW, and 361 MW. Units 1, 2, and 3 went into commercial operation in 1960, 1968, and 1972, respectively. All three units burn different blends of coal. Various coals are transported to the site by rail and blended onsite for each unit. The three units’ start-up power is supplied through a switchyard breaker, start-up transformer, and a circuit breaker located in the Ameren Edwards 138 kV switchyard. Illinois EPA issued NPDES Permit No. IL0001970 to Ameren

Edwards, effective February 1, 2006. (Exhibit B) Ameren Edwards timely filed a renewal application that is currently pending before Illinois EPA permits section.

Ameren Edwards' once-through non-contact cooling water system discharges an annual average of 579 million gallons per day to the Illinois River during full load operation. The maximum temperature rise across the main heat exchangers (condensers) is approximately 16°F.

The net capacity factor for the Ameren Edwards during the first five months of 2012 is approximately 65%. Ameren Edwards would likely be categorized as a "load-following" facility; however generation is dependent on many factors that are outside of its control. Ameren Edwards does not serve a specific population *per se*; rather generation is dispatched (sold) into the Midwest Independent System Operator (MISO) system for use by consumers throughout the MISO control area based on MISO requirements.

Ameren notes that temperatures during the 2012 calendar year have been determined to be the "warmest on record" by the Illinois State Water Survey and other meteorological authorities. The area has recently experienced record-setting temperatures that significantly impact the upstream Illinois River temperature. The National Weather Service continues to project high temperatures in the Peoria, Illinois area to be near or above 90°F with little if any precipitation.

Ameren Edwards notes that temperatures in Peoria County Illinois during 2012 have been above average for an unusually long historic period of time and are forecasted to remain elevated for some period. At the same time, Illinois River flows are forecasted to be below average. The much greater than average ambient weather conditions contribute to elevated water temperatures in the Illinois River Basin, including the plant's cooling water intake. The Illinois River is experiencing temperatures higher than at any time during the last several years. Ameren Edwards has attached a chart containing Illinois River temperature and flow data to its application. These higher intake water temperatures directly correlate to Outfall 002 discharge temperatures that are also above normal.

Relief Requested

Special Condition 3 of NPDES Permit IL0001970 applies monthly maximum thermal limits to Ameren Edwards' discharges to the Illinois River during the summer months (April through November). Special Condition 3 provides that water temperature at the edge of the mixing zone shall not exceed 90°F degrees Fahrenheit more than 1% of the hours in a year (87.6 hours, referred to as "excursion hours"), and at no time exceed 93°F.

Ameren Edwards requests that the Agency grant an extension to provisional variance 12-18 from the thermal limits applicable to discharges from Edwards Power Station via Outfall 002 to the Illinois River. Ameren Edwards requests that in lieu of the monthly maximum temperature limits in Special Condition 3,

the Agency grant Ameren Edwards a provisional variance extension authorizing a maximum water temperature at the outside edge of the mixing zone of 96 °F during the term of the extension (240 hours). Compliance would be calculated in accordance with the equation provided in Special Condition 3.

Necessity for Relief

Ameren Edwards reports that the current Illinois River flow at Ameren Edwards is approximately 4,000cfs, and forecasted to decrease and remain at approximately 3,600cfs at least through July 16, 2012. The observed temperature of the receiving stream on July 9, 2012 was 88°F, and is expected to continue to remain near this value as the hot (~90°F) and sunny conditions continue. Based on the forecasted weather and stream flow conditions, Ameren Edwards anticipates that the calculated mixed river temperature will likely continue to exceed 90°F through the forecast period (July 16, 2012).

Ameren Edwards states that electrical demand continues to be elevated due to the current high temperatures and commensurate stress on the electrical distribution system. Ameren Edwards states further that its Units 1&2 are critical to supply voltage support for the Peoria Area 69KV system which would sag to unacceptable levels if these two units were forced off-line. Unit 3 at Edwards services the Peoria 138KV system which is anticipated to be at or near its limits during the high forecasted load. According to Ameren Edwards, if Unit 3 is unavailable, then the 138KV system would likely need to obtain reactive power from the already stressed Peoria 69KV system. Ameren Edwards states that its continued generation is critical to ensure stability of both the 69KV and 138KV power systems in the Peoria area during high electrical demand periods.

Ameren Edwards has exhausted its allowable excursion hours. Ameren Edwards states that if the requested extension is not granted, it will have to terminate operations, thereby jeopardizing grid stability. Ameren Edwards also notes that a continued discharge from Outfall 002 would still be necessary for some time for safe shutdown of the plant.

Ameren Edwards reports that there have been no fish kills that can be attributed to its thermal discharge.

Agency Determinations

The Agency has reviewed the requested provisional variance extension and has concluded the following:

1. Any environmental impact from the requested relief shall be closely monitored and the Agency shall be immediately notified of any adverse impacts.
2. No reasonable alternatives appear available;
3. No public water supplies should be affected;
4. No federal regulations preclude the granting of this request; and

5. Ameren Edwards will face an arbitrary and unreasonable hardship if the request is not granted.

Conditions

The Agency hereby GRANTS Ameren Edwards a provisional variance extension from Special Condition 3 of NPDES Permit IL0001970, subject to the following conditions:

A. The term of this provisional extension begins on July 10, 2012 and goes through July 20, 2012. This provisional variance extension, however, is granted based on the facts and circumstances described in the request for extension dated July 10, 2012, including consecutive days of abnormally high temperatures at Ameren Edwards, and high water temperatures in the Illinois River. If the facts or circumstances described in the July 10, 2012 request abate, the term of this provisional variance extension will end.

B. Ameren Edwards must continuously monitor discharge and receiving water temperatures and visually inspect all discharge areas at least four times per day to assess any mortalities to fish and other aquatic life. This monitoring shall occur during the period of the provisional extension and shall continue for a minimum of two days after the provisional variance extension expires. Ameren Edwards shall provide the best operation of its available equipment to produce the best effluent possible at all times during the term of this provisional variance extension. At no time shall the water temperature at the edge of the mixing zone exceed a temperature of 96°F during the term of this provisional variance.

C. During the provisional variance extension period, Ameren Edwards shall:

1. Continue monitoring of the intake and discharge temperatures on an hourly basis to assess the mixed water temperature in the mixing zone of the river; and
2. Daily inspect the river bank downstream of Ameren Edwards for any increase in fish mortality rates;
3. Immediately advise all necessary agencies of any abnormal rise in fish mortality rates noted during the inspection and assess options for addressing the abnormal severe conditions; and
4. Reduce load on the operating units during off peak times as long as permitted by the MISO transmission operator in order to minimize economical and reliability impacts to the markets.

D. Ameren Edwards shall document environmental conditions during the term of the provisional variance extension and submit the documentation to the Agency and the Department of Natural Resources within seven (7) days after this provisional variance extension expires.

E. Ameren Edwards shall immediately notify the Agency and the Department of

Natural Resources of any unusual conditions, including mortalities of fish or other aquatic life, immediately take action to remedy the problem, investigate and document the cause and seriousness of the unusual conditions while providing updates to the Agency and the Department of Natural Resources as changes occur until normal conditions return; notify the Agency and the Department of Natural Resources when normal conditions return and submit the documentation to the Agency and the Department of Natural Resources within seven (7) days after normal conditions return.

F. Ameren Edwards shall develop and implement a response and recovery plan to address any adverse environmental impact due to thermal conditions that could result from the provisional variance extension, including loss and damage to aquatic life.

G. Ameren Edwards shall notify Roger Callaway, of the Agency, by telephone at 217-782-9720 when the discharge specified in this provisional variance extension begins and again when it ends. Written confirmation shall be sent within five days to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water - Water Pollution Control
Attention: Roger Callaway
1021 North Grand Avenue East, CAS #19
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

H. Ameren Edwards shall sign a certificate of acceptance of this provisional variance extension and forward that certificate to Roger Callaway at the address indicated above within one day after the date of this order.

The certification should take the following form:

I (We) _____, hereby accept and agree to be bound by all terms and conditions of the provisional variance extension granted by the Agency in dated _____.

Petitioner Title

Authorized Agent Date

Ameren shall continue to monitor all parameters included in and comply with all other conditions specified in its NPDES Permit No. IL0001970.

Conclusion

The Agency grants this provisional variance extension in accordance with its authority contained in Sections 35(b), 36 (c), and 37(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/35(b), 36(c), and 37(b) (2004). The

decision to grant this provisional variance extension is not intended to address compliance with any other applicable laws or regulations.

Sincerely,

Julie K. Armitage
Acting Chief Legal Counsel

cc: John Kim
Julie Armitage
Marcia Willhite
Lisa Bonnet
Sanjay Sofat
Chuck Gunnarson
Roger Callaway
Vera Herst



Ameren Services

July 17, 2012

CERTIFIED MAIL: 7011 3500 0001 1068 0636

Mr. Roger Callaway
Division of Water Pollution Control
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

**Re: Ameren Energy Resources Company – E.D. Edwards Power Plant
NPDES Permit No. IL0001970
Provisional Variance 12-18 Extension Request**

Dear Mr. Callaway:

Ameren Energy Resources Company (hereinafter "Ameren" or "the Company") respectfully submits this application for an extension to provisional variance 12-18 to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) for consideration. Ameren requests that the terms and conditions of provisional variance 12-18 be extended through July 30, 2012. In addition, we are requesting that the maximum mixing zone temperature (as calculated at the outside edge) be 97°F as Illinois River water temperatures upstream of Peoria are currently near or above 90°F. This request is submitted pursuant to Section 35 through 37 of the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/35, 36, 37), and Part 180 of the Agency's regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code 180).

1. A statement identifying the regulations, Board Order or permit requirements from which the variance is requested (§§ 180.202(b)(1));

Ameren requests a continuation of provisional variance 12-18 (Attachment 1), from the monthly maximum temperature limits contained in Special Condition 3 of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit (NPDES Permit No. IL0001970). Ameren has attached a copy of NPDES Permit IL0001970 to this request (Attachment 2). Special Condition 3 applies to thermal discharges from Edwards Power Plant Outfall 002 to the Illinois River.

NPDES Permit No. IL0001970 Special Condition 3 applies maximum thermal limits to the plant's discharges from Outfall 002 to the Illinois River. For the months of April through November ("summer months"), Special Condition 3 states that the water temperature at the edge of the mixing zone shall not exceed 90 °F more than 1% of the hours in a year (87.8 hours, referred to as "excursion hours"), and at no time exceed 93 °F. These thermal limits for waters designated as "General Use" are established via 35 IAC 302.211(e).

The Edwards Power Plant is compliant with 35 IAC 302.211(f) and Clean Water Act §316a by demonstrating that thermal discharges have not caused and cannot reasonably be expected to cause significant ecological impact to the Illinois River as stated and approved in Illinois Pollution Control Board Order 1980-090.

Compliance with the maximum river temperatures must be calculated using the equation provided in Special Condition 3. As of the date of this letter, the Company has used essentially all of the authorized 87.8 excursion hours during the last twelve months.

Ameren requests that IEPA grant an extension to provisional variance 12-18 from the thermal limits applicable to discharges from Edwards Power Station via Outfall 002 to the Illinois River. Ameren requests that in lieu of the monthly maximum temperature limits in Special Condition 3, IEPA grant Ameren a provisional variance authorizing a maximum water temperature at the outside edge of the mixing zone of 97 °F during the term of the variance (240 hours). Compliance shall be calculated in accordance with the equation provided in Special Condition 3.

2. A description of the business or activity for which the variance is requested, including pertinent data on location, size and the population and geographic area affected by the applicant's operations (§§ 180.202(b)(2));

The Edwards Power Plant is a coal-fired generation facility, located in Bartonville, Peoria County, on the west side of the Illinois River. The facility consists of three steam electric generating units with a net generation ratings of 117 MW, 262 MW, and 361 MW. Units 1, 2, and 3 entered commercial operation in 1960, 1968, and 1972, respectively. All three units burn different blends of coal. Various coals are transported to the site by rail and blended onsite for each unit. Start-up power for the three generating units is supplied through a switchyard breaker, start-up transformer, and a circuit breaker located in the Edwards 138 kV switchyard. The station utilizes an open cycle once-through condenser cooling system that discharges heated effluent to the Illinois River.

The Edwards Power Plant once-through non-contact cooling water system uses a total of 402,000 gallons/minute (approximately 579 million gallons per day) during full load operation. The maximum temperature rise across the main heat exchangers (condensers) is approximately 16°F.

The net capacity factor for the E.D. Edward Power Plant during the first five months of 2012 is approximately 65%. The plant would be likely categorized as a "load-following" facility; however generation is dependent on many factors that are outside of the plant's control. The plant does not serve a specific population *per se*; rather generation is dispatched (sold) into the Midwest Independent System Operator (MISO) system for use by consumers throughout the MISO control area based on MISO requirements.

Temperatures during the 2012 calendar year have been determined to be the "warmest on record" by the Illinois State Water Survey and other meteorological authorities. The area has recently experienced record-setting temperatures that significantly impact the upstream Illinois River temperature. The National Weather Service currently forecasts high temperatures in the Peoria IL area to range between 92-94°F during the period of this extension request (July 21-30, 2012) with little if any precipitation.

As such, electrical demand is very high due to the extreme high temperatures and commensurate stress on the electrical distribution system. In fact, the MISO continues to issue generating alerts as of July 19, 2012 declaring a "Maximum Generation Emergency Warning"; therefore instructing that maintenance on transmission and generating equipment must be deferred or cancelled to ensure the operational status of transmission and generating assets. We currently anticipate that the MISO generating alerts will continue and may even be more aggressive in their instructions to generators such as the Edwards Power Plant, with resultant impacts to electrical customers.

Edwards Units 1&2 are critical to supply voltage support for the Peoria Area 69KV system which would sag to unacceptable levels if these two units were forced off-line. Unit 3 at Edwards services the Peoria 138KV system which is anticipated to be at or near its limits during the high forecasted load. If Unit 3 is unavailable, then the 138KV system would likely need to obtain reactive power from the already stressed Peoria 69KV system. Edwards continued generation is critical to ensure stability of both the 69KV and 138KV power systems in the Peoria area during high electrical demand periods.

3. The quantity and type of materials used in the process or activity for which the variance is requested, as appropriate (§§ 180.202(b)(3));

The Edwards Power Plant discharges an annual average of 352.6 million gallons per day via of condenser cooling water via Outfall 002 to the Illinois River. The maximum flow of condenser cooling water via Outfall 002 is approximately 579 million gallons per day.

4. The quantity, types and nature of materials or emissions to be discharged, deposited or emitted under the variance, and the identification of the receiving waterway or land, or the closest receiving Class A and Class B land use, as appropriate (§§ 180.202(b)(4));

The Edwards Power Plant receiving stream, Illinois River segment D-05, is listed as impaired for Fecal Coliform, PCBs, and Mercury in the draft 2010 303(d) list of impaired waters. The receiving stream is not listed as a biologically significant stream by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The 7q10 flow is 2,983cfs (Illinois State Water Survey, 1984). The current Illinois River flow at the Edwards Power Plant is approximately 3,760cfs and forecasted to decrease and remain at approximately 3,100cfs at least through July 23, 2012. The observed temperature of the receiving stream on July 17, 2012 was 86°F at 9:00am and is expected to continue to increase to approximately 91°F as the hot (~100°F) and sunny conditions continue. Based on the forecasted weather and stream flow conditions, we anticipate that the calculated mixed river temperature will likely continue to exceed 90°F through the forecast period (July 23, 2012).

The Edwards Power Plant has none of its allowable excursion hours remaining. Therefore the plant will have to terminate operations when the current variance extension expires on July 20, 2012, jeopardizing grid stability. Note that a continued discharge from Outfall 002 would still be necessary for some time for safe shutdown of the plant.

5. The quantity and types of materials in drinking water exceeding the allowable content, or other pertinent facts concerning variances from the Board's public water supply regulations (§§ 180.202(b)(5));

The Edwards Power Plant does not discharge to waters constituting public water supplies. The closest public water supply intake is the Illinois American Peoria intake approximately four miles upstream from Edwards Power Plant. Discharges from Edwards Power Plant should not impact this intake in any manner.

6. An assessment of any adverse environmental impacts which the variance may produce (§§ 180.202(b)(6));

A variance allowing temperatures above Illinois temperature water quality standards could result in adverse impacts to aquatic communities in the receiving waterbody. Though it is uncertain and highly speculative at this time, Ameren does not anticipate the elevated temperatures will continue at all times during the term of the variance extension. Additionally, there remains thermal refuge in the Illinois River outside of the mixing zone where fish will be able to avoid the warmer water temperatures within the mixing zone. Monitoring during prior and the current thermal variance resulted in no visually observable impacts to the receiving waterbody.

There have been no fish kills contributable to the Edwards Power Plant thermal discharge.

Monitoring for adverse impacts during the term of the variance would continue as stated in Item 9 of this request.

7. A statement explaining why compliance with the Act, regulations or board Order imposes arbitrary and unreasonable hardship (§§ 180.202(b)(7));

Temperatures in Peoria County Illinois during 2012 have been above average for an unusually long period of time and are forecasted to remain elevated for some period. At the same time, Illinois River flows are forecasted to be below average. The much greater than average ambient weather conditions contribute to elevated water temperatures in the Illinois River Basin, including the plant's cooling water intake. The Illinois River is experiencing temperatures higher than at any time during the last several years. These higher intake water temperatures directly correlate to Outfall 002 discharge temperatures that are also above normal.

Given the current weather conditions and low flow of the Illinois River, intake temperatures are expected to be high and Edwards Power Station would have to derate significantly to comply with the temperature water quality standards applicable to its discharges. The Illinois River temperatures may ultimately be elevated to the point where if the plant was completely shutdown, discharges at Outfall 002 would exceed the permitted values.

Of great importance, the general population relies on electricity for cooling relief during the extreme conditions as we are currently experiencing. Loss of the Edwards Power Plant will reduce system reliability and create a higher potential for area voltage collapse, which in turn can result in an increase of heat related illnesses or deaths.

Accordingly, compliance with Special Condition 3 imposes arbitrary and unreasonable hardship for Ameren given the current weather and hydrologic conditions.

8. A description of the proposed methods to achieve compliance with the Act, regulations or Board Order, and a timetable for achieving such compliance (§§ 180.202(b)(8));

Ameren expects to return to compliance with the NPDES permit thermal limits once the heat wave in the vicinity of the Edwards Power Plant breaks, or upon precipitation or any other factor that would sufficiently increase flow in the Illinois River, whichever happens first. Ameren expects that these conditions may potentially occur within the term of the requested provisional variance.

Ameren has initiated discussions with the Agency regarding the pending Edwards Power Plant NPDES Permit IL0001970 renewal application, including thermal-related issues. The final resolution of any thermal-related matters is currently unknown.

The Edwards Power Plant utilizes once-through non-contact cooling for heat exchangers, including the main condensers. While no formal evaluation of other cooling technologies has taken place, the following summary provides a brief review of the efficacy of some potential alternatives:

- a. Cooling Towers – there would be space constraints as there is limited land available near the existing power block to construct mechanical draft supplemental (helper) cooling towers. There would also need to be a rather extended outage required to intercept the buried common underground cooling water discharge tunnel.
- b. Spray Canal – there would be space constraints as a spray canal would necessitate a rather large surface area for effective operation. In addition, there are some questions with the efficacy of successful spray canal operation.
- c. Closed Cycle Cooling – similar to the cooling tower scenario, there are space constraints at this power plant to construct mechanical or natural draft cooling towers. In addition to the cost of cooling tower construction, the entire plant cooling system would need to be retrofitted for closed cooling operation that would potentially result in main condenser replacement, and major pipe/pump component replacement. "Screening level" closed cooling retrofit costs for the Edwards Power Plant were determined to be >\$200,000,000 (2004 dollars).

None of the above cooling technology alternatives are believed to be cost effective. Installation of such a high capital cost project would likely cause detrimental impacts on the ability of the Edwards Power Plant to market generated electricity.

9. A discussion of alternate methods of compliance and of the factors influencing the choice of applying for a provisional variance (§§ 180.202(b)(9));

Unless an extension to provisional variance 12-18 is issued, the Edwards Power Plant will be required to shut down during all times that the thermal limitations set forth in Special Condition 3 are exceeded and when the plant approaches such thermal limitations to avoid exceedences. Based on current and projected river temperatures and weather, Ameren expects that temperatures will likely exceed the NPDES thermal limitations through at least July 30, 2012.

Without the electricity that the Edwards Power Plant could generate as a result of the relief provided through the requested provisional variance, there is increased risk that the energy needs of MISO's customers may not be met during the period of this variance. The extreme weather conditions and resultant Illinois River temperatures are out of the control of Ameren and the Agency and require urgent attention by both parties to maintain compliance with regulatory requirements.

So as to mitigate thermal conditions within the Illinois River, Edwards Power Plant will do the following during the period of the provisional variance:

1. Continue monitoring of the intake and discharge temperatures on an hourly basis to assess the mixed water temperature in the mixing zone of the river;
2. Once the allowable hours above 90 °F and/or the maximum 93 °F temperature are exceeded:
 - a. Inspect the river bank downstream of the plant for any increase in fish mortality rates;
 - b. Advise all necessary agencies of any abnormal rise in fish mortality rates noted during the inspection and assess options for addressing the abnormal severe conditions; and
 - c. Reduce load on the operating units during off peak times as long as permitted by the MISO transmission operator in order to minimize economical and reliability impacts to the markets.

10. A statement of the period, not to exceed 45 days, for which the variance is requested (§§ 180.202(b)(10));

If IEPA grants the requested relief, Ameren asks that the relief via provision variance 12-18 be extended through July 30, 2012.

11. A statement whether the applicant has been granted any provisional variances within the calendar year, and the terms and duration of such variances (§§ 180.202(b)(11));

Within the last 12 months, Ameren has received a provisional variance during July 2011 for the Edwards Power Plant during a period of extreme ambient river conditions concurrent with high electrical generation demand as dictated by the Midwest Independent System Operator (MISO). A similar provisional variance was received during March 2012 during a period of extreme high ambient river temperatures to ensure local grid stability. The current effective provisional variance, 12-18, was issued on June 29, 2012 during a period of extreme high temperatures concurrent with MISO generation requests.

12. A statement regarding the applicant's current permit status as related to the subject matter of the variance request (§§ 180.202(b)(12));

IEPA issued NPDES Permit No IL0001970 to Ameren for the Edwards Power Station, effective February 1, 2006. Ameren timely filed a renewal application that is currently pending before IEPA.

13. Any Board orders in effect regarding the applicant's activities and any matters currently before the Board in which the applicant is a party (§§ 180.202(b)(13)).

Ameren currently has pending before the Illinois Pollution Control Board appeals of the CAAPP permits issued to both of its generating stations.¹ The effectiveness of the permits appealed is currently stayed. The status of these permits has no effect on this request for provisional variance. There are no active Board orders that affect Ameren's activities.

Summary

Ameren is requesting continued relief from the monthly maximum temperature limits contained in its NPDES IL0001970 permit, Special Condition 3 as currently provided via provisional variance 12-18. The continued weather conditions are unusual and the resultant high river temperatures make compliance with the permit limits an arbitrary and unreasonable hardship. A denial of the provisional variance extension Ameren seeks would impact the Company's ability to provide much needed electrical power during this period. Ameren appreciates IEPA's consideration of this urgent request. Please contact Michael Smallwood (314-554-4581) if you have any questions or concerns regarding this request.

Sincerely,



Michael L. Menne
Vice President, Environmental Services

Attachments

¹ PCB Nos. 06-066 (Duck Creek) and 06-067 and 06-126 (E.D. Edwards).

Herst, Vera

From: Callaway, Roger
Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2012 2:41 PM
To: Herst, Vera
Subject: FW: ameren edwards provisional variance 12-18 extension request

From: Smallwood, Michael J [<mailto:MSmallwood@ameren.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2012 2:29 PM
To: Callaway, Roger
Subject: RE: ameren edwards provisional variance 12-18 extension request

Roger,

Please issue the provisional variance 12-18 extension for a period of fourteen (14) days initiating on July 21, 2012 and ending on August 3, 2012. Thanks,

MICHAEL SMALLWOOD :: Consulting Engineer, Environmental Services :: T 314.554.4581 :: C 314.435.3211
Ameren Services Company :: One Ameren Plaza, 1901 Chouteau Avenue, MC602 :: St. Louis, MO 63103

From: Smallwood, Michael J
Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2012 2:15 PM
To: Roger Callaway (roger.callaway@illinois.gov)
Subject: ameren edwards provisional variance 12-18 extension request

Roger,

Attached please find a scanned copy of a request to extend an existing provisional variance (12-18) for the Ameren Energy Resources Company E.D. Edwards Power Plant. We are respectfully requesting that this variance be extended through July 30, 2012. The original signed request was sent to you via US Certified Mail today (July 17, 2012).

Note that due to increased Illinois River water temperatures upstream of Peoria, we are requesting a revision in the maximum discharge temperature to 97°F, as calculated at the outside edge of the mixing zone. It is our opinion that this relatively minor change should have no impact to the Illinois River receiving stream. No other changes to the current variance terms and conditions are requested.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this request to extend provisional variance 12-18.

MICHAEL SMALLWOOD :: Consulting Engineer, Environmental Services :: T 314.554.4581 :: C 314.435.3211
Ameren Services Company :: One Ameren Plaza, 1901 Chouteau Avenue, MC602 :: St. Louis, MO 63103

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NPDES Permit No. IL0001970

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control

1021 North Grand Avenue East

Post Office Box 19276

Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Reissued (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date: January 31, 2011

Issue Date: January 11, 2006

Effective Date: February 1, 2006

Name and Address of Permittee:

Ameren Energy Resources Generating Company
MC 602
P.O. Box 66149
St. Louis, MO 63166

Facility Name and Address:

Ameren Energy Resources Generating Company
E.D. Edwards Power Plant
7800 South CILCO Road
Bartonville, Illinois 61607
(Peoria County)

Discharge Number and Name:

- 001 Ash Pond Discharge
- 002 Condenser Cooling Water
- A02 Sewage Treatment Plant Effluent
- B02 Boiler Blowdown
- 003 Intake Screen Backwash
- 004 Stormwater

Receiving Waters:

- Illinois River
- Illinois River
- Illinois River
- Illinois River
- Illinois River
- Illinois River

In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Title 35 of Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C and/or Subtitle D, Chapter 1, and the Clean Water Act (CWA), the above-named permittee is hereby authorized to discharge at the above location to the above-named receiving stream in accordance with the standard conditions and attachments herein.

Permittee is not authorized to discharge after the above expiration date. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall submit the proper application as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) not later than 180 days prior to the expiration date.



Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

NPDES Permit No. IL0001970

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		

Outfall(s): 001 Ash Pond Discharge*

This discharge consists of the following:

1. Fly Ash Sluice Water					3.06 MGD	
2. Bottom Ash, Economizer Ash and Pyrites Sluice Water					1.07 MGD	
3. Air Preheater Wash Water					Intermittent	
4. Lime Softening Water Treatment Waste					0.035 MGD	
5. Water Treatment Filter Backwash					Intermittent	
6. Demineralizer Regenerant Waste					0.035 MGD	
7. Boiler and Turbine Room Sumps					1.03 MGD	
8. Coal Pile Runoff					Intermittent	
9. Yard Substation and Track Drains					Intermittent	
Total:					5.27 MGD	

Flow (MGD)					1/Week	24 Hour Total
pH	See Special Condition 1				1/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids			15	30	1/Week	8 Hour Composite
Oil and Grease			15	20	1/Month	Grab
Mercury	See Special Condition 17				1/Month	Grab

*Normal operations employ dry and wet fly ash handling.

NPDES Permit No. IL0001970

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		
Outfall(s): 002 Condenser Cooling Water					Approximate Flow	
This discharge consists of the following:						
1. Main Condenser Cooling Water					319 MGD	
2. Turbine Auxiliary Cooling Water					32.4 MGD	
3. Miscellaneous Equipment Cooling Water					1.1 MGD	
4. Sewage Treatment Plant Effluent					0.007 MGD	
5. Boiler Blowdown					0.021 MGD	
6. Roof Drains					Intermittent	
Total:					352.6 MGD	
Flow (MGD)					Daily	Continuous
Total Residual Chlorine*				0.05	1/Week	Grab
Temperature	See Special Condition 3				1/Day	Calculation

Outfall(s): A02 Sewage Treatment Plant Effluent (DMF 0.021 MGD)

Approximate Flow is 0.007 MGD

Flow (MGD)					1/Month	Estimate
pH	See Special Condition 1				1/Month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	5.3	11	30	60	1/Month	8 Hour Composite
BOD ₅	5.3	11	30	60	1/Month	8 Hour Composite
Fecal Coliform	See Special Condition 4				1/Month	Grab

*See Special Condition 5

NPDES Permit No. IL0001970

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day		CONCENTRATION		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		
Outfall(s): B02 Boiler Blowdown						
Approximate Flow is 0.021 MGD						
Flow (MGD)					2/Month	Estimate
pH	See Special Condition 1				2/Month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids			15	30	2/Month	8 Hour Composite
Oil and Grease			15	20	2/Month	8 Hour Composite

Outfall(s): 003 Intake Screen Backwash

Approximate Flow is 0.05 MGD

During maintenance of trash rack or intake screen, any debris collected shall not be returned to the river but shall be properly disposed.

Outfall(s): 004 Stormwater

See Special Condition 15.

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NPDES Permit No. IL0001970

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. The pH shall be in the range 6.0 to 9.0. The monthly minimum and monthly maximum values shall be reported on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge, but prior to entry into the receiving stream.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. Discharge of wastewater from this facility must not alone or in combination with other sources cause the receiving stream to violate the following thermal limitations at the edge of the mixing zone which is defined by Section 302.211, Illinois Administration Code, Title 35, Chapter 1, Subtitle C, as amended:

- A. Maximum temperature rise above natural temperature must not exceed 5°F (2.8°C).
- B. Water temperature at representative locations in the main river shall not exceed the maximum limits in the following table during more than one (1) percent of the hours in the 12-month period ending with any month. Moreover, at no time shall the water temperature at such locations exceed the maximum limits in the following table by more than 3°F (1.7°C). (Main river temperatures are temperatures of those portions of the river essentially similar to and following the same thermal regime as the temperatures of the main flow of the river.)

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
°F	60	60	60	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	60
°C	16	16	16	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	16

- C. The permittee shall determine if the effluent exceeds the above limitations by direct measurement or by using the following equations:

$$\frac{\text{Total Flow of Outfall 002}}{\text{Flow of River}} \times (\text{Outlet Temperature} - \text{Inlet Temperature}) = \text{Temperature rise of the River}$$

to determine the maximum temperature of the river use:

$$\text{Temperature Rise of the River} + \text{Inlet Temperature} = \text{Maximum River Temperature.}$$

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. The daily maximum fecal coliform count shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL.

SPECIAL CONDITION 5. The sample date, the total flow from Outfall 002 (MGD), the condenser cooling water flow (MGD), the total residual chlorine concentration and pounds of chlorine applied shall be reported for each sampling date. Sampling shall be conducted during time periods when chlorination is performed. The permittee shall notify this Agency in writing one week prior to the beginning of chlorination and one week prior to the discontinuance of chlorination each year.

The discharge shall comply with the 0.011 mg/L TRC water quality standard at the edge of the mixing zone. Compliance with the water quality standard shall be determined by measuring TRC in the effluent. The effluent limit to determine water quality standards compliance is 0.05 mg/L.

SPECIAL CONDITION 6. Ameren Energy Resources Generating Company Edwards Power Plant has complied with Section 302.211F of Title 35, Chapter 1, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Regulations and Section 316(a) of the CWA by demonstrating that thermal discharge from E. D. Edwards Generating Station has not caused and cannot reasonably be expected to cause significant ecological damage to the Illinois River as stated and approved in PCB order 80-90 dated February 19, 1981. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302/211(g) no additional monitoring or modification is being required for reissuance of this NPDES Permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. Ameren Energy Resources Generating Company, formerly Central Illinois Light Company, demonstrated for the E.D. Edwards Power Plant, compliance with the previous 316(b) ruling, as indicated in the Agency letter of December 4, 1981.

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NPDES Permit No. IL0001970

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. The Permittee's facility has been deemed to meet the criteria as a Phase II existing facility (under section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act) pursuant to 40 CFR 125.91. Therefore, the permittee must fulfill the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 125 Subpart J, and 40 CFR 122(r)(2), (3) and (5). The regulation at 40 CFR 125.95 requires submittal of a Proposal for Information Collection (PIC) to support the development of a Comprehensive Demonstration Study (CDS) for the herein permitted facility. The PIC will be reviewed by the Agency and a response will be provided. An extension of time to submit the CDS has been granted. Therefore, you must submit your CDS on or before January 7, 2008. Once the CDS has been reviewed by the Agency and a compliance strategy has been approved, this permit will be modified to include implementation, monitoring, and reporting requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 125.98.

SPECIAL CONDITION 9. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCBs).

SPECIAL CONDITION 10. The Permittee shall record monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Forms using one such form for each outfall each month.

In the event that an outfall does not discharge during a monthly reporting period, the DMR Form shall be submitted with no discharge indicated.

The Permittee may choose to submit electronic DMRs (eDMRs) instead of mailing paper DMRs to the IEPA. More information, including registration information for the eDMR program, can be obtained on the IEPA website, <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/edmr/index.html>.

The completed Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be submitted to IEPA no later than the 15th day of the following month, unless otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

Permittees not using eDMRs shall mail Discharge Monitoring Reports with an original signature to the IEPA at the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Attention: Compliance Assurance Section, Mail Code # 19

SPECIAL CONDITION 11. The provisions of 40 CFR 122.41(m) and 122.41(n) are applicable to this permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 12. If an applicable effluent standard or limitation is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant not limited in the NPDES Permit, the Agency shall revise or modify the permit in accordance with the more stringent standard or prohibition and shall so notify the permittee.

SPECIAL CONDITION 13. The use or operation of this facility shall be by or under the supervision of a Certified Class K operator.

SPECIAL CONDITION 14. For the purpose of this permit, the discharge outfall 002 is limited to main condenser cooling water, turbine auxiliary cooling water, miscellaneous equipment cooling water, sewage treatment plant effluent, boiler blowdown and roof drains, free from other wastewater discharges. In the event that the permittee shall require the use or change in use of water treatment additives, other than those additives outlined in the renewal application, the permittee must request a change in this permit in accordance with the Standard Condition – Attachment H.

SPECIAL CONDITION 15.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. For outfall 004, a storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed by the permittee for the storm water associated with industrial activity at this facility. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at 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.

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- B. The plan shall be completed within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. Plans shall provide for compliance with the terms of the plan within 365 days of the effective date of this permit. The owner or operator of the facility shall make a copy of the plan available to the Agency at any reasonable time upon request. [Note: If the plan has already been developed and implemented it shall be maintained in accordance with all requirements of this special condition.]
- C. The permittee may be notified by the Agency at any time that the plan does not meet the requirements of this condition. After such notification, the permittee shall make changes to the plan and shall submit a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.
- D. The discharger shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to the waters of the State or if a facility inspection required by paragraph G of this condition indicates that an amendment is needed. The plan should also be amended if the discharger is in violation of any conditions of this permit, or has not achieved the general objective of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges. Amendments to the plan shall be made within the shortest reasonable period of time, and shall be provided to the Agency for review upon request.
- E. The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from storm water outfalls at the facility. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
1. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate.
 2. A site map showing:
 - I. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;
 - II. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;
 - III. Paved areas and buildings;
 - IV. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.
 - V. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);
 - VI. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations
 - VII. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;
 - VIII. Vehicle service areas;
 - IX. Material loading, unloading, and access areas.
 3. A narrative description of the following:
 - I. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site, including a description of significant materials that are treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water;
 - II. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges;
 - III. Existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;
 - IV. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities;
 - V. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials;

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4. A list of the types of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities.
 5. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.
 6. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.
- F. The plan shall describe the storm water management controls which will be implemented by the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:
1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel - Identification by job titles of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the plan.
 2. Preventive Maintenance - Procedures for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.
 3. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.
 4. Spill Prevention and Response - Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, spill clean up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal notification procedures for spills of significant materials should be established.
 5. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. In developing the plan, the following management practices shall be considered:
 - I. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff;
 - II. Oil & Grease Separation - Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges;
 - III. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges;
 - IV. Waste Chemical Disposal - Waste chemicals such as antifreeze, degreasers and used oils shall be recycled or disposed of in an approved manner and in a way which prevents them from entering storm water discharges.
 - V. Storm Water Diversion - Storm water diversion away from materials manufacturing, storage and other areas of potential storm water contamination;
 - VI. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials manufacturing and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water.
 6. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion and describe measures to limit erosion.
 7. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution control plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

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8. Inspection Procedures - Qualified plant personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and plant areas. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.
- G. The permittee shall conduct an annual facility inspection to verify that all elements of the plan, including the site map, potential pollutant sources, and structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharges are accurate. Observations that require a response and the appropriate response to the observation shall be retained as part of the plan. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection shall be submitted to the Agency in accordance with the reporting requirements of this permit.
- H. This plan should briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100.
- I. The plan is considered a report that shall be available to the public under Section 308(b) of the CWA. The permittee may claim portions of the plan as confidential business information, including any portion describing facility security measures.
- J. The plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.

Construction Authorization

- K. Authorization is hereby granted to construct treatment works and related equipment that may be required by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan developed pursuant to this permit.

This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s).

1. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the permittee there upon waives all rights thereunder.
2. The issuance of this authorization (a) does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance or operation of the proposed facilities; (b) does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and (c) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois, or other applicable local law, regulations or ordinances.
3. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as part of the stormwater management practice shall be included in the SWPPP.
4. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The permittee shall contact the IEPA regarding the required permit(s).

REPORTING

- L. The facility shall submit an annual inspection report to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The report shall include results of the annual facility inspection which is required by Part G of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan of this permit. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s).
- M. The first report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has expired. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.
- N. Annual inspection reports shall be mailed to the following address:

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Compliance Assurance Section
Annual Inspection Report
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

- O. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the annual report.

SPECIAL CONDITION 16. The Agency has determined that for outfall 001 the effluent limitations in this permit constitute BAT/BCT for storm water which is treated in the existing treatment facilities for purposes of this permit reissuance, and no pollution prevention plan will be required for such storm water. In addition to the chemical specific monitoring required elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity, and determine whether any facility modifications have occurred which result in previously-treated storm water discharges no longer receiving treatment. If any such discharges are identified the permittee shall request a modification of this permit within 30 days after the inspection. Records of the annual inspection shall be retained by the permittee for the term of this permit and be made available to the Agency on request.

SPECIAL CONDITION 17. Outfall 001 shall be monitored for mercury on a monthly basis until twelve samples have been collected. After collection of all required samples, and upon written notification to the Agency the sampling may cease, unless the Agency modifies the permit to require continued sampling at some frequency. Low-level mercury monitoring shall be performed using USEPA analytical test method 1631 or equivalent.

ATTACHMENT H

Standard Conditions

Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Ch. 111 1/2 Ill. Rev. Stat., Sec. 1001-1052 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L. 92-500, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 316 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24 Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 6 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8 Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

- (1) Duty to comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
- (2) Duty to reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity requested by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.
- (3) Right to halt as defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (4) Duty to mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (5) Proper operation and maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related apparatuses which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

(6) Permit actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not satisfy any permit condition.

(7) Property rights. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(8) Duty to provide information. The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(9) Inspection and entry. The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

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

(10) Monitoring and records.

- (a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- (b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and of original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 2 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Agency at any time.
- (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (6) The results of such analyses.

(d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

(11) Signature requirement. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.

- (a) Application. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation;
 - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- (b) Reports. All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a), and
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and
- (c) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.

- (b) Changes of Authorization. If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- (12) Reporting requirements.
 - (a) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.
 - (b) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
 - (c) Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
 - (d) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
 - (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
 - (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.
 - (e) Twenty-four hour reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, minimize, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:
 - (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
 - (2) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit to be reported within 24 hours;
 The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
 - (f) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12)(c), (d), or (e), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12)(f).
 - (g) Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- (13) Transfer of permits. A permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 - (a) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
 - (b) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new permittees, and
 - (c) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.
- (14) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and agricultural dischargers must notify the Agency 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 of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the 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 arsenic and cyanide; 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 cadmium;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or
 - (4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.
 - (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.
- (15) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:
 - (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 or 308 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
 - (c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- (16) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with Federal requirements concerning:
 - (1) User charges pursuant to Section 204(b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 36;
 - (2) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and
 - (3) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.
- (17) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301 (a)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(1), or 307(d)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reassessed to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.
- (18) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 26 U.S. Code 308.15-4 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.
- (19) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.
- (20) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500, nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.
- (21) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
- (22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit shall, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
- (23) Collected screening, sludges, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in each a manner so to prevent entry of those wastes for runoff from the wastes into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.
- (24) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other conditions included in this permit, the other conditions shall govern.
- (25) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 26 U.S. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board.
- (26) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.

NPDES ID	Permit Name (Variance #)	START DATE OF TERMAL VARIANCE	STOP DAT OF TERMA VARIANC
IL0001970	AMEREN ENERGY - E.D. EDWARDS (IEPA-12-13)		