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CDPS GENERAL PERMIT
DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS
THAT DISCHARGE TO RECEIVING WATERS WITH
A CHRONIC LOW FLOW: DESIGN FLOW RATIO OF 100:1 OR GREATER
AND
NOT DISCHARGING TO WATERS THAT ARE DESIGNATED
AS THREATENED AND ENDANGERED HABITAT

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS)

In compliance with the provisions of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act (25-8-101 et. seq. CRS, l973 as amended), and the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251), domestic wastewater treatment plants, with a design hydraulic capacity of less than one million gallons per day, are authorized to discharge from approved locations throughout the State of Colorado to waters of the state with a 30E3 low flow: domestic wastewater treatment plant design flow ratio of 100: 1 or greater, and are not discharging to waters designated as threatened and endangered species habitat. Such discharges shall be in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III hereof.

This permit specifically authorizes the entity identified in the certification of this permit to discharge from their domestic wastewater treatment plants, at the location described in the certification of this permit, to waters of the state as identified in the certification of this permit.

The authorization to discharge under this permit is in effect from the date of the certification of this permit until the expiration date identified below.

This permit becomes effective on **June 1, 2013,** and shall expire at midnight **May 31, 2018**.

Modified, Issued and Signed this day of 29th day of April, 2013

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Janet Kieler

Janet Kieler, Permits Section Manager
Water Quality Control Division

Permit Actions Summary

Modification 1 – Minor Modification Issued April 29, 2013, Effective June 1, 2013 Part I(B)(5) Table
Originally Issued March 25, 2013, Effective June 1, 2013

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PART I 3
A. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT 3
1. Eligibility 3
2. Application Requirements 3
3. Certification Requirements 4
B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS 4
1. General Numeric Effluent Limitations 4
2. Mechanical Plants with Design Flows Less Than or Equal to 0.25 MGD 6
3. Mechanical Plants with Design Flows Greater Than 0.25 MGD and Less Than 1 MGD 7
4. Lagoon Facilities With Design Flows Less Than or Equal to 0.5 MGD 8
5. Lagoon Facilities With Design Flows Greater Than 0.5 MGD and Less Than 1.0 MGD 9
6. Influent Parameters 10
C. TERMS AND CONDITIONS 12
1. Service Area 12
2. Design Capacity 12
3. Expansion Requirements 12
4. Facilities Operation and Maintenance 12
5. Change In Conditions 13
6. Lagoon Liner Integrity 13
7. Compliance Schedule(s) 13
8. Industrial Waste Management 13
D. GENERAL MONITORING, SAMPLING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS 15
1. Routine Reporting of Data 15
2. Annual Biosolids Report 16
4. Influent and Effluent Sampling Points 17
5. Analytical and Sampling Methods for Monitoring and Reporting 17
6. Records 19
7. Flow Measuring Devices 20
8. Signatory Requirements 20
E. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS 21
PART II 24
A. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS 24
1. Notification to Parties 24
2. Change in Discharge 24
3. Noncompliance Notification 24
4. Transfer of Ownership or Control 25
5. Other Notification Requirements 25
6. Bypass Notification 26
7. Bypass 26
8. Upsets 27
9. Submission of Incorrect or Incomplete Information 28
B. RESPONSIBILITIES 28
1. Reduction, Loss, or Failure of Treatment Facility 28
2. Inspections and Right to Entry 28
3. Duty to Provide Information 28
4. Availability of Reports 29
5. Modification, Suspension, Revocation, or Termination of Permits By the Division 29
6. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability 32
7. State Laws 32
8. Permit Violations 32
9. Severability 32
10. Confidentiality 32
11. Fees 32
12. Duration of Permit 32
13. Section 307 Toxics 33
14. Effect of Permit Issuance 33
PART III 34

Scanned 11:32:27 11/05/2014

PART I

A. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

1. Eligibility

In order to be eligible for authorization to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit, the owner of any domestic wastewater treatment plant that can meet the conditions identified at Part I.A.3., below, must submit a complete permit application form obtained from the Water Quality Control Division (Division). Such application shall be submitted to the address listed on the application, at least forty five (45) days prior to the anticipated date of first discharge. The application form can be obtained from the Division from its website or by calling 303-692-3500.

Authorization to discharge shall be site specific and not transferable to alternative locations. Authorization to discharge will occur when the permittee receives a letter of certification for discharge under this permit, and is allowed to discharge on the effective date noted on the certification. Authorization to discharge will expire on the expiration date of this general permit, which will also be noted on the certification. A permittee desiring continued coverage under this general permit must reapply 180 days in advance of the expiration date.

Upon receipt of a new or a renewal application, the Division will determine if the applicant continues to be eligible to continue to operate under the terms of the general permit. If the Division determines that the operation does not fall under the authority of the general permit or is determined to be better suited for an individual permit, then the application received will be treated as an individual permit application, and the applicant will be notified about the decision to require an individual permit by a letter from the Division. For a renewal permit, any such applicant will continue to be covered under this general permit until such time as their application to discharge under another applicable general permit or individual permit is issued or denied by the Division.

2. Application Requirements

The application referenced in Part I.A.1., above, will require the following information:

a. The name, address, and location information of the municipality/company and its domestic wastewater treatment plant along with an accompanying USGS map, or a map of similar quality and sufficient detail to show the location of all unit processes on the property, and location of effluent discharge point and receiving water;

b. The name, address, and phone number of the owner and of the certified operator in responsible charge;

c. The name of water(s) receiving the discharge(s) and a listing of any downstream waters into which the receiving stream flows within five miles of the point of discharge;

d. The latitude and longitude of the proposed discharge outfall or outfalls;

e. A United States Geological Survey (USGS) map, or a map of similar quality, which shows the service area for the domestic wastewater treatment plant;

f. A list of non-residential users (commercial users, including hauled septage from Individual Sewage Disposal Systems (ISDSs), and industrial users) whose waste is treated by the facility;

g. Site Approval number, date of the most recent update, and the hydraulic and organic capacities of the treatment plant as well as any off-site lift stations;

h. A description of the method(s) and chemicals used for treatment and/or disposal of grit, screenings, and sludge (biosolids);

i. A summary of recent flow, loading, and influent and effluent quality data along with a description of the operation and management procedures to be used at the domestic wastewater treatment plant;

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j. A description of the analytical methods and equipment to be used to measure flows and to analyze pollutants of concern in the discharge; and,

3. Certification Requirements

The applicant must certify, or the Division must find, that the following conditions exist at the domestic wastewater treatment plant or the domestic wastewater treatment plant will not be certified to discharge under the authority of the general permit:

a. The treatment plant is a domestic wastewater treatment plant as defined in Regulation No. 22 (5 CCR 1002-22): Site Location And Design Approval Regulations for Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works;

b. The domestic wastewater treatment plant is not required to develop an industrial pretreatment program pursuant to either Section 307 of the federal Clean Water Act or Section 63.9 of Regulation No. 63 (5 CCR 1002-63): Pretreatment Regulations;

c. The domestic wastewater treatment plant does not accept any hazardous waste as defined at Part 261 of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission's Regulations (6 CCR 1007-3) for treatment and discharge by truck, rail, or dedicated pipeline;

d. Threatened and Endangered Species: The discharge does not go directly to a stream (including an area within the associated 100-year flood plain) that is designated as habitat for threatened or endangered fish by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Information on those designated waters is available on the Division's website;

e. Design Capacity: The rated design capacity of the wastewater treatment works must be less than 1.0 Millon Gallons per Day (MGD);

f. The receiving stream must provide, or be thought to provide, at least 100:1 dilution of the effluent discharge. The dilution ratio being based on the 30E3 low flow of the receiving water just above the discharge point, as compared to the permitted design capacity.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. General Numeric Effluent Limitations

In order to obtain an indication of the probable compliance or non-compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Part I, Section B(9) below, the permittee shall monitor the following effluent parameters at their associated frequencies and sample types, as identified in the certification of this permit. The results are to be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (See Part I, Section (D)(1).

Self-monitoring samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall be taken at the location(s) designated in the certification authorizing discharge under this permit, following final treatment but prior to entering the receiving stream. Any discharge to the waters of the State from a point source other than specifically authorized by this permit is prohibited.

If the permittee, using an approved analytical method, monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, then the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form (DMRs) or other forms as required by the Division. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

Percentage Removal Requirements (BOD_5 and TSS Limitations) - If noted in the limits table(s), the arithmetic mean of the BOD_5 and TSS concentrations for effluent samples collected during the DMR reporting period shall demonstrate a minimum of eighty-five percent (85%) removal of BOD_5 or $CBOD_5$, and TSS, as measured by dividing the respective difference between the mean influent and effluent concentrations for the DMR monitoring period by the respective mean influent concentration for the DMR monitoring period, and multiplying the quotient by 100. Percent removal for TSS for lagoon facilities is waived in accordance with Regulation 62.5(3).

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Oil and Grease Monitoring: For every outfall with oil and grease monitoring, in the event an oil sheen or floating oil is observed, a grab sample shall be collected and analyzed for oil and grease, and reported on the appropriate DMR under parameter 03582. In addition, corrective action shall be taken immediately to mitigate the discharge of oil and grease. A description of the corrective action taken should be included with the DMR.

Total Residual Chlorine: Monitoring for TRC is required only when chlorine is in use.

Metals: Metals concentrations measured in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements listed in Part I.A of this permit may be used to satisfy any industrial waste management metals monitoring requirements listed in Part I.C.8, if the metals are in the same form (i.e. total). The special sampling procedures (e.g. 24-hour composite samples) specified in Part I.C.8 must be followed.

Additional Limitations: The certification may include limitations or monitoring requirements for any additional pollutant(s) based on site specific considerations including but not limited to: inclusion on the 303(d) or Monitoring and Evaluation List in Regulation No. 93; an approved TMDL with a waste load allocation; compliance with any Division compliance order on consent, cease and desist order, or an EPA administrative order, or similar decree promulgated by the Division, EPA or any other public entity. The limitations and monitoring requirements will vary depending on the parameter, and will be fully enforceable under this permit.

Salinity Parameters: Regulation 61.8(2)(l) contains requirements regarding salinity for any discharges to the Colorado River Watershed. For municipal dischargers, an incremental increase of 400 mg/l above the flow weighted averaged salinity of the intake water supply is allowed. This may be waived where the salt load reaching the mainstem of the Colorado River is less than 1 ton per day, or less than 366 tons per year. The Division may permit the discharge of salt in excess of the 400 mg/l incremental increase, upon a satisfactory demonstration that it is not practicable to attain this limit. See Regulation 61.8(2)(l)(vi)(A)(1) for more information regarding this demonstration.

For discharges tributary to the Colorado River Basin, the permittee shall monitor the raw water source and the wastewater effluent at the frequencies identified in the appropriate table below. The results are to be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

Self-monitoring samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken prior to treatment of the raw drinking water source (with a composite sample proportioned to flow prepared from individual grab samples if more than one source is being utilized), and at the established domestic wastewater treatment plant effluent sampling point identified in the certification and in Part I.B of this permit.

Analysis for salinity may be either as total dissolved solids (TDS) or by electrical conductivity where a satisfactory correlation with TDS has been established. The correlation should be based on a minimum of five different samples. Monitoring of the intake water supply may be at a reduced frequency where the salinity of the water supply is relatively uniform as demonstrated by a minimum of two years worth of samples.

In accordance with the Water Quality Control Commission Regulations for Effluent Limitations,, and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Section 61.8(2), the permitted discharge shall not contain effluent parameter concentrations, which exceed the limitations for the facility types listed below in Parts I.B.2, I.B.3, I.B.4 or I.B.5 below.

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2. Mechanical Plants with Design Flows Less Than or Equal to 0.25 MGD

The following effluent limitations may apply to mechanical domestic wastewater treatment plants, with a design capacity less than 0.25 million gallons per day, as identified in the certification for coverage under of this permit.

ICIS Code	Parameter	Limitation			Sampling	
		30-day Avg.	7-day Avg.	Daily Max	Frequency	Type
50050	Flow, MGD	TBD [1]		Report	Continuous [5]	Recorder [5]
00310	BOD_5, mg/l [2]	30 [2]	45 [2]		Monthly	Composite
81010	BOD_5, percent removal [2]	85% (min)			Monthly	Calculated
00530	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	30	45		Monthly	Composite
81011	TSS, percent removal	85% (min)			Monthly	Calculated
50060	Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l			0.5	Weekly	Grab
00400	pH, s.u.			6.0-9.0	Weekly	Grab
84066	Oil and Grease, mg/l			Report	Weekly	Visual
03582	Oil and Grease, mg/l			10	Contingent	Grab
51040	*E. coli*, no/100 ml	2,000 [6]		4,000 [6]	Monthly	Grab
00610	Total Ammonia, mg/l as N	50		50	Monthly	Composite
70295	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l [3]	Report [3]		Report [3]	Quarterly	Grab
00665	Total Phosphorous, mg/l	TBD [4]		TBD [4]	Monthly	Composite
00665	Total Phosphorous, lbs/month	Report [4]		Report [4]	Monthly	Calculated
00665	Total Phosphorous, cumulative lbs/previous 12 consecutive months	TBD [4]		NA	Monthly	Calculated
	Other Pollutants, units	TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD

TBD means to be determined for each certification.

1 The 30-day average effluent limitation for flow is identified in the certification, is based on the hydraulic capacity of the facility as outlined in the most recent site approval, and is enforceable under this permit.

2 Limitations for 5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$) of 25 mg/l (30-day average) and 40 mg/l (maximum 7-day average) may be substituted for the limits for BOD_5 as identified in the certification. 85% removal of $CBOD_5$ would also be required.

3 TDS monitoring requirement applied to discharges in the Colorado River basin.

4 Total Phosphorous limits will be established and included in the certification, where applicable, and will be based on the applicable regulation (Regulation Nos. 71-74). The limits and reporting requirements, where applicable, will be fully enforceable under this permit.

5 The monitoring frequency and sample type for effluent flow is specified in the certification and is fully enforceable under this permit. Mechanical type treatment facilities are required to have either influent or effluent flow measuring and recording devices. If only one device is applicable, then that device will be used to report both influent and effluent flow. However, where these devices are not in place at the time of certification, the permittee has one year from the end of the calendar month that certification was given to install the required equipment. Where such equipment is in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring will be "Continuous" and "Recorder", respectively. Where such equipment is not in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring, during the interim period, will be specified in the certification. For certain facilities, the use of a metered pumping rate or potable water use or may be allowed. In these cases, the monitoring frequency and sample type will be determined and specified in the certification.

6 For *E. coli* the statistic used is the Geomeric Mean, which is based on Method 1: Geometric Mean $= (a*b*c*d*...)^{(1/n)}$, or Method 2: Geometric Mean = antilog([log(a)+log(b)+log(c)+log(d)+...]/n).

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3. Mechanical Plants with Design Flows Greater Than 0.25 MGD and Less Than 1 MGD

The following effluent limitations may apply to mechanical domestic wastewater treatment plants, with a design capacity greater than 0.25 million gallons per day, and less than 1 million gallons per day, as identified in the certification for coverage under of this permit.

ICIS Code	Parameter	Limitation			Sampling	
		30-day Avg.	7-day Avg.	Daily Max	Frequency	Type
50050	Flow, MGD	TBD [1]		Report	Continuous [5]	Recorder [5]
00310	BOD_5, mg/l [2]	30 [2]	45 [2]		Weekly	Composite
81010	BOD_5, percent removal [2]	85% (min)			Monthly	Calculated
00530	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	30	45		Weekly	Composite
81011	TSS, percent removal	85% (min)			Monthly	Calculated
50060	Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l			0.5	3 Days/Week	Grab
00400	pH, s.u.			6.0-9.0	Daily	Grab
84066	Oil and Grease, mg/l			Report	Daily	Visual
03582	Oil and Grease, mg/l			10	Contingent	Grab
51040	*E. coli*, no/100 ml	2,000 [6]		4,000 [6]	Weekly	Grab
00610	Total Ammonia, mg/l as N	50		50	Weekly	Composite
70295	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	Report [3]		Report [3]	Quarterly	Grab
00665	Total Phosphorous, mg/l	TBD [4]		TBD [4]	Monthly	Composite
00665	Total Phosphorous, lbs/month	Report [4]		Report [4]	Monthly	Calculated
00665	Total Phosphorous, cumulative lbs/previous 12 consecutive months	TBD [4]		NA	Monthly	Calculated
	Other Pollutants, units	TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD

TBD means to be determined for each certification.

1 The 30-day average effluent limitation for flow is identified in the certification, is based on the hydraulic capacity of the facility as outlined in the most recent site approval, and is enforceable under this permit.

2 Limitations for 5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$) of 25 mg/l (30-day average) and 40 mg/l (maximum 7-day average) may be substituted for the limits for BOD_5 as identified in the certification. 85% removal of $CBOD_5$ would also be required.

3 TDS monitoring requirement applied to discharges in the Colorado River basin.

4 Total Phosphorous limits will be established and included in the certification, where applicable, and will be based on the applicable regulation (Regulation Nos. 71-74). The limits and reporting requirements, where applicable, will be fully enforceable under this permit.

5 The monitoring frequency and sample type for effluent flow is specified in the certification and is fully enforceable under this permit. Mechanical type treatment facilities are required to have either influent or effluent flow measuring and recording devices. If only one device is applicable, then that device will be used to report both influent and effluent flow. However, where these devices are not in place at the time of certification, the permittee has one year from the end of the calendar month that certification was given to install the required equipment. Where such equipment is in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring will be "Continuous" and "Recorder", respectively. Where such equipment is not in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring, during the interim period, will be specified in the certification. For certain facilities, the use of a metered pumping rate or potable water use or may be allowed. In these cases, the monitoring frequency and sample type will be determined and specified in the certification.

6 For *E. coli* the statistic used is the Geomeric Mean, which is based on Method 1: Geometric Mean $= (a*b*c*d*...)^{(1/n)}$, or Method 2: Geometric Mean = antilog([log(a)+log(b)+log(c)+log(d)+...]/n).

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4. Lagoon Facilities With Design Flows Less Than or Equal to 0.5 MGD

The following effluent limitations will apply to lagoon domestic wastewater treatment plants with design flows up to 0.5 million gallons per day, as identified in the certification for coverage under this general permit.

ICIS Code	Parameter	Limitation			Sampling	
		30-day Avg.	7-day Avg.	Daily Max	Frequency	Type
50050	Flow, MGD	TBD [1]	NA	Report	Continuous [5]	Recorder [5]
00310	BOD_5, mg/l [2]	30 [2]	45 [2]		Monthly	Grab
81010	BOD_5, percent removal [2]	85% (min)			Monthly	Calculated
00530	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l (Aerated lagoons)	75	110		Monthly	Grab
00530	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l (Non-aerated lagoons)	105	160		Monthly	Grab
50060	Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l			0.5	Weekly	Grab
00400	pH, s.u.			6.0-9.0	Weekly	Grab
84066	Oil and Grease, mg/l			Report	Weekly	Visual
03582	Oil and Grease, mg/l			10	Contingent	Grab
51040	*E. coli*, no/100 ml	2,000 [6]		4,000 [6]	Monthly	Grab
00610	Total Ammonia, mg/l as N	50		50	Monthly	Grab
70295	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	Report [3]		Report [3]	Quarterly	Grab
00665	Total Phosphorous, mg/l	TBD [4]		TBD [4]	Monthly	Grab
00665	Total Phosphorous, lbs/month	Report [4]		Report [4]	Monthly	Calculated
00665	Total Phosphorous, cumulative lbs/previous 12 consecutive months	TBD [4]			Monthly	Calculated
	Other Pollutants, units	TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD

TBD means to be determined for each certification.

1 The 30-day average effluent limitation for flow is identified in the certification, is based on the hydraulic capacity of the facility as outlined in the most recent site approval, and is enforceable under this permit.

2 Limitations for 5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$) of 25 mg/l (30-day average) and 40 mg/l (maximum 7-day average) may be substituted for the limits for BOD_5 as identified in the certification. 85% removal of $CBOD_5$ would also be required.

3 TDS monitoring requirement applied to discharges in the Colorado River basin.

4 Total Phosphorous limits will be established and included in the certification, where applicable, and will be based on the applicable regulation (Regulation Nos. 71-74). The limits and reporting requirements, where applicable, will be fully enforceable under this permit.

5 The monitoring frequency and sample type for effluent flow is specified in the certification and is fully enforceable under this permit. Lagoon type treatment facilities are typically required to have both influent and effluent flow measuring and recording devices. However, where these devices are not in place at the time of certification, the permittee has one year from the end of the calendar month that certification was given to install the required equipment. Where such equipment is in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring will be "Continuous" and "Recorder", respectively. Where such equipment is not in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring, during the interim period, will be specified in the certification. For certain facilities, the use of a metered pumping rate or potable water use or may be allowed. In these cases, the monitoring frequency and sample type will be determined and specified in the certification.

6 For *E. coli* the statistic used is the Geomeric Mean, which is based on Method 1: Geometric Mean $= (a*b*c*d*...)^{(1/n)}$, or Method 2: Geometric Mean = antilog([log(a)+log(b)+log(c)+log(d)+...]/n).

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5. Lagoon Facilities With Design Flows Greater Than 0.5 MGD and Less Than 1.0 MGD

The following effluent limitations will apply to lagoon domestic wastewater treatment plants with design flows greater than 0.5 million gallons per day and less than 1 million gallons per day, as identified in the certification for coverage under this general permit.

ICIS Code	Parameter	Limitation			Sampling	
		30-day Avg.	7-day Avg.	Daily Max	Frequency	Type
50050	Flow, MGD	TBD [1]	NA	Report	Continuous [5]	Recorder [5]
00310	BOD_5, mg/l [2]	30 [2]	45 [2]		Weekly [5]	Grab [5]
81010	BOD_5, percent removal [2]	85% (min)			Monthly	Calculated
00530	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l (Aerated lagoons)	75	110		Weekly	Grab
00530	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l (Non-aerated lagoons)	105	160		Weekly	Grab
50060	Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l			0.5	5 Days /Week	Grab
00400	pH, s.u.			6.0-9.0	5 Days /Week	Grab
84066	Oil and Grease, mg/l			Report	5 Days /Week	Visual
03582	Oil and Grease, mg/l			10	Contingent	Grab
51040	*E. coli*, no/100 ml	2,000 [6]		4,000 [6]	Weekly	Grab
00610	Total Ammonia, mg/l as N	50		50	Weekly	Grab
70295	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	Report [3]		Report [3]	Quarterly	Grab
00665	Total Phosphorous, mg/l	TBD [4]		TBD [4]	Monthly	Grab
00665	Total Phosphorous, lbs/month	Report [4]		Report [4]	Monthly	Calculated
00665	Total Phosphorous, cumulative lbs/previous 12 consecutive months	TBD [4]			Monthly	Calculated
	Other Pollutants, units	TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD

TBD means to be determined for each certification.

1 The 30-day average effluent limitation for flow is identified in the certification, is based on the hydraulic capacity of the facility as outlined in the most recent site approval, and is enforceable under this permit.

2 Limitations for 5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$) of 25 mg/l (30-day average) and 40 mg/l (maximum 7-day average) may be substituted for the limits for BOD_5 as identified in the certification. 85% removal of $CBOD_5$ would also be required.

3 TDS monitoring requirement applied to discharges in the Colorado River basin.

4 Total Phosphorous limits will be established and included in the certification, where applicable, and will be based on the applicable regulation (Regulation Nos. 71-74). The limits and reporting requirements, where applicable, will be fully enforceable under this permit.

5 The monitoring frequency and sample type for effluent flow is specified in the certification and is fully enforceable under this permit. Lagoon type treatment facilities are typically required to have both influent and effluent flow measuring and recording devices. However, where these devices are not in place at the time of certification, the permittee has one year from the end of the calendar month that certification was given to install the required equipment. Where such equipment is in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring will be "Continuous" and "Recorder", respectively. Where such equipment is not in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring, during the interim period, will be specified in the certification. For certain facilities, the use of a metered pumping rate or potable water use or may be allowed. In these cases, the monitoring frequency and sample type will be determined and specified in the certification.

6 For *E. coli* the statistic used is the Geomeric Mean, which is based on Method 1: Geometric Mean $= (a*b*c*d*...)^{(1/n)}$, or Method 2: Geometric Mean = antilog([log(a)+log(b)+log(c)+log(d)+...]/n).

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6. Influent Parameters

Regardless of whether or not an effluent discharge occurs and in order to obtain an indication of the current influent loading as compared to the approved capacity specified in the certification and in Part I.B; the permittee shall at least monitor the following influent parameters at the required frequencies, as identified in the certification of this permit, the results to be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (See Part I.F).

Self-monitoring samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified shall be taken at the following location: Monitoring point 300I (or its equivalent as noted in the certification), at a representative point prior to any biological treatment.

If the permittee, using an approved analytical method, monitors any influent parameter more frequently than required by this permit, then the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form (DMRs) or other forms as required by the Division. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

Mechanical Plants With Design Flows Of Less Than Or Equal To 0.25 MGD						
ICIS Code	Parameter	Discharge Limitations Maximum Concentrations			Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
		30-Day Avg.	7-Day Avg.	Daily Max.		
50050G	Flow, MGD	Report		Report	Continuous[1]	Recorder[1]
00180P	Plant Capacity (% of Hydraulic Capacity)[2]	Report			Monthly	Calculated[2]
80082G	$CBOD_5$, mg/l[3]	Report	Report		Monthly	Composite
00310G	BOD_5, mg/l	Report	Report		Monthly	Composite
00310G	BOD_5, lbs/day	Report	Report		Monthly	Calculated
00180Q	Plant Capacity (% of Organic Capacity)[2]	Report			Monthly	Calculated[2]
00530G	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	Report	Report		Monthly	Composite
702953	Total Dissolved Solids*	Report			Quarterly	Composite

Mechanical Plants With Design Flows Of Greater Than 0.25 MGD and Less Than 1 MGD						
ICIS Code	Parameter	Discharge Limitations Maximum Concentrations			Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
		30-Day Avg.	7-Day Avg.	Daily Max.		
50050G	Flow, MGD	Report		Report	Continuous[1]	Recorder[1]
00180P	Plant Capacity (% of Hydraulic Capacity)[2]	Report			Monthly	Calculated[2]
80082G	$CBOD_5$, mg/l[3]	Report	Report		Weekly	Composite
00310G	BOD_5, mg/l	Report	Report		Weekly	Composite
00310G	BOD_5, lbs/day	Report	Report		Weekly	Calculated
00180Q	Plant Capacity (% of Organic Capacity)[2]	Report			Monthly	Calculated[2]
00530G	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	Report	Report		Weekly	Composite
702953	Total Dissolved Solids *	Report			Quarterly	Composite

* TDS measurements only required when the discharge is in the Colorado River Basin. Samples are to be of the raw water supply. If more than one source is being utilized, a composite sample proportioned to flow shall be prepared from individual grab samples.

1 The monitoring frequency and sample type for effluent flow is specified in the certification and is fully enforceable under this permit. Mechanical type treatment facilities are required to have either influent or effluent flow measuring and recording devices. If only one device is applicable, then that device will be used to report both influent and effluent flow. However, where these devices are not in place at the time of certification, the permittee has one year from the end of the calendar month that certification was given to install the required equipment. Where such equipment is in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring will be "Continuous" and "Recorder", respectively. Where such equipment is not in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring, during the interim period, will be specified in the certification. For certain facilities, the use of a metered pumping rate or potable water use or may be allowed. In these cases, the

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monitoring frequency and sample type will be determined and specified in the certification.

2 The % capacity is to be reported against the listed capacities for the hydraulic capacity and for the organic capacities as noted in the Site Approval and as listed in the certification. The percentage should be calculated using the 30-day average values divided by the corresponding capacity, times 100.

3 Monitoring for $CBOD_5$ will be added in addition to BOD_5 on the influent sampling requirements when CBOD is used as a limitation on the effluent instead of BOD. This is needed to determine the percent removal of CBOD where applicable. BOD monitoring is still necessary to determine the organic loading in terms of percent capacity when Site Approvals are developed on BOD.

Lagoon Facilities With Design Flows Of Less Than Or Equal To 0.5 MGD

ICIS Code	Parameter	Discharge Limitations Maximum Concentrations			Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
		30-Day Average	7-Day Avg.	Daily Max.		
50050G	Flow, MGD	Report		Report	Continuous[1]	Recorder[1]
00180P	Plant Capacity (% of Hydraulic Capacity)[2]	Report			Monthly	Calculated[2]
80082G	$CBOD_5$, mg/l[3]	Report	Report		Monthly	Composite
00310G	BOD_5, mg/l	Report	Report		Monthly	Composite
00310G	BOD_5, lbs/day	Report	Report		Monthly	Calculated
00180Q	Plant Capacity ((% of Organic Capacity)[2]	Report			Monthly	Calculated[2]
702953	Total Dissolved Solids*	Report			Quarterly	Composite

Lagoon Facilities With Design Greater Than 0.5 MGD and Less Than 1 MGD

ICIS Code	Parameter	Discharge Limitations Maximum Concentrations			Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
		30-Day Avg.	7-Day Avg.	Daily Max.		
50050G	Flow, MGD	Report		Report	Continuous[1]	Recorder[1]
00180P	Plant Capacity (% of Hydraulic Capacity)[2]	Report			Monthly	Calculated[2]
80082G	$CBOD_5$, mg/l[3]	Report	Report		Weekly	Composite
00310G	BOD_5, mg/l	Report	Report		Weekly	Composite
00310G	BOD_5, lbs/day	Report	Report		Weekly	Calculated
00180Q	Plant Capacity ((% of Organic Capacity)[2]	Report			Monthly	Calculated[2]
702953	Total Dissolved Solids *	Report			Quarterly	Composite

* TDS measurements only required when the discharge is in the Colorado River Basin. Samples are to be of the raw water supply. If more than one source is being utilized, a composite sample proportioned to flow shall be prepared from individual grab samples.

1 The monitoring frequency and sample type for effluent flow is specified in the certification and is fully enforceable under this permit. Lagoon type treatment facilities are typically required to have both influent and effluent flow measuring and recording devices. However, where these devices are not in place at the time of certification, the permittee has one year from the end of the calendar month that certification was given to install the required equipment. Where such equipment is in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring will be "Continuous" and "Recorder", respectively. Where such equipment is not in place, the frequency and type of flow monitoring, during the interim period, will be specified in the certification. For certain facilities, the use of a metered pumping rate or potable water use or may be allowed. In these cases, the monitoring frequency and sample type will be determined and specified in the certification.

2 The % capacity is to be reported against the listed capacities for the hydraulic capacity and for the organic capacities as noted in the Site Approval and as listed in the certification. The percentage should be calculated using the 30-day average values divided by the corresponding capacity, times 100.

3 Monitoring for $CBOD_5$ will be added in addition to BOD_5 on the influent sampling requirements when CBOD is used as a limitation on the effluent instead of BOD. This is needed to determine the percent removal of CBOD where applicable. BOD monitoring is still necessary to determine the organic loading in terms of percent capacity when Site Approvals are developed on BOD.

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C. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Service Area

All wastewater flows contributed in the service area may be accepted by the WWTFs under this permit for treatment at the permittee's wastewater treatment plant provided that such acceptance does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the throughput or design capacity of the treatment works or the effluent limitations in Part I.A, or constitute a substantial impact to the functioning of the treatment works, degrade the quality of the receiving waters, or harm human health, or the environment.

In addition, the permittee shall enter into and maintain service agreements with any municipalities that discharge into the wastewater treatment facility. The service agreements shall contain all provisions necessary to protect the financial, physical, and operational integrity of the wastewater treatment works.

2. Design Capacity

The design capacities of the WWTFs under this permit will be based on the levels shown in the respective Site Approvals for these WWTFs. The hydraulic design capacity of these domestic wastewater treatment works will be shown in units of million gallons per day (MGD) based on a 30-day average flow, and organic loading in units of lbs. BOD_5 per day based on a 30-day average load.

3. Expansion Requirements

Pursuant to Colorado Law, C.R.S. 25-8-501 (5 d & e), the permittee is required to initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion of the domestic wastewater treatment works whenever throughput reaches eighty (80) percent of the treatment capacity. Such planning may be deemed unnecessary upon a showing that the area served by the domestic wastewater treatment works has a stable or declining population; but this provision shall not be construed as preventing periodic review by the Division should it be felt that growth is occurring or will occur in the area.

The permittee shall commence construction of such domestic wastewater treatment works expansion whenever throughput reaches ninety-five (95) percent of the treatment capacity or, in the case of a municipality, either commence construction or cease issuance of building permits within such municipality until such construction is commenced; except that building permits may continue to be issued for any construction which would not have the effect of increasing the input of wastewater to the sewage treatment works of the municipality involved.

Where unusual circumstances result in throughput exceeding 80% of treatment capacity, the permittee may, in lieu of initiating planning for expansion, submit a report to the Division that demonstrates that it is unlikely that the event will reoccur, or even if it were to reoccur, that 95% of the treatment capacity would not be exceeded.

Where unusual circumstances result in throughput exceeding 95% of the treatment capacity, the permittee may, in lieu of initiating construction of the expansion, submit a report to the Division that demonstrates that the domestic wastewater treatment works was in compliance at all times during the events and that it is extremely unlikely that the event will reoccur.

Where the permittee submits a report pursuant to unusual circumstances, and the Division, upon review of such report, determines in writing to the permittee that the report does not support the required findings, the permittee shall initiate planning and/or construction of the domestic wastewater treatment works as appropriate.

4. Facilities Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control including all portions of the collection system and lift stations owned by the permittee (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee as necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes effective performance, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or

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auxiliary facilities or similar systems when installed by the permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

Any sludge produced at the wastewater treatment facility shall be disposed of in accordance with State and Federal regulations. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge of sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. As necessary, accelerated or additional monitoring to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge is required.

5. Change In Conditions

Any change to the domestic wastewater treatment plant, or to the wastewater it receives, which results in an inability to meet any condition identified in the "Certification Requirements" at Part I.A.3., above, must be reported to the Division within ten (10) working days of the date the permittee becomes aware of such change. The Division will require the permittee to apply for and obtain an individual permit if it determines that the domestic wastewater treatment plant no longer qualifies for authorization to discharge under the general permit.

6. Lagoon Liner Integrity

For those facilities that use a lagoon as treatment for meeting the permit limitations, the Division will require proof that the lagoon linear meets the allowable seepage rate of $1 * 10^{-6}$ cm/sec. The certification for discharge may include a compliance schedule or other permit requirement to show that the liner is in place, and is functioning appropriately.

7. Compliance Schedule(s)

A certification under this general permit may contain a compliance schedule if there is a new limitation, or if a limitation becomes more stringent. The terms and conditions of the compliance schedule will be included in the certification under this permit, including dates for submitting specific reports, or for completion of various activities needed to meet the final permit limitations.

The 14 calendar days after the due date of the compliance schedule item, as allowed in regulation, has already been incorporated into the due date. The specific report or action item is due by the date listed in the compliance schedule.

8. Industrial Waste Management

a. The Permittee has the responsibility to protect the Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works (DWTW), as defined at section 25.8.103(5) of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, or the Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW), as defined at 40 CFR section 403.3(q) of the federal pretreatment regulations, from pollutants which would cause pass through or interference, as defined at 40 CFR 403.3(p) and (k), or otherwise be incompatible with operation of the treatment works including interference with the use or disposal of municipal sludge.

b. 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 DWTW from any source of non-domestic discharge:

i. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the DWTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams 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;

ii. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the DWTW, 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;

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iii. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the DWTW, or otherwise interfere with the operation of the DWTW;

iv. 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 DWTW;

v. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the DWTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the DWTW treatment plant exceeds forty (40) degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the DWTW, approves alternate temperature limits;

vi. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;

vii. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the DWTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

viii. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the DWTW; and

ix. Any specific pollutant that exceeds a local limitation established by the Permittee in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Section 403.5(c) and (d).

x. Any other pollutant which may cause Pass Through or Interference.

c. EPA shall be the Approval Authority and the mailing address for all reporting and notifications to the Approval Authority shall be: USEPA 1595 Wynkoop St. 8ENF-W-NP, 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 permitting authority shall become the Approval Authority.

d. 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.).

e. The Permittee must notify the state permitting authority 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) calendar days following the introduction or change. Such notice must identify:

i. Any new introduction of pollutants into the DWTW from an industrial user which would be subject to Sections 301, 306, or 307 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; or

ii. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the DWTW by any industrial user;

iii. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice shall include information on:

(A) The identity of the industrial user;

(B) The nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge and the average and maximum flow of the discharge to be introduced into the DWTW; and

(C) Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from or biosolids or sludge produced at such DWTW.

iv. For the purposes of this section, an industrial user shall include:

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(A) Any discharger subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under Section 307 of the Act and 40 CFR chapter I and subchapter N;
(B) Any discharger which has a process wastewater flow of 25,000 gallons or more per day;

(C) Any discharger contributing five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the DWTW treatment plant;

(D) Any discharger who is designated by the Approval Authority as having a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the DWTWs operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or requirements;

f. At such time as a specific Pretreatment Standard or requirement becomes applicable to an industrial user of the Permittee, the state permitting authority and/or Approval Authority may, as appropriate:

i. Amend the Permittee's CDPS discharge permit to specify the additional pollutant(s) and corresponding effluent limitation(s) consistent with the applicable national Pretreatment Standards;

ii. 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 DWTW for treatment. Such requirement shall be imposed in a manner consistent with the program development requirements of the General Pretreatment Regulations at 40 CFR Part 403; and/or,

iii. Require the Permittee to monitor its discharge for any pollutant which may likely be discharged from the Permittee's DWTW, should the industrial user fail to properly pretreat its waste.

The state permitting authority 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 CDPS 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 DWTW, the state permitting authority 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.

D. GENERAL MONITORING, SAMPLING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Routine Reporting of Data

Reporting of the data gathered in compliance with Part I.A or Part I.B shall be on a **monthly** basis. Reporting of all data gathered shall comply with the requirements of Part I.D. (General Requirements). Monitoring results shall be summarized for each calendar month and reported on Division approved discharge monitoring report (DMR) forms (EPA form 3320-1).

The permittee must submit these forms either by mail, or by using the Division's Net-DMR service (when available). If mailed, one form shall be mailed to the Division, as indicated below, so that the DMR is received no later than the 28th day of the following month (for example, the DMR for the first calendar quarter must be received by the Division by April 28th). If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "No Discharge" shall be reported.

The original signed copy of each discharge monitoring report (DMR) shall be submitted to the Division at the following address:

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COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
WQCD-P-B2
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
DENVER, COLORADO 80246-1530

The Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be filled out accurately and completely in accordance with requirements of this permit and the instructions on the forms. They shall be signed by an authorized person as identified in Part I.D.8.

2. Annual Biosolids Report

The permittee shall provide the results of all biosolids monitoring and information on management practices, land application sites, site restrictions and certifications. Such information shall be provided no later than **February 19th** of each year. Reports shall be submitted addressing all such activities that occurred in the previous calendar year. If no biosolids were applied to the land during the reporting period, "no biosolids applied" shall be reported. Until further notice, biosolids monitoring results shall be reported on forms, or copies of forms, provided by the Division. Annual Biosolids Reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the Signatory Requirements, Part I.D.1, and submitted as follows:

The original copy of each form shall be submitted to the following address:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT,
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
WQCD-PERMITS-B2
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
DENVER, COLORADO 80246-1530

A copy of each form shall be submitted to the following address:

WATER PROGRAM REGIONAL BIOSOLIDS PROGRAM
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION VIII,
1595 WYNKOOP STREET
DENVER, CO 80202-2466

ATTENTION: BIOSOLIDS PROGRAM MANAGER

3. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken for the respective identified monitoring points as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of: 1) all influent wastes received at the facility, including septage, biosolids, etc.; 2) the monitored effluent discharged from the facility; and 3) biosolids produced at the facility. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the influent, effluent, or biosolids waste stream joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and prior approval by the Division.

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4. Influent and Effluent Sampling Points

Influent and effluent sampling points shall be so designed or modified so that: 1) a sample of the influent can be obtained after preliminary treatment and prior to primary or biological treatment and 2) a sample of the effluent can be obtained at a point after the final treatment process and prior to discharge to state waters. The permittee shall provide access to the Division to sample at these points.

5. Analytical and Sampling Methods for Monitoring and Reporting

The permittee shall install, calibrate, use and maintain monitoring methods and equipment, including biological and indicated pollutant monitoring methods. All sampling shall be performed by the permittee according to specified methods in 40 C.F.R. Part 136; methods approved by EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 136; or methods approved by the Division, in the absence of a method specified in or approved pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 136.

Numeric Limits

If the permit contains a numeric effluent limit for a parameter, the analytical method and PQL selected for all monitoring conducted in accordance with this permit for that parameter shall be the one that can measure at or below the numeric effluent limit. If all specified analytical methods and corresponding PQLs are greater than the numeric effluent limit, then the analytical method with the lowest PQL shall be used.

When the analytical method which complies with the above requirements has a PQL greater than the permit limit, and the permittee's analytical result is less than the PQL (the PQL achieved by the lab), the permittee shall report "BDL" on the DMR. Such reports will not be considered as violations of the permit limit, as long as the PQL obtained is lower or equal to the PQL in the table below.

When the analytical method which complies with the above requirements has a PQL that is equal to or less than the permit limitation, and the permittee's analytical result is less than the PQL, "< X" (where X = the actual PQL achieved by the laboratory) shall be reported on the DMR. For parameters that have a report only limitation, and the permittee's analytical result is less than the PQL, "< X" (where X = the actual PQL achieved by the laboratory) shall be reported on the DMR.

Report Only Limits

If the permit contains a report only requirement for a parameter, the analytical method and PQL chosen shall be one that can measure at or below the potential numeric effluent limit(s) (maximum allowable pollutant concentration as shown in the WQA or fact sheet). If all analytical methods and corresponding PQLs are greater than the potential numeric effluent limit(s), then the analytical method with the lowest PQL shall be used.

When the analytical method which complies with the above requirements has a PQL that is equal to or less than the permit limitation, and the permittee's analytical result is less than the PQL, "< X" (where X = the actual PQL achieved by the laboratory) shall be reported on the DMR. For parameters that have a report only limitation, and the permittee's analytical result is less than the PQL, "< X" (where X = the actual PQL achieved by the laboratory) shall be reported on the DMR.

Interim Report Only Followed By a Numeric Limit

If the permit contains an interim effluent limitation (a limit is report until such time as a numeric effluent limit becomes effective) for a parameter, the analytical method and PQL chosen for all monitoring conducted in accordance with this permit for the parameter shall be one that can measure to the final numeric effluent limit. If all analytical methods and corresponding PQLs are greater than the final numeric effluent limit (s), then the analytical method with the lowest PQL shall be used.

While the report only limit is effective, the reporting requirements shall follow those under the Report Only

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Limits section. Once the numeric limit is effective, the reporting requirements shall follow the numeric limits reporting requirements.

T.I.N.

For parameters such as TIN, the analytical methods chosen shall be those that can measure to the potential or final numeric effluent limit, based on the sum of the PQLs for nitrate, nitrite and ammonia.

Calculating Averages

In the calculation of average concentrations (i.e. daily average, 7- day average, 30-day average, 2-year rolling average) any individual analytical result that is less than the PQL shall be considered to be zero for the calculation purposes. When reporting:

If all individual analytical results are less than the PQL, the permittee shall report either "BDL" or "<X" (where X = the actual PQL achieved by the laboratory), following the guidance above.

If one or more individual results is greater than the PQL, an average shall be calculated and reported. Note that it does not matter if the final calculated average is greater or less than the PQL, **it must be reported as a value**.

Note that when calculating T.I.N. for a single sampling event, any value less than the PQL (for total ammonia, total nitrite, or total nitrate) shall be treated as zero. The T.I.N. concentration for a single sampling event shall then be determined as the sum of the analytical results (zeros if applicable) of same day sampling for total ammonia and total nitrite and total nitrate. From these calculated T.I.N. concentrations, the daily maximum and thirty day average concentrations shall be calculated and must be reported as a value.

PQLs

The present lowest PQLs for specific parameters, as determined by the State Laboratory (November 2008) are provided below. If the analytical method cannot achieve a PQL that is less than or equal to the permit limit, then the method, or a more precise method, must achieve a PQL that is less than or equal to the PQL in the table below. A listing of the PQLs for organic parameters that must meet the above requirement can be found in the Division's Practical Quantitation Limitation Guidance Document, July 2008. This document is available on the Division's website at www.coloradowaterpermits.com.

These limits apply to the total recoverable or the potentially dissolved fraction of metals.

For hexavalent chromium, samples must be unacidified so dissolved concentrations will be measured rather than potentially dissolved concentrations.

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Parameter	Practical Quantitation Limits,	Parameter	Practical Quantitation Limits, µg/l
Aluminum	50 µg/l	Mercury	0.1 µg/l
Ammonia	1 mg/l	Mercury (low-level)	0.003 µg/l
Arsenic	1 µg/l	Nickel	50 µg/l
Barium	5 µg/l	N-Ammonia	50 µg/l
Beryllium	1 µg/l	N Nitrate/Nitrite	0.5 mg/l
BOD / CBOD	1 mg/l	N-Nitrate	50 µg/l
Boron	50 µg/l	N-Nitrite	10 µg/l
Cadmium	1 µg/l	Total Nitrogen	0.5 mg/l
Calcium	20 µg/l	Phenols	100 µg/l
Chloride	2 mg/l	Phosphorus	10 µg/l
Chlorine	0.1 mg/l	Radium 226	1 pCi/l
Total Residual Chlorine		Radium 228	1 pCi/l
DPD colorimetric	0.10 mg/l	Selenium	1 µg/l
Amperometric titration	0.05 mg/l	Silver	0.5 µg/l
Chromium	20 µg/l	Sodium	0.2 mg/l
Chromium, Hexavalent	20 µg/l	Sulfate	5 mg/l
Copper	5 µg/l	Sulfide	0.2 mg/l
Cyanide (Direct / Distilled)	10 µg/l	Total Dissolved Solids	10 mg/l
Cyanide, WAD+A47	10 µg/l	Total Suspended Solids	10 mg/l
Fluoride	0.1 mg/l	Thallium	1 µg/l
Iron	10 µg/l	Uranium	1 µg/l
Lead	1 µg/l	Zinc	10 µg/l
Magnesium	20 µg/l	Nonylphenol D7065	10 µg/l
Manganese	2 µg/l		

6. Records

a. The permittee shall establish and maintain records. Those records shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

i. The date, type, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
ii. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
iii. The date(s) the analyses were performed;
iv. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
v. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
vi. The results of such analyses.
vii. Any other observations which may result in an impact on the quality or quantity of the discharge as indicated in 40 CFR 122.44 (i)(1)(iii).

b. The permittee shall retain for a minimum of three (3) years records of all monitoring information, including all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, all calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by this permit and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the permittee or when requested by the Division or Regional Administrator.

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7. Flow Measuring Devices

Unless exempted in the permit certification, flow metering at the headworks shall be provided to give representative values of throughput and treatment of the wastewater system. The metering device shall be equipped with a local flow indication instrument and a flow indication-recording-totalization device suitable for providing permanent flow records, which should be in the plant control building.

For mechanical facilities, where influent/effluent flow metering is not practical and the same results may be obtained from metering at the influent/effluent end of the treatment facility, this type of flow metering arrangement will be considered, and if approved, noted in the certification. For lagoons, an instantaneous or continuous effluent flow measuring device shall be required in addition to the above described influent flow measuring device.

At the request of the 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 within ten (10) percent of the actual flow being measured.

8. Signatory Requirements

a. All reports and other information required by the Division, shall be signed and certified for accuracy by the permittee in accord with the following criteria:

i) In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this section, the responsible corporate officer is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the form originates;

ii) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;

iii) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;

iv) In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates;

v) By a duly authorized representative of a person described above, only if:

1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in i, ii, iii, or iv above;

2) The authorization specifies 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); and,

3) The written authorization is submitted to the Division.

b. If an authorization as described in this section 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 this section must be submitted to the Division prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

The permittee, or the duly authorized representative shall make and sign the following certification on all such documents:

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"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."

E. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1. "Composite" sample is a minimum of four (4) grab samples collected at equally spaced two (2) hour intervals and proportioned according to flow. For a SBR type treatment system, a composite sample is defined as sampling equal aliquots during the beginning, middle, and end of a decant period, for two consecutive periods during a day (if possible).

2. "Continuous" measurement, is a measurement obtained from an automatic recording device which continually measures the effluent for the parameter in question, or that provides measurements at specified intervals.

3. "Daily Maximum limitation" for all parameters (except temperature, pH and dissolved oxygen) means the limitation for this parameter shall be applied as an average of all samples collected in one calendar day. For these parameters the DMR shall include the highest of the daily averages. For pH and dissolved oxygen, this means an instantaneous maximum (and/or instantaneous minimum) value. The instantaneous value is defined as the analytical result of any individual sample. For pH and dissolved oxygen, DMRs shall include the maximum (and/or minimum) of all instantaneous values within the calendar month. Any value beyond the noted daily maximum limitation for the indicated parameter shall be considered a violation of this permit.

4. "Dissolved (D) metals fraction" is defined in the Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water 1002-31, as that portion of a water and suspended sediment sample which passed through a 0.40 or 0.45 UM (micron) membrane filter. Determinations of "dissolved" constituents are made using the filtrate. This may include some very small (colloidal) suspended particles which passed through the membrane filter as well as the amount of substance present in true chemical solution.

5. "Geometric mean" for *E. coli* bacteria concentrations, the thirty (30) day and seven (7) day averages shall be determined as the geometric mean of all samples collected in a thirty (30) day period and the geometric mean of all samples taken in a seven (7) consecutive day period respectively. The geometric mean may be calculated using two different methods. For the methods shown, a, b, c, d, etc. are individual sample results, and n is the total number of samples.

   Method 1:

   Geometric Mean = $(a*b*c*d*...)^{(1/n)}$ "*" - means multiply

   Method 2:

   Geometric Mean = antilog ([log(a)+log(b)+log(c)+log(d)+...]/n)

   Graphical methods, even though they may also employ the use of logarithms, may introduce significant error and may not be used.

   In calculating the geometric mean, for those individual sample results that are reported by the analytical laboratory to be "less than" a numeric value, a value of 1 should be used in the calculations. If all individual analytical results for the month are reported to be less than numeric values, then report "less than" the largest of those numeric values on the monthly DMR. Otherwise, report the calculated value.

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For any individual analytical result of "too numerous to count" (TNTC), that analysis shall be considered to be invalid and another sample shall be promptly collected for analysis. If another sample cannot be collected within the same sampling period for which the invalid sample was collected (during the same month if monthly sampling is required, during the same week if weekly sampling is required, etc.), then the following procedures apply:

i. A minimum of two samples shall be collected for *E. coli* analysis within the next sampling period.

ii. If the sampling frequency is monthly or less frequent: For the period with the invalid sample results, leave the spaces on the corresponding DMR for reporting *E. coli* results empty and attach to the DMR a letter noting that a result of TNTC was obtained for that period, and explain why another sample for that period had not been collected.

If the sampling frequency is more frequent than monthly: Eliminate the result of TNTC from any further calculations, and use all the other results obtained within that month for reporting purposes. Attach a letter noting that a result of TNTC was obtained, and list all individual analytical results and corresponding sampling dates for that month.

6. "Grab" sample, is a single "dip and take" sample so as to be representative of the parameter being monitored.

7. "In-situ" measurement is defined as a single reading, observation or measurement taken in the field at the point of discharge.

8. "Instantaneous" measurement is a single reading, observation, or measurement performed on site using existing monitoring facilities.

9. "Potentially dissolved (PD) metals fraction" is defined in the Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water 1002-31, as that portion of a constituent measured from the filtrate of a water and suspended sediment sample that was first treated with nitric acid to a pH of 2 or less and let stand for 8 to 96 hours prior to sample filtration using a 0.40 or 0.45-UM (micron) membrane filter. Note the "potentially dissolved" method cannot be used where nitric acid will interfere with the analytical procedure used for the constituent measured.

10. "Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)" means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured with a high degree of confidence that the analyte is present at or above that concentration. The use of PQL in this document may refer to those PQLs shown in Part I.D.5 of this permit or the PQLs of an individual laboratory.

11. "Quarterly measurement frequency" means samples may be collected at any time during the calendar quarter if a continual discharge occurs. If the discharge is intermittent, then samples shall be collected during the period that discharge occurs.

12. "Recorder" requires the continuous operation of a chart and/or totalizer (or drinking water rotor meters or pump hour meters where previously approved.)

13. "Seven (7) day average" means, with the exception of *E. coli* bacteria (see geometric mean), the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a seven (7) consecutive day period. Such seven (7) day averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks, which are defined as beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday. If the calendar week overlaps two months (i.e. the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the seven (7) day average calculated for that calendar week shall be associated with the month that contains the Saturday. Samples may not be used for more than one (1) reporting period. **(See the "Analytical and Sampling Methods for Monitoring and Reporting Section in Part I.D.5 for guidance on calculating averages and reporting analytical results that are less than the PQL).**

14. "Thirty (30) day average" means, except for *E. coli* bacteria (see geometric mean), the arithmetic mean of all samples collected during a thirty (30) consecutive day period, which represents a calendar month. The permittee

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shall report the appropriate mean of all self-monitoring sample data collected during the calendar month on the Discharge Monitoring Reports. Samples shall not be used for more than one (1) reporting period. **(See the "Analytical and Sampling Methods for Monitoring and Reporting Section in Part I.D.5 for guidance on calculating averages and reporting analytical results that are less than the PQL).**

15. "Total Inorganic Nitrogen (T.I.N.)" is an aggregate parameter determined based on ammonia, nitrate and nitrite concentrations. To determine T.I.N. concentrations, the facility must monitor for total ammonia and total nitrate plus nitrite (or nitrate and nitrite individually) on the same days. The calculated T.I.N. concentrations in mg/L shall then be determined as the sum of the analytical results of same-day sampling for total ammonia (as N) in mg/L, and total nitrate plus nitrite (as N) in mg/L (or nitrate as N and nitrite as N individually). From these calculated T.I.N. concentrations, the daily maximum and thirty (30) day average concentrations for T.I.N. shall be determined in the same manner as set out in the definitions for the daily maximum and thirty (30) day average. **(See the "Analytical and Sampling Methods for Monitoring and Reporting Section in Part I.D.5 for guidance on calculating averages and reporting analytical results that are less than the PQL).**

16. "Total Metals" means the concentration of metals determined on an unfiltered sample following vigorous digestion (Section 4.1.3), or the sum of the concentrations of metals in both the dissolved and suspended fractions, as described in Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, March 1979, or its equivalent.

17. "Total Recoverable Metals" means that portion of a water and suspended sediment sample measured by the total recoverable analytical procedure described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, March 1979 or its equivalent.

18. "Twenty four (24) hour composite" sample is a combination of at least eight (8) sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at equally spaced intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a twenty four (24) hour period. For volatile pollutants, aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the wastewater or effluent flow at the time of sampling or the total wastewater or effluent flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically.

19. "Twice Monthly" monitoring frequency means that two samples shall be collected each calendar month on separate weeks with at least one full week between the two sample dates. Also, there shall be at least one full week between the second sample of a month and the first sample of the following month.

20. "Visual" observation is observing the discharge to check for the presence of a visible sheen or floating oil.

21. "Water Quality Control Division" or "Division" means the state Water Quality Control Division as established in 25-8-101 et al.)

Additional relevant definitions are found in the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, CRS §§ 25-8-101 et seq., the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Regulation 61 (5 CCR 1002-61) and other applicable regulations.

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PART II

A. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Notification to Parties

All notification requirements under this section shall be directed as follows:

a. Oral Notifications, during normal business hours shall be to:

Water Quality Protection Section - Domestic Compliance Program
Water Quality Control Division
Telephone: (303) 692-3500

b. Written notification shall be to:

Water Quality Protection Section - Domestic Compliance Program
Water Quality Control Division
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
WQCD-WQP-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

2. Change in Discharge

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Division, in writing, of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

a. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged, or;

b. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

Whenever notification of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility is required pursuant to this section, the permittee shall furnish the Division such plans and specifications which the Division deems reasonably necessary to evaluate the effect on the discharge, the stream, or ground water. If the Division finds that such new or altered discharge might be inconsistent with the conditions of the permit, the Division shall require a new or revised permit application and shall follow the procedures specified in Sections 61.5 through 61.6, and 61.15 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

3. Noncompliance Notification

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Division, in writing, of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

a. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any discharge limitations or standards specified in this permit, the permittee shall, at a minimum, provide the Division and EPA with the following information:

i) A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

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ii) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and/or the anticipated time when the discharge will return to compliance; and

iii) Steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

b. The permittee shall report the following circumstances orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall mail to the Division a written report containing the information requested in Part II.A.4 (a) within five (5) working days after becoming aware of the following circumstances:

i) Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident;

ii) Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations in the permit;

iii) Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation in the permit;

iv) Daily maximum violations for any of the pollutants limited by Part I.A of this permit and specified as requiring 24-hour notification. This includes any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance or any pollutant specifically identified as the method to control any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance.

c. Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, the permittee shall report instances of non-compliance which are not required to be reported within 24-hours at the time Discharge Monitoring Reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in sub-paragraph (a) of this section.

4. Transfer of Ownership or Control

The permittee shall notify the Division, in writing, thirty (30) calendar days in advance of a proposed transfer of the permit.

a. Except as provided in paragraph b. of this section, a permit may be transferred by a permittee only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued as provided in Section 61.8(8) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, to identify the new permittee and to incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Federal Act.

b. A permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

i) The current permittee notifies the Division in writing 30 calendar days in advance of the proposed transfer date; and

ii) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee(s) containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between them; and

iii) The Division does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit.

iv) Fee requirements of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Section 61.15, have been met.

5. Other Notification Requirements

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule in the permit, shall be submitted on the date listed in the compliance schedule section. The fourteen (14) calendar day provision in Regulation 61.8(4)(n)(i) has been incorporated into the due date.

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The permittee's notification of all anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Division 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, 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":

   i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

   ii) 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 2-methyl-4.6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1.0 mg/l) for antimony;

   iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with Section 61.4(2)(g).

   iv) The level established by the Division in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 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":

   i) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);

   ii) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony; and

   iii) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application.

   iv) The level established by the Division in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(f).

6. Bypass Notification

If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, a notice shall be submitted, at least ten (10) calendar days before the date of the bypass, to the Division. The bypass shall be subject to Division approval and limitations imposed by the Division. Violations of requirements imposed by the Division will constitute a violation of this permit.

7. Bypass

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

b. Bypasses are prohibited and the Division may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass, unless:

   i) The bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

   ii) There were no feasible alternatives to 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 in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

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iii) Proper notices were submitted in compliance with Part II.A.5.

c. "Severe property damage" as used in this Subsection means substantial physical damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

d. The permittee may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance or to assure optimal operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) above.

e. The Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering adverse effects, if the Division determines that the bypass will meet the conditions specified in paragraph (a) above.

8. Upsets

a. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with 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, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an Upset

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions Necessary for a Demonstration of Upset

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

i) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset; and

ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated and maintained; and

iii) The permittee submitted proper notice of the upset as required in Part II.A.4. of this permit (24-hour notice); and

iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measure necessary to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reason able likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

In addition to the demonstration required above, a permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset for a violation of effluent limitations based upon water quality standards shall also demonstrate through monitoring, modeling or other methods that the relevant standards were achieved in the receiving water.

d. Burden of Proof

In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

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9. Submission of Incorrect or Incomplete 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 Division, the permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Reduction, Loss, or Failure of Treatment Facility

The permittee has the duty to halt or reduce any activity if necessary to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations of the permit. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production, control sources of wastewater, or all discharges, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision also applies to power failures, unless an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities is provided.

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would be necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Inspections and Right to Entry

The permittee shall allow the Division and/or the authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials:

a. To enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;

b. At reasonable times to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit and to inspect any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in the permit; and

c. To enter upon the permittee's premises in a reasonable manner and at a reasonable time to inspect and/or investigate, any actual, suspected, or potential source of water pollution, or to ascertain compliance or non compliance with the Colorado Water Quality Control Act or any other applicable state or federal statute or regulation or any order promulgated by the Division. The investigation may include, but is not limited to, the following: sampling of any discharge and/or process waters, the taking of photographs, interviewing of any person having knowledge related to the discharge permit or alleged violation, access to any and all facilities or areas within the permittee's premises that may have any effect on the discharge, permit, or alleged violation. Such entry is also authorized for the purpose of inspecting and copying records required to be kept concerning any effluent source.

d. The permittee shall provide access to the Division to sample the discharge at a point after the final treatment process but prior to the discharge mixing with state waters upon presentation of proper credentials.

In the making of such inspections, investigations, and determinations, the Division, insofar as practicable, may designate as its authorized representatives any qualified personnel of the Department of Agriculture. The Division may also request assistance from any other state or local agency or institution.

3. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Division, within a reasonable time, any information which the Division 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 Division, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

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4. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Federal Clean Water Act and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations 5 CCR 1002-61, Section 61.5(4), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Division and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The name and address of the permit applicant(s) and permittee(s), permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and Section 25-8-610 C.R.S.

5. Modification, Suspension, Revocation, or Termination of Permits By the Division

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

a. A permit may be modified, suspended, or terminated in whole or in part during its term for reasons determined by the Division including, but not limited to, the following:

   i) Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;

   ii) Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failing to disclose any fact which is material to the granting or denial of a permit or to the establishment of terms or conditions of the permit; or

   iii) Materially false or inaccurate statements or information in the permit application or the permit.

   iv) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the classified or existing uses of state waters and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modifications or termination.

b. A permit may be modified in whole or in part for the following causes, provided that such modification complies with the provisions of Section 61.10 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations:

   i) There are material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity which occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of permit conditions that are different or absent in the existing permit.

   ii) The Division has received new information which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance. For permits issued to new sources or new dischargers, this cause includes information derived from effluent testing required under Section 61.4(7)(e) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. This provision allows a modification of the permit to include conditions that are less stringent than the existing permit only to the extent allowed under Section 61.10 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

   iii) The standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial decision after the permit was issued. Permits may be modified during their terms for this cause only as follows:

      (A) The permit condition requested to be modified was based on a promulgated effluent limitation guideline, EPA approved water quality standard, or an effluent limitation set forth in 5 CCR 1002-62, § 62 et seq.; and

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(B) EPA has revised, withdrawn, or modified that portion of the regulation or effluent limitation guideline on which the permit condition was based, or has approved a Commission action with respect to the water quality standard or effluent limitation on which the permit condition was based; and

(C) The permittee requests modification after the notice of final action by which the EPA effluent limitation guideline, water quality standard, or effluent limitation is revised, withdrawn, or modified; or

(D) For judicial decisions, a court of competent jurisdiction has remanded and stayed EPA promulgated regulations or effluent limitation guidelines, if the remand and stay concern that portion of the regulations or guidelines on which the permit condition was based and a request is filed by the permittee in accordance with this Regulation, within ninety (90) calendar days of judicial remand.

iv) The Division determines that good cause exists to modify a permit condition because of events over which the permittee has no control and for which there is no reasonable available remedy.

v) Where the Division has completed, and EPA approved, a total maximum daily load (TMDL) which includes a wasteload allocation for the discharge(s) authorized under the permit.

vi) The permittee has received a variance.

vii) When required to incorporate applicable toxic effluent limitation or standards adopted pursuant to § 307(a) of the Federal act.

viii) When required by the reopener conditions in the permit.

ix) As necessary under 40 C.F.R. 403.8(e), to include a compliance schedule for the development of a pretreatment program.

x) When the level of discharge of any pollutant which is not limited in the permit exceeds the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the permittee under Section 61.8(2) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

xi) To establish a pollutant notification level required in Section 61.8(5) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

xii) To correct technical mistakes, such as errors in calculation, or mistaken interpretations of law made in determining permit conditions, to the extent allowed in Section 61.10 of the Colorado State Discharge Permit System Regulations.

xiii) When required by a permit condition to incorporate a land application plan for beneficial reuse of sewage sludge, to revise an existing land application plan, or to add a land application plan.

xiv) When another State whose waters may be affected by the discharge has not been notified.

xv) For any other cause provided in Section 61.10 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

c. At the request of a permittee, the Division may modify or terminate a permit and issue a new permit if the following conditions are met:

i) The Regional Administrator has been notified of the proposed modification or termination and does not object in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of notification,

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ii) The Division finds that the permittee has shown reasonable grounds consistent with the Federal and State statutes and regulations for such modifications or termination;

iii) Requirements of Section 61.15 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations have been met, and

iv) Requirements of public notice have been met.

d. For permit modification, termination, or revocation and reissuance, the Division may request additional information from the permittee. In the case of a modified permit, the Division may require the submission of an updated application. In the case of revoked and reissued permit, the Division shall require the submission of a new application.

e. Permit modification (except for minor modifications), termination or revocation and reissuance actions shall be subject to the requirements of Sections 61.5(2), 61.5(3), 61.6, 61.7 and 61.15 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. The Division shall act on a permit modification request, other than minor modification requests, within 180 calendar days of receipt thereof. Except for minor modifications, the terms of the existing permit govern and are enforceable until the newly issued permit is formally modified or revoked and reissued following public notice.

f. Upon consent by the permittee, the Division may make minor permit modifications without following the requirements of Sections 61.5(2), 61.5(3), 61.7, and 61.15 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. Minor modifications to permits are limited to:

i) Correcting typographical errors; or

ii) Increasing the frequency of monitoring or reporting by the permittee; or

iii) Changing an interim date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date of compliance is not more than 120 calendar days after the date specific in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement; or

iv) Allowing for a transfer in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Division determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new permittees has been submitted to the Division; or

v) Changing the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source, but no such change shall affect a discharger's obligation to have all pollution control equipment installed and in operation prior to discharge; or

vi) Deleting a point source outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits.

vii) Incorporating conditions of a POTW pretreatment program that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.11 (or a modification thereto that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.18) as enforceable conditions of the POTW's permits.

g. When a permit is modified, only the conditions subject to modification are reopened. If a permit is revoked and reissued, the entire permit is reopened and subject to revision and the permit is reissued for a new term.

h. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance or termination does not stay any permit condition.

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i. All permit modifications and reissuances are subject to the antibacksliding provisions set forth in 61.10(e) through (g).

j. If cause does not exist under this section, the Division shall not modify or revoke and reissue the permit.

6. 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 to under Section 311 (Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability) of the Clean Water Act.

7. 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 law or regulation under authority granted by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to prevent or limit application of any emergency power of the division.

8. Permit Violations

Failure to comply with any terms and/or conditions of this permit shall be a violation of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Except as provided elsewhere in this permit, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance (40 CFR 122.41(a)(1)).

9. Severability

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

10. Confidentiality

Any information relating to any secret process, method of manufacture or production, or sales or marketing data which has been declared confidential by the permittee, and which may be acquired, ascertained, or discovered, whether in any sampling investigation, emergency investigation, or otherwise, shall not be publicly disclosed by any member, officer, or employee of the Commission or the Division, but shall be kept confidential. Any person seeking to invoke the protection of this Subsection (12) shall bear the burden of proving its applicability. This section shall never be interpreted as preventing full disclosure of effluent data.

11. Fees

The permittee is required to submit payment of an annual fee as set forth in the 2005 amendments to the Water Quality Control Act. Section 25-8-502 (l) (b), and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations 5 CCR 1002-61, Section 61.15 as amended. Failure to submit the required fee when due and payable is a violation of the permit and will result in enforcement action pursuant to Section 25-8-601 et. seq., C.R.S. 1973 as amended.

12. Duration of Permit

The duration of a permit shall be for a fixed term and shall not exceed five (5) years. If the permittee desires to continue to discharge, a permit renewal application shall be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) calendar days before this permit expires. Filing of a timely and complete application shall cause the expired permit to continue in force to the effective date of the new permit. The permit's duration may be extended only through

Scanned 11:35:07 11/05/2014

administrative extensions and not through interim modifications. If the permittee anticipates there will be no discharge after the expiration date of this permit, the Division should be promptly notified so that it can terminate the permit in accordance with Part II.B.4.

13. Section 307 Toxics

If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition, including any applicable schedule of compliance specified, is established by regulation pursuant to Section 307 of the Federal Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the permittee's discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in the discharge permit, the Division shall institute proceedings to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

14. Effect of Permit Issuance

a. The issuance of a permit does not convey any property or water rights in either real or personal property, or stream flows or any exclusive privilege.

b. The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to person or property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize the infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

c. Except for any toxic effluent standard or prohibition imposed under Section 307 of the Federal act or any standard for sewage sludge use or disposal under Section 405(d) of the Federal act, compliance with a permit during its term constitutes compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Sections 301, 302, 306, 318, 403, and 405(a) and (b) of the Federal act. However, a permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated during its term for cause as set forth in Section 61.8(8) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

Compliance with a permit condition which implements a particular standard for biosolids use or disposal shall be an affirmative defense in any enforcement action brought for a violation of that standard for biosolids use or disposal.

Scanned 11:35:11 11/05/2014

PART III

CATEGORICAL INDUSTRIES

Aluminum Forming
Asbestos Manufacturing
Battery Manufacturing
Builders' Paper and Board Mills
Canned & Preserved Fruits and Vegetables Processing
Canned & Preserved Seafood Processing
Carbon Black Manufacturing
Cement Manufacturing
Coal Mining
Coil Coating
Copper Forming
Dairy Products Processing
Electrical and Electronic Components
Electroplating
Explosives Manufacturing
Feedlots
Ferroalloy Manufacturing
Fertilizer Manufacturing
Glass Manufacturing
Grain Mills
Gum and Wood Chemicals Manufacturing
Hospital
Ink Formulation
Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing
Iron and Steel Manufacturing
Leather Tanning and Finishing
Meat Products
Metal Finishing
Metal Molding and Casting (Foundries)
Mineral Mining and Processing
Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing
Nonferrous Metals Forming and Metal Powders
Oil and Gas Extraction
Organic Chemicals, Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers
Ore Mining and Dressing
Paint Formulation
Paving and Roofing Materials (Tars and Asphalt)
Pesticide Chemicals
Petroleum Refining
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
Phosphate Manufacturing
Photographic
Plastics Molding and Forming
Porcelain Enameling
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Manufacturing
Rubber Manufacturing
Soap and Detergent Manufacturing
Steam Electric Power Generating
Sugar Processing
Textile Mills
Timber Products Processing

Scanned 11:35:15 11/05/2014

Priority Pollutants and Hazardous Substances
Organic Toxic Pollutants in Each of Four Fractions
in Analysis by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (GC/MS)

Volatiles	**Base/Neutral**	**Acid Compounds**	**Pesticides**
acrolein	acenaphthene	2-chlorophenol	aldrin
acrylonitrile	acenaphthylene	2,4-dichlorophenol	alpha-BHC
benzene	anthracene	2,4,-dimethylphenol	beta-BHC
bromoform	benzidine	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	gamma-BHC
carbon tetrachloride	benzo(a)anthracene	2,4-dinitrophenol	delta-BHC
chlorobenzene	benzo(a)pyrene	2-nitrophenol	chlordane
chlorodibromomethane	3,4-benzofluoranthene	4-nitrophenol	4,4'-DDT
chloroethane	benzo(ghi)perylene	p-chloro-m-cresol	4,4'-DDE
2-chloroethylvinyl ether	benzo(k)fluoranthene	pentachlorophenol	4,4'-DDD
chloroform	bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	phenol	dieldrin
dichlorobromomethane	bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	alpha-endosulfan
1,1-dichlorethane	bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether		beta-endosulfan
1,2-dichlorethane	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate		endosulfan sulfate
1,1-dichlorethylene	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether		endrin
1,2-dichlorpropane	butylbenzyl phthalate		endrin aldehyde
1,3-dichlorpropylene	2-chloronaphthalene		heptachlor
ethylbenzene	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether		heptachlor epoxide
methyl bromide	chrysene		PCB-1242
methyl chloride	dibenzo(a,h)anthracene		PCB-1254
methylene chloride	1,2-dichlorobenzene		PCB-1221

Scanned 11:35:19 11/05/2014

Priority Pollutants and Hazardous Substances
Organic Toxic Pollutants in Each of Four Fractions
in Analysis by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (GC/MS)

Volatiles	Base/Neutral	Acid Compounds	Pesticides
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	1,3-dichlorobenzene		PCB-1232
tetrachloroethylene	1,4-dichlorobenzene		PCB-1248
toluene	3,3-dichlorobenzidine		PCB-1260
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	diethyl phthalate		PCB-1016
1,1,1-trichloroethane	dimethyl phthalate		toxaphene
1,1,2-trichloroethane	di-n-butyl phthalate		
trichloroethylene	2,4-dinitrotoluene		
vinyl chloride	2,6-dinitrotoluene		
	di-n-octyl phthalate		
	1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)		
	fluorene		
	fluoranthene		
	hexachlorobenzene		
	hexachlorobutadiene		
	hexachlorcyclopentadiene		
	hexachloroethane		
	indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene		
	isophorone		
	naphthalene		
	nitrobenzene		
	N-nitrosodimethylamine		
	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine		
	N-nitrosodiphenylamine		
	phenanthrene		
	pyrene		
	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene		

Other Toxic Pollutants
(Metals and Cyanide) and Total Phenols

Antimony, Total
Arsenic, Total
Beryllium, Total
Cadmium, Total
Chromium, Total
Copper, Total
Lead, Total
Mercury, Total
Nickel, Total
Selenium, Total
Silver, Total
Thallium, Total
Zinc, Total
Cyanide, Total
Phenols, Total

Scanned 11:35:23 11/05/2014

Toxic Pollutants and Hazardous Substances
Required to be Identified by Existing Dischargers
if Expected to be Present

Toxic Pollutants

Asbestos

Hazardous Substances

Acetaldehyde
Allyl alcohol
Allyl chloride
Amyl acetate
Aniline
Benzonitrile
Benzyl chloride
Butyl acetate
Butylamine
Captan
Carbaryl
Carbofuran
Carbon disulfide
Chlorpyrifos
Coumaphos
Cresol
Crotonaldehyde
Cyclohexane
2,4-D(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid)
Diazinon
Dicamba
Dichlobenil
Dichlone
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid
Dichlorvos
Diethyl amine
Dimethyl amine
Dinitrobenzene
Diquat
Disulfoton
Diuron
Epichlorohydrin
Ethanolamine
Ethion
Ethylene diamine
Ethylene dibromide
Formaldehyde
Furfural
Guthion
Isoprene
Isopropanolamine
Keithane
Kepone
Malathion
Mercaptodimethur
Methoxychlor
Methyl mercaptan
Methyl methacrylate
Methyl parathion
Mexacarbate
Monoethyl amine
Monomethyl amine
Naled
Napthenic acid
Nitrotoluene
Parathion
Phenolsulfanate
Phosgene
Propargite
Propylene oxide
Pyrethrins
Quinoline
Resorcinol
Strontium
Strychnine
Styrene
TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenylethane)
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid)
2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid]
Trichlorofan
Triethylamine
Trimethylamine
Uranium
Vandium
Vinyl Acetate
Xylene
Xylenol
Zirconium