

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division
WYPDES (Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Program

STATEMENT OF BASIS

MAJOR MODIFICATION

APPLICANT NAME: Lyman, Town of

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 300
Lyman, WY 82937-0300

FACILITY LOCATION: Lyman Wastewater Lagoon, which is located in the SENE Section 28, T16N R114W, Uinta County. The wastewater will be discharged to Lyman Draw via an unnamed drainage (class 3B waters), tributary to the Blacks Fork River (class 2AB), Green River basin.

PERMIT NUMBER: WY0020117

This permit is being modified, initiated by WDEQ administrative engineering staff and in accordance with current WYPDES permitting requirements. All permit effluent limits and monitoring requirements have been updated in accordance with current WDEQ regulations and policy. Specific changes to the permit include the following:

- 1. The facility discharges to the Colorado River Basin. The Lyman Lagoons will report annually for TDS loading. Their limit will be 366 tons/ year, calculated monthly, and totaled and reported annually.*
- 2. Interim effluent limits for fecal coliform and the window of opportunity to meet e. coli limits have been removed from this permit.*
- 3. BOD₅ percent reduction across the Town of Lyman lagoons has been changed from 85% to 65% in accordance with Chapter 2, Appendix E of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations.*
- 4. Ammonia monitoring has been reduced with this permit modification to once every quarter at Outfall 001, once per year at Outfall 002, and once per quarter 1 mile downstream from the facility outfall.*

BACKGROUND: The wastewater treatment facilities for the Town of Lyman consist of a 3 cell lagoon system, in which the first two cells are aerated. The wastewater passes through a chlorine contact chamber prior to discharge. The final lagoon will discharge to Lyman Draw (Class 3B water), via an unnamed drainage (Class 3B water). The permit authorizes discharge from the new lagoon system (outfall 002) and the under drain system at the new lagoons (outfall 003).

EFFLUENT LIMITS: In developing effluent limits, all federal and state regulations and standards have been considered and the most stringent requirements incorporated into the permit. Permit limits are based on technology-based standards and water-quality-based standards, as described below.

TECHNOLOGY BASED LIMITS:

The limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) are based upon National Secondary Treatment Standards. The limits for BOD include a monthly average limit of 30 mg/L and 65% removal. The limit for total suspended solids (TSS) includes a monthly average limit of 100 mg/L. The facility has demonstrated the inability to meet the National Secondary Treatment Standard of 30 mg/L monthly average for TSS and the 85% reduction across the lagoon for BOD, so this permit qualifies for the alternate limits for lagoon systems for TSS of 100 mg/L and 65% for BOD removal. Values for pH shall remain between 6.5 and 9.0 standard units based on Chapter 1, Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations.

- a. The arithmetic mean of the BOD concentration for effluent samples collected in a period of 30-day average shall demonstrate a minimum of sixty-five percent (65%) removal of BOD (alternative lagoon limits, see above), as measured by dividing the respective differences between the mean influent (prior to treatment of the stabilization ponds) and effluent concentrations for the calendar month (30-day average) by the respective mean influent concentration for the calendar month (30-day average), and multiplying the quotient by 100. See the below equation for clarification:

Percent Removal:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Influent} - \text{Effluent}}{\text{Influent}} \right] \times 100$$

WATER QUALITY BASED LIMITS:

Water quality based effluent limits are set for **E. coli** and **total residual chlorine** so that instream standards are not exceeded for class 3B waters, as per Chapter 1, Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations. The instream standards for total residual chlorine are 0.011 mg/L, chronic standard and 0.019 mg/L acute standard. The limit for total residual chlorine will be set at 0.11 mg/L. The chlorine residual limit will be effective after an interim effluent limit period of no chlorine residual limits until the end of the compliance schedule when chlorination and dechlorination equipment will be added. E. coli limits are 126 colonies/100 ml. maximum monthly geometric mean average and 576 colonies/100ml. daily maximum for April through September for the summer recreation season; and 630 colonies/100 mls for both the maximum monthly average geometric mean and daily maximum for the winter recreation season. Based upon best professional judgment, the outfall discharges to a primary contact recreation water that is an infrequently used full body contact water; see the table below for clarification.

E. coli Bacteria Standards, In Waters Designated for Primary Contact Recreation			
April through September			October through March
Monthly Average Standard	Daily Maximum Standards	Criteria	Monthly Average and Daily Maximum
126 colonies/100 mL	236 colonies/100 mL	High Use Swimming Areas	630 colonies/100 mL
	298 colonies/100 mL	Moderate Fully Body Contact	
	410 colonies/100 mL	Lightly Used Full Body Contact	
	576 colonies/100 mL	Infrequently Used Full Body Contact	

Ammonia Monitoring: WDEQ has determined that there is a potential for exceedance of ammonia standards at the class 2AB water (Blacks Fork River). For ammonia, the permit requires quarterly monitoring of Outfall 002, annual monitoring of Outfall 003, and quarterly monitoring of the receiving stream below the outfall(s). Downstream Monitoring Point 1 (DMP1, listed in Table 1, in Part I (B) (12) of the permit) is necessary to determine if water with high ammonia concentration is reaching the Blacks Fork River (class 2AB). The DMP is not a compliance point. It is intended only as a location to gather downstream water quality data.

Data collected at location DMP1 will be evaluated by WDEQ on an ongoing basis in order to determine if effluent from this facility impacts the Blacks Fork River.

COLORADO RIVER SALINITY CONTROL FORUM: The facility discharges to the Colorado River Basin. The State of Wyoming will cooperate with the other states of the Colorado River Salinity Control Forum and the government of the United States to maintain salinity levels in the main stem of the Colorado River. According to Chapter 6 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, all point sources that discharge to the Colorado River must control the salinity concentration discharged to the surface.

Due to high infiltration and inflow, the Town of Lyman Lagoon facility has historically had difficulty meeting the effluent limit of 400 mg/L incremental difference between the sewage lagoon discharge TDS and the public (potable) water supply TDS (before any treatment). A test run using data submitted by the facility for the entire year of 2009 indicated that the facility would also have difficulty meeting the annual *flow weighted average* of TDS. *The Colorado River Salinity Control Forum agreement* indicates that a maximum of 366 tons per year, is also keeping within the agreement guidelines. The Town of Lyman does not appear to violate the agreement in mass discharge of TDS annually. Therefore, the limits for TDS for the Town of Lyman will be to not exceed 366 tons per year. Calculate tons annually as follows:

$(\text{TDS Sewage Lagoon effluent, mg/L}) - (\text{TDS public (potable) water supply intake (before treatment), mg/L}) \times \text{Effluent Flow (sewage lagoon effluent), MGD} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gallon} = \text{incremental increase of pounds of TDS discharged} \div 2000 \text{ lbs./ton} = \text{tons per day discharged}$. Do this calculation each time you run the TDS, which is required monthly (while discharging) in your permit. Multiply the tons per day discharged by the number of days you discharged in that month. At the end of the year (after December 31st) add all of the tons per day calculated together, and submit this result annually on the facility discharge monitoring report submitted by January 28 of each year. An example spreadsheet showing this for one year is on the Page 4 of the statement-of-basis.

A Wyoming Town		Annual Tons Discharged of TDS Example					
Year: 2010							
	From Facility Records	Incremental increase calculated monthly (from TDS sewage treatment plant effluent minus the TDS of the domestic potable (drinking) water supply intake)	A known mathematical constant	(Discharge Flow, MGD x Incremental TDS, mg/L x 8.34 lbs/gal)	(lbs/day discharged ÷ 2,000 lbs/ton); report on quarterly DMR for months discharged		Total tons discharged per year
Month of the Year	Daily Flow, MGD (use flow from the same day samples are pulled)	Incremental TDS, mg/L	8.34 pounds per gallon	Pounds per day (lbs/day) discharged incrementally increase of TDS	Tons per day discharged (tons/day) [Column E multiplied by number of days per month discharged]	Number of days discharged	Tons per day discharged (tons/day) x number of actual days discharged per year
January	0.194	530	8.34	857.5188	0.4287594	31	13.2915414
February	0.213	470	8.34	834.9174	0.4174587	28	11.6888436
March	0.268	458	8.34	1023.685	0.51184248	31	15.86711688
April	0.334	284	8.34	791.099	0.39554952	30	11.8664856
May	0.252	393	8.34	825.9602	0.41298012	31	12.80238372
June	0.438	699	8.34	2553.391	1.27669554	30	38.3008662
July	0.574	515	8.34	2465.387	1.2326937	31	38.2135047
August	0.388	479	8.34	1550.006	0.77500284	31	24.02508804
September	0.289	391	8.34	942.4117	0.47120583	30	14.1361749
October	0.168	370	8.34	518.4144	0.2592072	31	8.0354232
November	0.193	352	8.34	566.5862	0.28329312	30	8.4987936
December	0.206	416	8.34	714.7046	0.35735232	31	11.07792192
Annual Total Tons (report on DMR due on January 28 of every year):							207.8041438

You may request that a (blank) copy of this spreadsheet be sent to you electronically.

Self-monitoring of effluent quality and quantity is required on a regular basis with reporting of results quarterly. The permit is scheduled to expire on November 30, 2012.

Roland Peterson
Water Quality Division
Department of Environmental Quality
Renewal Drafted: September 11, 2007

Major Modification:
Marcia Porter
Water Quality Division
Department of Environmental Quality
Originally Drafted: October 26, 2009
Revised: July 9, 2010.
Revised: September 2, 2010

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
WYOMING POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), and the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act,

Lyman, Town of

is authorized to discharge from the Lyman Wastewater Lagoon treatment facilities located in

SENE Section 28, Township 16 North, Range 114 West, Uinta County

to receiving waters named

Lyman Draw via an unnamed tributary (class 3B waters), tributary to the Blacks Fork River (class 2AB), Green River basin.

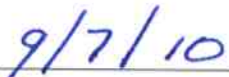
in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II and III hereof.

This permit modification shall become effective upon date of signature of the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality below.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire November 30, 2012 at midnight.



John F. Wagner
Administrator - Water Quality



Date



John V. Corra
Director - Department of Environmental Quality



Date

PART I

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITS:** Effective immediately and lasting through **November 30, 2012**, the quality of effluent discharged by the permittee shall, at a minimum, meet the limitations set forth below. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall serial number(s) **002-003** as indicated below:

Effluent Concentration

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u> (b)	<u>Weekly Average</u> (b)	<u>Daily Maximum</u> (a) (b)	<u>Annual Maximum</u> (e)
Total Residual Chlorine, mg/L	N/A	N/A	0.011	N/A
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), mg/L, Effluent	30	45	90	N/A
BOD, % Removal (d)	65	N/A	N/A	N/A
pH, Standard Units (s.u.) (c.)	N/A	N/A	6.5-9.0	N/A
Total Suspended Solids (TSS), mg/L, Effluent	100	150	300	N/A
E.coli, colonies/100 mL (b) , Apr. 1-Sept 30 (outfall 002)	126	N/A	576	N/A
E. coli, colonies/100 mL (b) , Oct 1-March 31 (outfall 002)	630	N/A	630	N/A
E. coli, colonies/100 ml (b) , year round (outfall 003 only).	126	N/A	576	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids, tons/year; incremental increase (annual limit) between domestic potable drinking water intake before any treatment and the sewage treatment plant effluent. Annual total tons. (e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	366 tons/year

Samples taken to determine compliance with the effluent limitations specified above shall be taken at the outfall from the final treatment unit and prior to admixture with diluent waters or the receiving stream.

All waters shall be discharged in a manner to prevent erosion, scouring, or damage to stream banks, stream beds, ditches, or other waters of the state at the point of discharge. Discharges shall not occur in such a manner that will result in violations of Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1, Section 15. In addition, there shall be no deposition of substances in quantities which could result in significant aesthetic degradation, or degradation of habitat for aquatic life, plant life or wildlife; or which could adversely affect public water supplies or those intended for agricultural or industrial use.

- (a) Any single analysis and/or measurement beyond this limitation shall be considered a violation of the conditions of this permit.
- (b) Monthly Average, Weekly Average and Daily Maximum are defined in Part I.C.3.
- (c) The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units in any single grab sample.
- (d) Compliance with percent removal requirements is based on 30-day average sampling. More frequent sampling is optional. The arithmetic mean of the BOD concentration for effluent samples collected in a period of 30-day average shall demonstrate a minimum of sixty-five percent (65%) removal of BOD, as measured by dividing the respective differences between the mean influent and effluent concentrations for the calendar month by the respective mean influent concentration for the 30-day average, and multiplying the quotient by 100. See figure below.

$$\left[\frac{\text{Influent} - \text{Effluent}}{\text{Influent}} \right] \times 100$$

- (e) To calculate tonnage: (TDS Sewage Lagoon effluent, mg/L) – (TDS public (potable) water supply intake (before treatment), mg/L X Effluent Flow (sewage lagoon effluent), MGD X 8.34 lbs/gallon = incremental increase of pounds of TDS discharged ÷ 2000 lbs./ton = tons per day discharged. Do this calculation each time you run the TDS, which is required monthly (while discharging) in your permit. Sum all the tons/day for the calendar year and submit the tons per year total annually in January. See Page 5 of the Statement-of-Basis for further clarification.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or foam in other than trace amounts. Nor shall the discharge have a visible sheen or cause formation of a visible sheen or visible deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water.

B. SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- 1. Effective immediately and lasting through **November 30, 2012**, the permittee shall monitor the discharge(s) at Outfall **002-003** as shown below:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Frequency</u> <u>(a)(b)</u>	<u>Sample Type</u> <u>(a)(b)</u>
Total Residual Chlorine, mg/L (d)	Daily	Grab
Total Flow, MGD	Monthly	Instantaneous
Ammonia, mg/L	Quarterly	Grab
BOD, mg/L, influent	Monthly	Grab
BOD, mg/L, effluent	Monthly	Grab
BOD, % Removal	Monthly	Calculate
pH, s.u.	Monthly	Grab
TSS, mg/L, effluent	Monthly	Grab
E. coli, colonies/100 mL (c)	7-Times Quarterly	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids, domestic potable (drinking) water supply intake (before any treatment), mg/L	Monthly	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids, lagoon effluent, mg/L	Monthly	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids, incremental difference between intakes and effluent, mg/L	Monthly	Calculate
Total Dissolved Solids, yearly tonnage total, tons/year	Yearly	Calculate

- (a)** If the discharge occurs on an intermittent basis, samples shall be collected during the period when that intermittent discharge occurs.
- (b)** See "definitions" under the Monitoring and Reporting portion of this permit.
- (c)** During each calendar quarter, a minimum of seven E. coli samples must be collected and analyzed. During one month of each quarter, five samples must be collected. During this month, samples shall be collected on a weekly basis, except for those months that have four weeks. In this case, the fifth sample shall be collected during the second or third weeks of the month. For the remaining two months of the quarter, at least one E. coli sample must be collected and analyzed anytime during the month.
- (d)** Monitor only if chlorine is used in the wastewater treatment process.

All waters shall be discharged in a manner to prevent erosion, scouring, or damage to stream banks, stream beds, ditches, or other waters of the state at the point of discharge. Discharges shall not occur in such a manner that will result in violations of *Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1, Section 15*. In addition, there shall be no deposition of substances in quantities which could result in significant aesthetic degradation, or degradation of habitat for aquatic life, plant life or wildlife; or which could adversely affect public water supplies or those intended for agricultural or industrial use.

2. Effective immediately and lasting through **November 30, 2012**, the permittee shall monitor the discharge(s) at Outfall **003** as shown below:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Frequency (a)(b)</u>	<u>Sample Type (a)(b)</u>
Total Residual Chlorine, mg/L (d)	Daily	Grab
Total Flow, MGD	Monthly	Instantaneous
Ammonia, mg/L, effluent	Annually	Grab
BOD, mg/L, effluent	Annually	Grab
pH, s.u.	Annually	Grab
TSS, mg/L, effluent	Annually	Grab
E. coli, colonies/100 mL (c)	Annually	Grab

- (a) If the discharge occurs on an intermittent basis, samples shall be collected during the period when that intermittent discharge occurs.
- (b) See "definitions" under the Monitoring and Reporting portion of this permit.
- (c) During each calendar quarter, a minimum of seven E. coli samples must be collected and analyzed. During one month of each quarter, five samples must be collected. During this month, samples shall be collected on a weekly basis, except for those months that have four weeks. In this case, the fifth sample shall be collected during the second or third weeks of the month. For the remaining two months of the quarter, at least one E. coli sample must be collected and analyzed anytime during the month.
- (d) Monitor only if chlorine is used in the wastewater treatment process.

All waters shall be discharged in a manner to prevent erosion, scouring, or damage to stream banks, stream beds, ditches, or other waters of the state at the point of discharge. Discharges shall not occur in such a manner that will result in violations of *Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1, Section 15*. In addition, there shall be no deposition of substances in quantities which could result in significant aesthetic degradation, or degradation of habitat for aquatic life, plant life or wildlife; or which could adversely affect public water supplies or those intended for agricultural or industrial use.

b. Downstream Monitoring Point –DMP1

For the duration of the permit, at a minimum, samples for the constituents described below shall be collected at the indicated frequencies when water discharged from the outfalls reaches the downstream monitoring point and reported semi-annually.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Ammonia	Quarterly	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the downstream monitoring point which is located as described in Table 1, in Part I(B)(12) of the permit.

The permit requires quarterly monitoring at a designated location below the outfall(s) in order to determine whether constituents of concern discharged from the outfall(s) reach an established downstream monitoring point (DMP1 listed in Table 1, in Part I(B)(12) of the permit). Results are to be reported quarterly. The DMP is not a compliance point. It is intended only as a location to gather downstream water quality data.

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and approval by, the permit issuing authority. Sludge samples shall be collected immediately prior to the disposal practice at a location representative of the sludge.

2. Reporting

Effluent monitoring results obtained during the previous three month(s) shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form. Until further notice, sludge monitoring results may be reported in the testing laboratory's normal format (there is no EPA standard form at this time), but should be on letter size pages. If the permit requires whole effluent toxicity (WET) (biomonitoring) testing, WET test results must be reported on the most recent version of EPA Region VIII's Guidance for Whole Effluent Reporting. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the Signatory Requirements (see Part II.A.11.). The reports must be received by the agency no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on October 28, 2010.

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division
Herschler Building, 4 West
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Telephone: (307) 777-7781

If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported. If discharge is intermittent during the reporting period, sampling shall be done while the facility is discharging.

3. Definitions

Concentration Values

- a. Daily Maximum (mg/l) - The highest single reading from any grab or composite sample collected during the reporting period.
- b. Monthly Average (mg/l) - The arithmetic mean (geometric mean in the case of fecal coliform or E. coli) of all composite and/or grab samples collected during a calendar month.
- c. Weekly Average (mg/l) - The arithmetic mean (geometric mean in the case of fecal coliform or E. coli) of all composite and/or grab samples collected during any week. A week begins at 12:01 a.m. Sunday morning and ends at 12:00 midnight Saturday evening.

Quantity Values

- d. Daily Maximum - The highest single daily quantity reading (see Calculations below) recorded during the reporting period.
- e. Monthly Average - The arithmetic mean (geometric mean in the case of fecal coliform or E. coli bacteria) of all the daily quantity readings (see Calculations below) recorded during a calendar month.
- f. Weekly Average - The arithmetic mean (geometric mean in the case of fecal coliform or E. coli bacteria) of all the daily quantity readings (see Calculations below) recorded during a week. A week begins at 12:01 am Sunday morning and ends at 12:00 midnight Saturday evening.

Flow Values

- g. Daily Flow - The flow volume recorded on any single day. The daily flow volume may be determined by using an instantaneous reading (if authorized by this permit) or a continuous recorder.
- h. Monthly Average Flow - The arithmetic mean of all daily flow values recorded during a calendar month.

- i. Weekly Average Flow - The arithmetic mean of all daily flow values recorded during a week. A week begins at 12:01 am on Sunday morning and ends at 12:00 midnight Saturday evening.

Calculations

- j. Daily Quantity (kg/day) - The quantity, in kilograms per day, of pollutant discharged on a single day. The Daily quantity shall be calculated by multiplying the composite or grab sample concentration value for that day in milligrams/liter (mg/l) times the flow volume (in millions of gallons per day - MGD) for that day times 3.78. If a flow volume reading for the day the sample is collected is not available, the average flow volume reading for the entire reporting period shall be used.
- k. Daily Quantity (#/day) - The quantity, in number per day, of bacteria or other pollutants discharged on a single day. The number per day shall be calculated by multiplying the composite or grab sample result for that day, in number per 100 milliliters (#/100 ml), times the flow volume (in millions of gallons per day - MGD) times 3.78×10^7 . If a flow volume reading for the day the sample is collected is not available, the average flow volume reading for the entire reporting period shall be used.
- l. Geometric Mean - Calculated in accordance with the procedure described in the most recent edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater".

Miscellaneous

- m. A "composite" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a minimum of four (4) grab samples collected at equally spaced two (2) hour intervals and proportioned according to flow.
- n. An "instantaneous" measurement for monitoring requirements is defined as a single reading, measurement, or observation.
- o. "MGD", for monitoring requirements, is defined as million gallons per day.
- p. "Net" value, if noted under Effluent Characteristics, is calculated on the basis of the net increase of the individual parameter over the quantity of that same parameter present in the intake water measured prior to any contamination or use in the process of this facility. Any contaminants contained in any intake water obtained from underground wells shall not be adjusted for as described above and, therefore, shall be considered as process input to the final effluent. Limitations in which "net" is not noted are calculated on the basis of gross measurements of each parameter in the discharge, irrespective of the quantity of those parameters in the intake waters.
- q. A "pollutant" is any substance or substances which, if allowed to enter surface waters of the state, causes or threatens to cause pollution as defined in the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, Section 35-11-103.

4. Test Procedures

Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants, collection of samples, sample containers, sample preservation, and holding times, shall conform to regulations published pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

5. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

- a. The exact place, date and time of sampling;
- b. The dates and times the analyses were performed;
- c. The person(s) who performed the analyses and collected the samples;
- d. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- e. The results of all required analyses including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine the results.

6. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

7. Records Retention

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all 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 three years from the date of the sample, measurements report or application. This period may be extended by request of the administrator at any time. Data collected on site, copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports and a copy of this WYPDES permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location.

8. Penalties for Tampering

The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years per violation, or both.

**Table 1, Outfalls
WY0020117
Wastewater Treatment Lagoon**

TABLE 1							
Outfall	Qtr/Qtr	Section	Township-North	Range-West	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water
002*(a)	SENE	28	16	114	41.34138	-110.25925	Lyman Draw via an unnamed ephemeral tributary (class 3B waters), tributary to the Black Forks River (class 2AB), Green River basin.
003	SENE	28	16	114	41.34132	-110.25917	Lyman Draw via an unnamed ephemeral tributary (class 3B waters), tributary to the Black Forks River (class 2AB), Green River basin.
DMP1	SWNW	23	16	114	41.35738	-110.23929	Where Lyman Draw conflues with an unnamed tributary to the Blacks Fork River, near where an improved road crosses the unnamed tributary.
<p>*Asterisk denotes outfalls for which WDEQ has field-verified the Latitude and Longitude locations. These are considered to be the most accurate location data available for these outfalls, and will supersede Latitude and Longitude values presented in the application. (a) Outfall 001 is out of service.</p>							

Part II

A. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the administrator of the Water Quality Division as soon as possible of any physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29 (b); or
- b. The alteration or addition could change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

2. Noncompliance Notification

- a. The permittee shall give advance notice of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- b. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee first became aware of the circumstances. The report shall be made to the Water Quality Division, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality at (307) 777-7781.
- c. For any incidence of noncompliance, including noncompliance related to non-toxic pollutants or non-hazardous substances, a written submission shall be provided within five (5) days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance circumstance.

The written submission shall contain:

- (1) A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - (2) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - (3) The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
 - (4) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- d. The following occurrences of unanticipated noncompliance shall be reported by telephone to the Water Quality Division, Watershed Management Section, WYPDES Program (307) 777-7781 as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee first became aware of the circumstances.

- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; or
 - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any toxic pollutants or hazardous substances, or any pollutants specifically identified as the method to control a toxic pollutant or hazardous substance listed in the permit.
- e. The administrator of the Water Quality Division may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the Water Quality Division, WYPDES Program (307) 777-7781.
- f. Reports shall be submitted to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality at the address in Part I under Reporting and to the Planning and Targeting Program, 8ENF-PT, Office of Enforcement, Compliance, and Environmental Justice, U.S. EPA Region 8, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202-1129.
- g. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance that have not been specifically addressed in any part of this permit at the time the monitoring reports are due.

3. Facilities Operation

The permittee shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. However, the permittee shall operate, as a minimum, one complete set of each main line unit treatment process whether or not this process is needed to achieve permit effluent compliance.

4. Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to waters of the state resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

5. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

- a. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

- b. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs c. and d. of this section. Return of removed substances to the discharge stream shall not be considered a bypass under the provisions of this paragraph.
- c. Notice:
 - (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice at least 60 days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part II.A.2.
- d. Prohibition of bypass.
 - (1) Bypass is prohibited and the administrator of the Water Quality Division may take enforcement action against a permittee for a bypass, unless:
 - (a) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage;
 - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (c) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph c. of this section.
- e. The administrator of the Water Quality Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the administrator determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph d. (1) of this section.

6. Upset Conditions

- a. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improper designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- b. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph c. of this section are met.

- c. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:
- (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part II.A.2; and
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II.A.4.
- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

7. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters or intake waters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state.

8. Power Failures

In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit, the permittee shall either:

- a. In accordance with a schedule of compliance contained in Part I, provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities; or
- b. If such alternative power source as described in paragraph a. above is not in existence and no date for its implementation appears in Part I, take such precautions as are necessary to maintain and operate the facility under its control in a manner that will minimize upsets and insure stable operation until power is restored.

9. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the federal act and the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give the administrator of the Water Quality Division advance notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility or of any activity which may result in permit noncompliance.

10. 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.

11. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the administrator of the Water Quality Division shall be signed and certified.

- a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer;
 - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
 - (3) For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- b. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the administrator of the Water Quality Division shall be signed by a person described above 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 above and submitted to the administrator of the Water Quality Division; and
 - (2) The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.
- c. If an authorization under paragraph II.A.11.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 paragraph II.A.11.b must be submitted to the administrator of the Water Quality Division prior to or together with any reports, information or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

- d. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

B. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Inspection and Entry

If requested, the permittee shall provide written certification from the surface landowner(s), if different than the permittee, that the administrator or the administrator's authorized agent has access to all physical locations associated with this permit including well heads, discharge points, reservoirs, monitoring locations, and any waters of the state.

The permittee shall allow the administrator of the Water Quality Division or an authorized representative, 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 federal act, any substances or parameters at any location.

2. Transfer of Ownership or Control

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharges emanate, the permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the regional administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the administrator of the Water Quality Division. The administrator of the Water Quality Division shall then provide written notification to the new owner or controller of the date in which they assume legal responsibility of the permit. The permit may be modified or revoked and reissued to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as described in the federal act.

3. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the federal act, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality and the regional administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. As required by the federal act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the federal act.

4. Toxic Pollutants

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307 (a) of the federal act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances

Notification shall be provided to the administrator of the Water Quality Division as soon as the permittee knows of, or has reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21 (g) (7); or

- (4) The level established by the director of the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44 (f).
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
- (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
 - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21 (g) (7); or
 - (4) The level established by the director of the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44 (f).

6. Civil and Criminal Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. As long as the conditions related to the provisions of "Bypass of Treatment Facilities" (Part II.A.5), "Upset Conditions" (Part II.A.6), and "Power Failures" (Part II.A.8) are satisfied then they shall not be considered as noncompliance.

7. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a 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.

8. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the federal act.

9. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state or federal law or regulation. In addition, issuance of this permit does not substitute for any other permits required under the Clean Water Act or any other federal, state, or local law.

10. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

11. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application should be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

12. Duty to Provide Information

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

13. Other Information

When 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 any report to the administrator of the Water Quality Division, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

14. Permit Action

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. 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 stay any permit condition.

15. Permit Fees

Once this permit has been issued, the permittee will be assessed a \$100.00 per-year permit fee by the Water Quality Division. The fee year runs from July 1 through June 30. This permit fee will continue to be assessed for as long as the permit is active, regardless of whether discharge actually occurs. This fee is not pro-rated. If the permit is active during any portion of the fee year, the full fee will be billed to the permittee for that fee year. In the event that this permit is transferred from one permittee to another, each party will be billed the full permit fee for the fee year in which the permit transfer was finalized. See the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act §35-11-312 for further information.

PART III

A. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. Percentage Removal Requirements

The arithmetic mean of the Total BOD and the Total Suspended Solids concentrations for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive days shall not exceed 35 percent of the arithmetic mean of the concentrations for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period (65 percent removal). This is in addition to the concentration limitations on Total BOD, and Total Suspended Solids. In the case of stabilization pond treatment systems, this section does not apply to the parameter Total Suspended Solids.

2. Violations Resulting from Overloading

Should there be a violation of any conditions of this permit, the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality has the authority under Sections 35-11-901 and 35-11-902 of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act to proceed in a court of competent jurisdiction to restrict or prohibit further connections to the treatment system covered by this permit by any sources not utilizing the system prior to the finding that such a violation occurred.

3. Discharge Duration

If the rate of discharge is controlled, that rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.

4. Flow Measurement

At the request of the Administrator of the Water Quality Division, the permittee must be able to show proof of the accuracy of any flow measuring device used in obtaining data submitted in the monitoring report. The flow measuring device must indicate values of within plus or minus ten (10) percent of the actual flow being measured.

5. Sewer Overflow Located Prior to Waste Treatment Facility

Overflow structures shall be maintained and operated in such a manner that no discharge shall occur except to prevent health hazards, severe property damage or loss of treatment capacity.

Such overflows shall satisfy Wyoming water quality standards and/or any appropriate federal or state effluent limitations. Following documentation of specific water quality standard or effluent standard violations resulting from such overflows, specific numerical effluent limitations, or the requirement for elimination of the overflow structures, may be included upon reissuance or revision of this permit.

6. Compliance with Construction Grant

In the case of publicly owned treatment works, the permittee shall comply with those terms of any construction grant implementing the provisions of Section 201 (b) through (g) of the Clean Water Act.

7. 208 (b) Plans

This permit may be modified, suspended or revoked to comply with the provisions of any 208 (b) plan certified by the Governor of the State of Wyoming.

8. Reopener Provision

This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary) or other appropriate requirements if one or more of the following events occurs:

- a. The state water quality standards of the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit;
- b. A total maximum daily load (TMDL) and/or watershed management plan is developed and approved by the state and/or the Environmental Protection Agency which specifies a wasteload allocation for incorporation in this permit;
- c. A revision to the current water quality management plan is approved and adopted which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit;
- d. Downstream impairment is observed and the permitted facility is contributing to the impairment;
- e. The limits established by the permit no longer attain and/or maintain applicable water quality standards;
- f. The permit does not control or limit a pollutant that has the potential to cause or contribute to a violation of a state water quality standard.
- g. If new applicable effluent guidelines and/or standards have been promulgated and the standards are more stringent than the effluent limits established by the permit.
- h. In order to protect water quality standards in neighboring states, effluent limits may be incorporated into this permit or existing limits may be modified to ensure that the appropriate criteria, water quality standards and assimilative capacity are attained.

9. Permit Modification

After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; or
- d. If necessary to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301 (b) (2) (C) and (D), 304 (b) (2) and 307 (a) (2) of the federal act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
 - (1) Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
 - (2) Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.

10. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision

This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include a new compliance date, additional or modified numerical limitations, a new or different compliance schedule, a change in the whole effluent protocol or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if one or more of the following events occur:

- a. Toxicity was detected late in the life of the permit near or past the deadline for compliance;
- b. The toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) results indicate that compliance with the toxic limits will require an implementation schedule past the date for compliance and the permit issuing authority agrees with the conclusion;
- c. The TRE results indicate that the toxicant(s) represent pollutant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limits and the permit issuing authority agrees that numerical controls are the most appropriate course of action;
- d. Following the implementation of numerical controls on toxicants, the permit issuing authority agrees that a modified whole effluent protocol is necessary to compensate for those toxicants that are controlled numerically;
- e. The TRE reveals other unique conditions or characteristics which, in the opinion of the permit issuing authority, justify the incorporation of unanticipated special conditions in the permit.

11. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable and if, any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

12. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The federal 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, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years per violation or both.

B. INDUSTRIAL WASTES

1. The Permittee has the responsibility to protect the Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW) from pollutants which would inhibit, interfere, or otherwise be incompatible with operation of the treatment works including interference with the use or disposal of municipal sludge.
2. Pretreatment Standards (40 CFR Section 403.5) developed pursuant to Section 307 of the Federal Clean Water Act (the Act) require that the Permittee shall not allow, under any circumstances, the introduction of the following pollutants to the POTW from any source of nondomestic discharge:
 - a. Any other pollutant which may cause Pass Through or Interference;
 - b. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than sixty (60) degrees Centigrade (140 degrees Fahrenheit) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR Section 261.21;
 - c. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with a pH of lower than 5.0 s.u., unless the treatment facilities are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - d. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, or other interference with the operation of the POTW;
 - e. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (e.g., BOD), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with any treatment process at the POTW;
 - f. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds forty (40) degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;

- g. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through at the POTW;
 - h. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
 - i. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW; and
 - j. Any specific pollutant which exceeds a local limitation established by the Permittee in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Section 403.5(c) and (d).
3. EPA shall be the Approval Authority and the mailing address for all reporting and notifications to the Approval Authority shall be: Industrial Pretreatment Program, Office of Enforcement, Compliance, and Environmental Justice - Water (8ENF-T), U.S. EPA Region 8, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202-1129. Should the State be delegated authority to implement and enforce the Pretreatment Program in the future, the Permittee shall be notified of the delegation and the state shall become the Approval Authority.
4. In addition to the general limitations expressed above, more specific Pretreatment Standards have been and will be promulgated for specific industrial categories under Section 307 of the Act (40 CFR Part 405 et. seq.).
5. The Permittee must notify the state and the Approval Authority, of any new introductions by new or existing industrial users or any substantial change in pollutants from any industrial user within sixty (60) days following the introduction or change. Such notice must identify:
- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an industrial user which would be subject to Sections 301, 306, and 307 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; or
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by any industrial user;
 - c. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - (1) The identity of the industrial user;
 - (2) The nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge and the average and maximum flow of the discharge to be introduced into the POTW; and
 - (3) Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from or biosolids produced at such POTW.
 - d. For the purposes of this section, an industrial user shall include:
 - (1) Any discharger subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under Section 307 of the Act and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N;

- (2) Any discharger which has a process wastewater flow of 25,000 gallons or more per day;
 - (3) Any discharger contributing five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant;
 - (4) Any discharger who is designated by the Approval Authority as having a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirements;
6. At such time as a specific pretreatment limitation becomes applicable to an industrial user of the Permittee, the state and/or Approval Authority may, as appropriate:
 - a. Amend the Permittee's discharge permit to specify the additional pollutant(s) and corresponding effluent limitation(s) consistent with the applicable Pretreatment Standards;
 - b. Require the Permittee to specify, by ordinance, order, or other enforceable means, the type of pollutant(s) and the maximum amount which may be discharged to the Permittee's POTW for treatment. Such requirement shall be imposed in a manner consistent with the POTW program development requirements of the General Pretreatment Regulations at 40 CFR Part 403; and/or,
 - c. Require the Permittee to monitor its discharge for any pollutant which may likely be discharged from the Permittee's POTW, should the industrial user fail to properly pretreat its waste.
7. The state and the Approval Authority retains, at all times, the right to take legal action against any source of nondomestic discharge, whether directly or indirectly controlled by the Permittee, for violations of a permit, order or similar enforceable mechanism issued by the Permittee, violations of any Pretreatment Standard or requirement, or for failure to discharge at an acceptable level under national standards issued by EPA under 40 CFR, chapter I, subchapter N. In those cases where a permit violation has occurred because of the failure of the Permittee to properly develop and enforce Pretreatment Standards and requirements as necessary to protect the POTW, the state and/or Approval Authority shall hold the Permittee and/or industrial user responsible and may take legal action against the Permittee as well as the industrial user(s) contributing to the permit violation.