

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, (25-8-101 et seq., CRS, 1973 as amended), for both discharges to surface and ground waters, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; the "Act"), for discharges to surface waters only, the

Oak Meadows Service Company

is authorized to discharge from the Oak Meadows Wastewater Treatment Facility's wastewater treatment plant

located at SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 15, T7S, R89W

to Fourmile Mile Creek

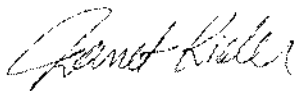
in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Part I, and II hereof. All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The applicant may demand an adjudicatory hearing within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the final permit determination, per Regulation for the State Discharge Permit System, 61.7(1). Should the applicant choose to contest any of the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements or other conditions contained herein, the applicant must comply with Section 24-4-104 CRS 1973 and the Regulations for the State Discharge Permit System. Failure to contest any such effluent limitation, monitoring requirement, or other condition, constitutes consent to the condition by the applicant.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, **JULY 31, 2011**

Issued and Signed this 16th day of June, 2006

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT



Janet Kieler, Section Manager
Water Quality Control Division

ISSUED AND SIGNED JUNE 16, 2006

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1, 2006

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PART I

A. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Service Area

The service area for this treatment facility is delineated in Figure 1. All wastewater flows contributed in this service area may be accepted by the Oak Meadows Service Company for treatment at the authority's wastewater treatment plant provided that such acceptance does not exceed the throughput or design capacity of the treatment works or constitute a substantial impact to the functioning of the treatment works, quality of the receiving waters, 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 complete wastewater treatment works.

2. Design Capacity

The design capacity of this domestic wastewater treatment works is **0.035 million gallons per day (MGD)** for hydraulic flow (30-day average) and **200 lbs. BODs per day** for organic loading (30-day average).

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 and treatment reaches eighty (80) percent of design capacity. Whenever throughput and treatment reaches ninety-five (95) percent of the design capacity, the permittee shall commence construction of the necessary treatment expansion.

In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment works, which treats wastewater from users under the permittee's jurisdiction, where construction is not commenced in accordance with the above paragraph, the permittee shall cease issuance of building permits within the service area until construction has commenced. If the permittee's domestic wastewater treatment works serves other municipalities or connector districts, the permittee shall have made provisions by contract or otherwise, for the municipalities within the service area to cease issuance of building permits within such service area until construction has commenced. Building permits may continue to be issued for any construction which would not have the effect of increasing the input of sewage to the wastewater treatment works that is the subject of this permit.

If, during the previous calendar year, the monthly organic loading (lbs. BODs/day) to the facility in the maximum month exceeded either 80% or 95% of the organic capacity identified in Part I.A.2. of this permit, the permittee shall submit a report by March 31 the following year that includes:

- a. A schedule for planning for a facility expansion if 80% of the organic capacity was exceeded; or
- b. A schedule for construction of a facility expansion if 95% of the organic capacity was exceeded; or
- c. An analysis that indicates that the exceedance of the applicable percentage of the organic capacity (80% or 95%) was an anomaly and is not expected to occur during the current calendar year.

If 80% or 95% of the hydraulic capacity identified in Part I.A.2 of this permit was exceeded during the month of maximum flow, then the permittee is not required to provide the information required in paragraphs a) through c), above, unless violation(s) of effluent limits can be directly related to the magnitude of the hydraulic loading during any such months.

If the permittee has reason to believe that the peak flow in any major interceptor or lift station is expected to cause an overflow from the interceptor or lift station during the current calendar year, the permittee shall submit a report within 30 days of such finding that includes a schedule of actions to be taken immediately that will prevent any overflow to state waters.

4. Facilities Operation

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee as necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. This provision requires the operation of back-up or 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 guidelines and regulations.

5. Effluent Limitations

During the period beginning no later than the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) serial number(s): 001A, following UV disinfection and prior to mixing with Fourmile Creek..

In accordance with the Water Quality Control Commission Regulations for Effluent Limitations, Section 62.4, and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Section 61.8(2), the permitted discharge shall comply with the following

<u>Effluent Parameter</u>	<u>Effluent Limitations</u>			
	<u>Maximum Concentrations</u>			
	<u>30-Day Average</u>	<u>a/ 7-Day Average</u>	<u>b/ Daily Maximum</u>	
	<u>c/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>e/</u>	
Flow, MGD	0.035	NA	Report	
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅), mg/l	30	45	NA	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS), mg/l	30	45	NA	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Number/100 ml	457 c/	914 c/	NA	
Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l	Report	NA	0.019 d/	
pH, s.u. (minimum-maximum)	NA	NA	6.5-9 d/	
Oil and Grease, mg/l	NA	NA	10 d/	
Total Ammonia as N, mg/l				
	January	8.9	NA	Report
	February	8.4	NA	Report
	March	9.6	NA	Report
	April	9.6	NA	Report
	May	16.8	NA	Report
	June	3.4	NA	Report
	July	1.5	NA	Report
	August	1.9	NA	30
	September	1.4	NA	27
	October	2.8	NA	Report
	November	6.2	NA	Report
	December	7.4	NA	Report
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	Report	NA	Report	

limitations.

6. Percentage Removal Requirements (BOD₅ and TSS Limitations)

In addition to the concentration limitations on BOD₅ and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) indicated above, the arithmetic mean of the BOD₅ and TSS concentrations for effluent samples collected during the calendar month shall demonstrate a minimum of eighty-five percent (85%) removal of BOD₅ and TSS, as measured by dividing the respective difference between the mean influent and effluent concentrations for the calendar month by the respective mean influent concentration for the calendar month, and multiplying the quotient by 100.

7. Compliance Schedule(s)

All information and written reports required by the following compliance schedules should be directed to the Permits Unit for final review unless otherwise stated.

- a. By January 31, 2007, the permittee shall conduct remaining threshold tests for exclusion from further analysis under Mixing Zone Regulations. The second threshold test is the Application of the Mixing Zone Exclusion Tables (p. 20, Colorado Mixing Zone Implementation Guidance, February 2002). Under this compliance action, the permittee will collect the necessary site-specific data, perform the required analysis, and provide a report to the Division. The report will indicate the findings of this threshold test and, if not excluded, provide the workplan for the next threshold test (i.e., determining of the size of the physical and regulatory mixing zones).

No later than 14 calendar days following each date identified in the above schedules of compliance, the permittee shall submit either a report of progress or, in the case of specific actions being required by identified dates, a written notice of compliance or noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

8. Industrial Waste Management

- a. The Permittee has the responsibility to protect the Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works (DWTW), as defined at section 25.8.201(5) of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, or the Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW), as defined at 40 CFR section 403.3(o) of the federal pretreatment regulations, from pollutants which would cause pass through or interference, as defined at 40 CFR 403.3(n) and (i), 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, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than sixty (60) degrees Centigrade (140 degrees Fahrenheit) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR Section 261.21;
 - 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;
 - 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: Industrial Pretreatment Program (8P-W-P), Permits Team, EPA - Region VIII, Suite 500, 999 18th Street, Denver, CO 80202. 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) 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:
 - (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.
- g. 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.

B. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. 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 Part I, Section A.2.; the permittee shall monitor influent parameters at the following required frequencies, the results to be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (See Part I, Section D.2.):

<u>Influent Parameter</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type f/</u>
Flow, MGD	Continuous	Recorder
BODs, mg/l	Monthly	Composite
Total Suspended Solids, TSS, mg/l	Monthly	Composite

Self-monitoring samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): Outfall 3001, at a representative point prior to biological treatment.

2. Effluent Parameters

In order to obtain an indication of the probable compliance or non-compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Part I, Section A.5, the permittee shall monitor effluent parameters at the following required frequencies, the results to be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (See Part I, Section D.2.):

<u>Effluent Parameter</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type f/</u>
Flow, MGD	Continuous	Recorder
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅), mg/l	Monthly	Composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS), mg/l	Monthly	Composite
Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Number/100 ml	Monthly	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l	Weekly	Grab g/
pH, s.u. (minimum-maximum)	Weekly	Grab
Oil and Grease, mg/l	Weekly	Visual i/
Total Ammonia as N, mg/l	Monthly	Composite
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	Quarterly j/	Grab

Self-monitoring samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): Outfall 001A, following UV disinfection and prior to mixing with Fourmile Creek.

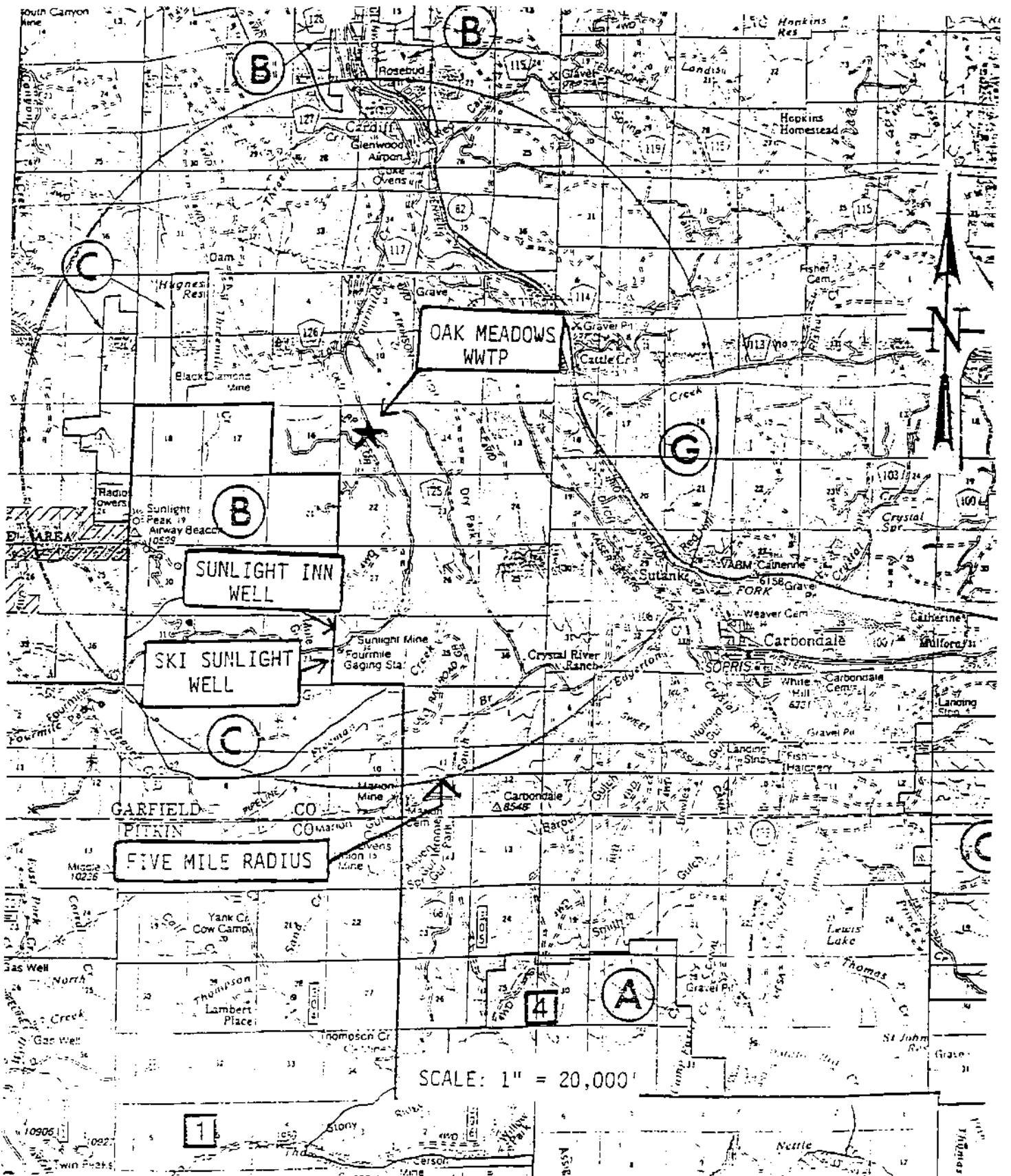
3. Salinity Parameters

In order to obtain an indication of the increase in salinity due to the treatment and use of water within this service area, the permittee shall monitor the raw water source and the wastewater effluent at the following required frequencies, the results to be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (See Part I, Section D.2.):

<u>Salinity Parameter</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type f/</u>
Raw Water Source – Total Dissolved Solids, TDS, mg/l	Quarterly j/	Grab
Wastewater Effluent – Total Dissolved Solids, TDS, mg/l	Quarterly j/	Grab

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 wastewater treatment facility effluent sampling point identified above in Part I, Section B.2.

FIGURE 1
SERVICE AREA



FOOTNOTES

- a/ - The thirty (30) day average is defined as being the arithmetic mean of the analytical results for all samples collected during a thirty (30) consecutive day period. The permittee shall report the arithmetic mean of all self-monitoring sample data collected during the calendar month on the Discharge Monitoring Reports. No individual sample result may be used for more than one thirty (30) day average. (For fecal coliform determinations, see footnote c/).
- b/ - The seven (7) day average shall be determined by an arithmetic mean of the analytical results for all samples collected during 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 a 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. No individual sample result may be used for more than one (1) seven (7) day average. (For fecal coliform determinations, see footnote c/).
- c/ - For fecal coliform bacteria concentrations, the thirty (30) day and seven (7) day averages shall be determined as explained in footnotes a/ and b/ above, respectively, except that the geometric mean shall be used instead of the arithmetic mean. 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 = $(a*b*c*d*\dots)^{(1/n)}$ "*" - 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, the numeric value shall be used in the calculations unless the result is "less than 2.2". If the result is "less than 2.2", use a value of 1 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.

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 coliform 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 coliform 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.

- d/ - The "Daily Maximum" limitation for this parameter shall be applied as an instantaneous maximum (or, for pH or DO, instantaneous minimum) value. The instantaneous value is defined as the analytical result of any individual sample.

Report the maximum (and/or minimum) of all instantaneous values within the calendar month. Any instantaneous value beyond the noted daily maximum limitation for the indicated parameter shall be considered a violation of this permit.

e/ - The "Daily Maximum" limitation for this parameter shall be applied as a maximum daily average. The daily average is defined as the arithmetic mean of the analytical results for all samples collected during a 24-hour period. If only one sample is collected during the 24-hour period, the analytical result for that single sample shall be used as the daily average. Report the maximum of all daily average values within the calendar month. Any daily average beyond the noted daily maximum limitation for the indicated parameter shall be considered a violation of this permit.

f/ - Definitions for sample types are as follows:

- i. A "recorder" requires the continuous operation of a chart and/or totalizer (or drinking water rotor meters or pump hour meters where previously approved).
- ii. A "composite" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a minimum of four (4) grab samples collected at equally spaced two (2) hour intervals and proportioned according to flow.
- iii. A "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.
- iv. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected so as to be representative of the parameter being monitored.
- v. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement using existing monitoring facilities.
- vi. A "sludge composite" sample is a representative sample of sludge from a wastewater treatment process unit, storage unit or stabilization process unit. The sample shall consist of a minimum of three grab samples of 500 milliliters each taken at the start, middle and end of a pumping cycle, or if discharge is continuous or of a cyclical nature, grab samples of 250 milliliters each shall be taken four times during a twenty-four (24) hour period and combined. Compositing samples of semi-dewatered, dewatered and dried sludge shall consist of a minimum of four (4) grab samples of 0.5 kilograms each taken four times during a twenty-four (24) hour period and combined.

g/ - Monitoring is required only when chlorine is used for disinfection. In the calculation of average total residual chlorine concentrations, those analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be considered to be zero for calculation purposes. If all individual analytical results that would be used in the calculations are below the method detection limit, then "less than \bar{x} ", where \bar{x} is the method detection limit, shall be reported on the monthly DMR. Otherwise, report the calculated value.

For purposes of this permit the method detection limits of the DPD colorimetric and the amperometric titration methods of analysis for total residual chlorine are as follows:

<u>Method</u>	<u>Method Detection Limit, mg/l</u>
DPD colorimetric	0.10 mg/l
Amperometric titration	0.05 mg/l

If, during the life of this permit, there are improvements in approved analytical procedures that result in lower detection limits, this permit may be reopened to propose the incorporation of those detection limits into this permit. Modification of the permit will be in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 124.

- h/ - For this facility, a single flow recording device is provided and is located at the point of inflow to the treatment plant. Since effluent flows will not be significantly different from influent flows, the single flow measurement device will be used for the recording and reporting of both influent and effluent flows. Reported influent flows will be used to monitor compliance with the hydraulic loading to the plant.
- i/ - If visible sheen is noted, a grab sample shall be collected and analyzed for oil and grease. The results are to be reported on the DMR under parameter 03582.
- j/ - When the measurement frequency indicated is quarterly, samples may be collected at any time during the calendar quarter, with the results being reported on the monthly DMR corresponding to the last month of the quarter (March, June, September or December). If the discharge is intermittent, samples must be collected during the period when discharge occurs.
- k/ - "(PD)" means potentially dissolved as defined in the Basic Standards and Methodologies [31.5(22)]. The selection of the sample preparation procedures (e.g., potentially dissolved) used in this permit was based on acceptable procedures that would best approximate the species of metal that was used in establishing water quality criteria for this metal in the receiving water. If there is a change in the species of metal upon which the water quality criterion is based and/or if a more appropriate sample preparation procedure is developed and it is acceptable to the division, the permittee may request that the permit be reopened to propose the appropriate modifications of the effluent limitations and self-monitoring requirements. Modifications of the permit will be in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 124.
- l/ - Metals and phenols must be analyzed by methods capable of producing calculated method detection limits equal to or less than the values listed below. In the calculation of average concentrations of metals, those analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be considered to be zero for calculation purposes. If all individual analytical results that would be used in the calculations are below the method detection limit, then "less than \bar{x} ", where \bar{x} is the method detection limit, shall be reported on the monthly DMR. Otherwise, report the calculated value.

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Method Detection Limits, ug/l</u>
Arsenic	10
Cadmium	0.5
Chromium	10
Chromium, Hexavalent	10
Copper	5
Lead	5
Mercury	0.003
Nickel	20
Phenols	50
Selenium	10
Silver	0.2
Zinc	10

If during the life of this permit, the Division considers the use of analytical procedures capable of producing lower method detection limits to be appropriate for any of the above pollutants, this permit may be amended, in accordance with the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations (5 CCR 1002-61), in order to modify the method detection limits listed above.

- m/ - Metals concentrations measured in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements listed in Part I.B.2. of this permit may be used to satisfy any pretreatment or industrial waste management metals monitoring requirements listed in Part I.A.8., with the potentially dissolved, dissolved, or total recoverable concentrations, as specified in Part I.B.2., being substituted for the total metals concentrations specified in Part I.A.8. However, the special sampling procedures (e.g. 24-hour composite samples) specified in Part I.A.8. must be followed. For hexavalent chromium, special provisions apply - see footnote n/.

- n/ - For hexavalent chromium, samples must be un-acidified to prevent conversion of the trivalent species to the hexavalent species. Accordingly, dissolved concentrations will be measured rather than potentially dissolved concentrations. In addition, the holding time must be under 24-hours. If performing 24-hour composite sampling for dissolved hexavalent chromium, the sample must be refrigerated during collection and laboratory analysis of the sample must begin within 2 hours after the last aliquot is collected.
- o/ - Due to the fact that there is no reliable method of measuring free cyanide in a chlorinated effluent, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) analytical procedure D2036-81, Method C, which detects weak acid dissociable cyanides, shall be the analytical procedure used. The lower method detection limit for the analysis described above must be at least as low as 0.030 mg/l. In the calculation of average concentrations of cyanide, those analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be considered to be zero for calculation purposes. If all individual analytical results that would be used in the calculations are below the method detection limit, then "less than \underline{x} ", where \underline{x} is the method detection limit, shall be reported on the monthly DMR. Otherwise, report the calculated value.

C. ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. 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 wastestream joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and prior approval by the Division.

2. 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.

3. Analytical and Sampling Methods for Monitoring

The permittee shall install, calibrate, use and maintain monitoring methods and equipment, including biological and indicated pollutant monitoring methods. Analytical and sampling methods utilized by the discharger shall be approved methods as defined by the Regulations for Effluent Limitations (5 CCR 1002-62, 62.5), Federal regulations (40 CFR 136) and any other applicable State or Federal regulations.

When requested in writing, the Water Quality Control Division may approve an alternative analytical procedure or any significant modification to an approved procedure.

4. 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.

- 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.

5. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee, using the approved analytical methods, 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 or other forms as required by the division. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

6. Flow Measuring Devices

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 flow metering is not practical and the same results may be obtained from metering at the effluent end of the treatment facility, this type of flow metering arrangement will be considered. 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 entering the facility.

D. REPORTING

1. Signatory Requirements

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:

- a. In the case of corporations, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president or his or her duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the form originates;
- b. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
- c. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;
- d. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.

The permittee shall make the following certification on all such documents:

"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".

2. Monthly Reports

Monitoring results shall be summarized for each month and reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report forms (EPA forms 3320-1). One form shall be mailed to the Water Quality Control Division, as indicated below, so that the DMR is received no later than the 28th day of the following month. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "No Discharge" shall be reported.

The Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be filled out accurately and completely in accordance with the requirements of this permit and the instructions on the forms, and shall be signed by an authorized person as identified in the preceding section, Part I.D.1. The Discharge Monitoring Report forms consist of four pages - the top "original" copy, and three attached no-carbon-required copies. After the DMR form has been filled out and signed, the four copies must be separated and distributed as follows.

The top, 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, CO 80246-1530

The additional copies are for the permittee's records.

3. Special Notifications

a. Definitions

- i. Bypass: The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a domestic wastewater treatment works.
- ii. Severe Property Damage: A) Substantial physical damage to property at the treatment facilities to cause them to become inoperable, or B) substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
- iii. Spill: An incident in which flows or solid materials are accidentally or unintentionally allowed to flow or escape so as to be lost from the domestic wastewater treatment works as defined in the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, which may cause pollution of state waters.
- iv. Upset: 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 preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Noncompliance Notification

- i. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any maximum discharge limitations, standards or conditions specified in this permit, the permittee shall, at a minimum, provide the Water Quality Control Division and EPA with the following information:
 - (A) A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance.
 - (B) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and/or the anticipated time when the discharge will return to compliance; and
 - (C) Steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

- ii. The following instances of noncompliance shall be reported orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written report, containing the information requested in Part I.D.4.b)(i), above, shall be mailed to the Division within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.
 - (A) Any instance of noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment, regardless of the cause for the incident.
 - (B) Any unanticipated bypass, or any upset or spill, which causes any permit limitation to be exceeded.
 - (C) Any suspected discharge of toxic pollutants or hazardous substances, which are listed in Part III. of this permit, in excess of a daily maximum limit or where there is no limit for the toxic pollutant or hazardous substance in question.
- iii. The permittee shall report all other instances of noncompliance, which are not required to be reported within twenty-four (24) hours, at the time Discharge Monitoring Reports are submitted, except as required in (iv) below. The reports shall contain the information listed in "Noncompliance Notification" (paragraph (i) above).
- iv. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit written notification to the division of the need for such bypass at least ten days before the date of the contemplated bypass.

c. 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 report to the division, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

d. Compliance Schedule Notification

No later than fourteen (14) calendar days following a date identified in the compliance schedules in this permit, the permittee shall submit either a report of progress or, in the case of specific actions being required by identified dates, a written notice of compliance or noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

e. Change in Discharge or Wastewater Treatment Facility

The permittee shall inform the Division (Permits Unit) in writing of any intent to construct, install, or alter any process, facility, or activity that is likely to result in a new or altered discharge either in terms of location or effluent quality prior to the occurrence of the new or altered discharge, and shall furnish the Division such plans and specifications which the Division deems reasonably necessary to evaluate the effect on the discharge and receiving stream.

Notice is required only when:

- i. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged;
or
- ii. 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.

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 the Colorado

Discharge Permit System Regulations, 5CCR 1002.61, Sections 61.5 through 61.6, and 61.15 prior to the date that the new or altered discharge takes place.

f. Deactivation

The permittee shall notify the Permits Unit of the Division within thirty (30) days of deactivation of the permitted facility. Deactivation includes ceasing operation of the facility, ceasing all discharges to State Waters for the remaining term of the existing permit and/or the connection to another wastewater treatment facility.

PART II

A. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Bypass

- a. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure optimal operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions noted in item b., below. Division notification is not required.
- b. A bypass which causes effluent limitations to be exceeded is prohibited, and the division may take enforcement action against a permittee for such a bypass, unless:
 - i. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the permittee could have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - iii. The permittee submitted notices as required in "Non-Compliance Notification," Part I, Section D

2. Upsets

a. Effect of an Upset

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based 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.

b. 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;
- ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated and maintained; and
- iii. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part I, Section D of this permit (24-hour notice).
- iv. The permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

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

c. Burden of proof

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

3. 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 this permit, control sources of wastewater, or all discharges, or both 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.

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

4. Removed Substances

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

For all domestic wastewater treatment works, the permittee shall dispose of sludge in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

5. Minimization of Adverse Impacts

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any adverse impact to waters of the State resulting from any discharge. As necessary, accelerated or additional monitoring of the influent or effluent will be required to determine the nature and impact of noncompliance.

6. Discharge Point

Any discharge to the waters of the State from a point source other than specifically authorized herein is prohibited.

7. Inspections and Right to Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director of the Division, and/or authorized representatives, 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 inspect 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 noncompliance with any 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 persons having any 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 affect 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.

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.

- d. The Division shall split samples taken by the Division during any investigation with the permittee if requested to do so by the permittee.

8. 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.

9. 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)(b), 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 Regional Administrator.

As required by the Federal Clean Water Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and Section 25-8-610 C.R.S.

10. Transfer of Ownership or Control

A permit may be transferred to a new permittee only upon the completion of the following:

- a. The current permittee notifies the division in writing 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
- b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between them; and
- c. The Division does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify, or revoke and reissue, the permit.
- d. Fee requirements of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Section 61.15 have been met.

11. Contract Requirements

The permittee shall include pertinent terms and conditions of this permit in all contracts for receipt by the permittee of any effluent not required to be received by the permittee.

B. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

1. 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.

2. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in Part I, Section C and Part II, Section A, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance (See 40 CFR 122.41).

3. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibility, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

4. Division Emergency Power

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to prevent or limit application of any emergency power of the division.

5. Severability

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

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 under Section 311 (Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability) of the Clean Water Act, except as recognized by federal law.

7. Property Rights

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

8. Modification, Suspension, or Revocation of Permit

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

All permit modification, termination or revocation and reissuance actions shall be subject to the requirements of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Sections 61.5 (2&3), 61.6, 61.7 and 61.15 except for minor modifications.

- a. This 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 of the permit; or

- 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:
 - 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 general permits, this cause includes information indicating that cumulative effects on the environment are unacceptable. For permits issued to new sources or new dischargers, this cause includes information derived from effluent testing required under Section 61.4 (7)(e). 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.
 - 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 1002-63, Regulation No. 63, et seq.; and
 - (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 as required in the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations 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) 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. The permittee has received a variance.
 - vi. When required to incorporate applicable toxic effluent limitation or standards adopted pursuant to ' 307(a) of the Federal act.
 - vii. When required by the reopener conditions in the permit.
 - viii. As necessary under 40 C.F.R. 403.8(e), to include a compliance schedule for the development of a pretreatment program.
 - ix. 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.

- x. To establish a pollutant notification level required in Section 61.8 (5) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.
 - xi. 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 Discharge Permit System Regulations.
 - xii. 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.
 - xiii. For any other cause provided in Section 61.10 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.
- c. Any condition set forth in the approval of the site location may become a condition of the permit, if so identified. Any site approval condition that is included in this permit pursuant to these regulations shall only be subject to enforcement through the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, C.R.S. 25-8-101, et seq.
 - d. 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) days of receipt of notification,
 - 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.
 - e. Permit modification (except for minor modifications), termination or revocation and reissuance actions shall be subject to the requirements of Sections 61.5 (2&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 modifications requests, within 180 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&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 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; or
- vii. Incorporating conditions of a POTW pretreatment program that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. 403.11 (or a modification thereto that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. 403.18) as enforceable conditions of the POTW's permits.
- g. When the permit is modified, only the conditions subject to modification are reopened. If the 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.

All permit modifications and reissuances are subject to the antibacksliding provisions set forth in 61.10 (e) through (g) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

9. Permit Renewal Application

If the permittee desires to continue to discharge, a permit renewal application shall be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days before this permit expires. If the permittee anticipates there will be no discharge after the expiration date of this permit, the division must be promptly notified so that it can terminate the permit in accordance with Part II Section B.8.

10. Confidentiality

Any information relating to any secret process, method of manufacture or production, or sales or marketing data, 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 (10) 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 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 5CCR 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.

PART III
CATEGORICAL INDUSTRIES

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

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS IN EACH OF FOUR FRACTIONS
IN ANALYSIS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY/MASS SPECTROSCOPY (GC/MS)

Volatiles

acrolein
acrylonitrile
benzene
bromoform
carbon tetrachloride
chlorobenzene
chlorodibromomethane
chloroethane
2-chloroethylvinyl ether
chloroform
dichlorobromomethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,2-dichloroethane
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-dichloropropane
1,3-dichloropropylene
ethylbenzene
methyl bromide
methyl chloride
methylene chloride

Base/Neutral

acenaphthene
acenaphthylene
anthracene
benzidine
benzo(a)anthracene
benzo(a)pyrene
3,4-benzofluoranthene
benzo(ghi)perylene
benzo(k)fluoranthene
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
butylbenzyl phthalate
2-chloronaphthalene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
chrysene
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
1,2-dichlorobenzene

Acid Compounds

2-chlorophenol
2,4-dichlorophenol
2,4,-dimethylphenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
2,4-dinitrophenol
2-nitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
p-chloro-m-cresol
pentachlorophenol
phenol
2,4,6-trichlorophenol

Pesticides

aldrin
alpha-BHC
beta-BHC
gamma-BHC
delta-BHC
chlordan
4,4'-DDT
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDD
dieldrin
alpha-endosulfan
beta-endosulfan
endosulfan sulfate
endrin
endrin aldehyde
heptachlor
heptachlor epoxide
PCB-1242
PCB-1254
PCB-1221

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS IN EACH OF FOUR FRACTIONS
IN ANALYSIS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY/MASS SPECTROSCOPY (GC/MS)

<u>Volatiles</u>	<u>Base/Neutral</u>	<u>Acid Compounds</u>	<u>Pesticides</u>
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		
	hexachlorocyclopentadiene		
	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

TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
REQUIRED TO BE IDENTIFIED BY EXISTING DISCHARGERS
IF EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT

Toxic Pollutants

Asbestos

Hazardous Substances

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