

**COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM (CDPS)
FACT SHEET FOR GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER COG589000**

**DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES
THAT DISCHARGE TO RECEIVING WATERS THAT ARE:
UNCLASSIFIED; USE PROTECTED; REVIEWABLE; OR
ARE DESIGNATED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT**

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I. TYPE OF PERMIT

- A. Permit Type:** General Permit, First Renewal
- B. Discharge To:** Surface Water

II. FACILITY INFORMATION

- A. SIC Code:** 4952 Sewerage Systems
- E. Facility Flows:** **Less than 1.0 MGD**

F. Major Changes From Last Renewal:

This permit is currently administratively extended as it expired on 10/31/10, and as based on the Permit Section's workplan, the renewal of this general permit and the corresponding certifications under this general permit will be during federal fiscal year 2013.

The Division conducted a routine review of all the terms and conditions in this permit and determined that some changes were necessary. The most significant changes made to the permit were the addition of tables containing antidegradation based effluent limits (ADBELs) for *E. coli* (Table's 4d – 4f), total residual chlorine (Table 5c), and total ammonia (Table's 6c and 6f). This change was made to allow the inclusion of waters of the state that are Undesignated, and therefore minor domestic discharges to these waters could also be included under the COG589000 permit.

There were also organizational change made to the permit, and the terms and conditions were updated to better reflect the applicable regulations and to match the content presented in an individual permit. The changes in this renewal are as follows:

Text and formatting were updated throughout the document to create a better understanding of this general permit. The permit was reorganized to better match the structure and organization of the Division's individual permits meaning that some sections of the previous permit were combined, others were separated. The wording was also updated to match and incorporate any changes to the regulations, as well as Division policies and practices.

The general numeric effluent limitations tables and influent sampling requirements, and their associated monitoring frequency and sampling type were consolidated, and the footnotes updated as needed.

The general design flow categories were left the same as the current permit, as they are based on monitoring frequency requirements. The higher flow categories are proposed to show flow ranges where the design flows must be less than 1.0 MGD to match design flow limitations mentioned elsewhere in the permit.

Permit standard language was updated to incorporate changes since the last renewal. This includes but is not limited to applies to terms and conditions associated with practical quantitation limits (PQLs,), compliance schedule, industrial pretreatment, notification requirements, and responsibilities.

III. RECEIVING STREAM

A. Water Quality Assessment:

An assessment of the limiting stream standards, varying dilutions up to 100:1, and conservative ambient stream conditions has been performed to determine the assimilative capacities for potential certifications under this general permit for potential pollutants of concern. This information, is available upon request from the Division. The Division's Permits Section has reviewed the assimilative capacities to determine the appropriate water quality-based effluent limitations for certifications under this general permit. The tables of limitations based on the assessment and other evaluations conducted as part of this fact sheet can be found in Part I.B of the permit.

B. Biosolids Treatment and Disposal

For mechanical facilities, biosolids are typically treated in an aerobic digester. Liquid is removed in a centrifuge, then the biosolids are applied to on-site drying beds.

For lagoon facilities, as this type of treatment facility consists of aerated lagoons, sludge removal will probably be infrequent (once every 5 to 10 years) and only take place if the ponds are drained and cleaned. If sludge is removed from the lagoons for any reason, it must be disposed of in accordance with local, State and Federal regulations.

1. EPA General Permit

EPA Region 8 issued a General Permit (effective October 19, 2007) for Colorado facilities whose operations generate, treat, and/or use/dispose of sewage sludge by means of land application, landfill, and surface disposal under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. All Colorado facilities are required to apply for and to obtain coverage under the EPA General Permit.

2. Biosolids Regulation (Regulation No. 64, Colorado Water Quality Control Commission)
While the EPA is now the issuing agency for biosolids permits, Colorado facilities that land apply biosolids must comply with requirements of Regulation No. 64, such as the submission of annual reports as discussed later in this rationale.

IV. DISCUSSION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

A. Regulatory Basis for Limitations

1. Technology Based Limitations
 - a. Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines – The Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines for domestic wastewater treatment facilities are the secondary treatment standards. These standards have been adopted into, and are applied out of, Regulation 62, the Regulations for Effluent Limitations.
 - b. Regulation 62: Regulations for Effluent Limitations – These Regulations include effluent limitations that apply to all discharges of wastewater to State waters. These regulations are applicable to the discharge from the WWTF's certified under the COG589000 general permit.

Numeric Water Quality Standards – For minor domestic WWTF's the standard set of applicable water quality standards are pH, Total Residual Chlorine (TRC), *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), and total ammonia. The maximum allowable pollutant concentrations determined as part of these calculations represent the calculated effluent limits that would be protective of water quality. These are also known as the water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs). Both acute and chronic WQBELs may be calculated based on acute and chronic standards, and these may be applied as daily maximum (acute) or 30-day average (chronic) limits.

Effluent limitations for metals and other parameters are not automatically included in certifications under this general permit, because normal domestic effluent is not expected to contain these parameters at levels that would have reasonable potential at 100:1 dilution. However, based on special discharge or segment specific consideration, such as 303(d) listing for impaired waters, any parameter might be included in the effluent limitations under this general permit.

2. Narrative Water Quality Standards - Section 31.11(1)(a)(iv) of The Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Waters (Regulation No. 31) includes the narrative standard that State surface waters shall be free of substances that are harmful to the beneficial uses or toxic to humans, animals, plants, or aquatic life.
 - a. Whole Effluent Toxicity - The Water Quality Control Division has established the use of WET testing as a method for identifying and controlling toxic discharges from wastewater treatment facilities. WET testing is being utilized as a means to ensure that there are no discharges of pollutants "in amounts, concentrations or combinations which are harmful to the beneficial uses or toxic to humans, animals, plants, or aquatic life" as required by Section 31.11 (1) of the Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Waters.

The main aquatic life based parameters of concern for minor domestic facilities are TRC, and total ammonia. Both of these parameters are numerically limited in the permit based on the protection of aquatic life. Therefore, a reasonable potential for a violation of the narrative standard is not found. If conditions exist at a specific facility, where WET testing is determined to be needed, an individual permit may be required.

3. Water Quality Regulations, Policies, and Guidance Documents

- a. Antidegradation – The addition of antidegradation (AD) based tables for *E. coli* (Table’s 4d – 4f), total residual chlorine (Table 5c), and total ammonia (Table’s 6c and 6f), and language about establishing AD based limits will satisfy the AD requirements for Undesignated waters that are considered reviewable under the AD regulations pursuant to Section 31.8 of The Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water. Unclassified, and Use Protected designated waters of the state will be covered by effluent limitations from the other already established water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs) tables for *E. coli* (Table’s 4a – 4c), total residual chlorine (Table’s 5a and 5b), and total ammonia (Table’s 6a, 6b, 6d, and 6e). No dischargers to Outstanding Waters designated waters will be allowed under the COG589000 permit. Based on these conditions, AD based consideration are satisfied for all waters under this permit pursuant to Section 31.8 of The Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water.
- b. Antibacksliding – Since the receiving water has satisfied the antidegradation based considerations, in accordance with the Antidegradation Guidance, the antibacksliding requirements in Regulation 61.10 have been met.
- b. Determination of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – If the discharge receiving water of a certification under this general permit is a stream segment on the State’s 303(d) list, TMDLs may apply. The certification may include TMDLs developed for this segment, and the corresponding waste load allocations (WLAs) for the parameters of concern. As required under the Clean Water Act Section 303(d), these TMDLs have been submitted, through the normal public notification process, to EPA Region VIII for their review and approval.

If the receiving stream is the portion of a segment, or may effect a downstream portion of a segment, that is currently listed on the State’s 303(d) list for development of TMDLs, further limits may also be imposed in the certifications under this general permit. Consistent with Division practice, this permit establishes monitoring requirements for these pollutants until such time as the TMDLs is complete and waste load allocations have been determined. The permit may be reopened to include limitations based upon a finalized TMDL.

- d. Colorado Mixing Zone Regulations – Pursuant to section 31.10 of The Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water, a mixing zone determination is required for this permitting action. The Colorado Mixing Zone Implementation Guidance, dated April 2002, identifies the process for determining the meaningful limit on the area impacted by a discharge to surface water where standards may be exceeded (i.e., regulatory mixing zone). This guidance document provides for certain exclusions from further analysis under the regulation, based on site-specific conditions.

Exclusion, based on Extreme Mixing Ratios, may be granted if the ratio of the chronic low flow to the design flow is greater than 20:1. Since the ratio of the chronic low flow to the design flow is not required to always be greater than 20:1 under this general permit, some certifications under

this general permit may require further analysis under the mixing zone regulation.

Only those certifications under this general permit, with 20:1 or greater dilution are eligible for an exclusion from further analysis under the regulation. Imposition of further mixing zone requirements will be evaluated on a case by case basis for each certification under this general permit.

- e. Total Phosphorus – If the discharge from a facility, certified under this permit, ultimately impacts a water body subject to a Control Regulation, such as WQCC Regulations 71 – 74, restrictions on the amount of total phosphorus discharged may be placed in certification under this general permit. These control regulations may impose total phosphorus concentration limitations. In addition, these regulations may specify a mass limitation for dischargers of record.
- f. Salinity Regulations – In compliance with the Colorado River Salinity Standards and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, the permittees certified under this permit in the Colorado River Watershed may be required to monitor for total dissolved solids.

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)(1)(vi)(A)(1) for more information regarding this demonstration.

- g. Reasonable Potential Analysis – This reasonable potential (RP) analysis is based on the Determination of the Requirement to Include Water Quality Standards-Based Limits in CDPS Permits Based on Reasonable Potential, dated December, 2002. This guidance document utilizes both quantitative and qualitative approaches to establish RP depending on the amount of available data.

A qualitative determination of RP may be made where ancillary and/or additional treatment technologies are employed to reduce the concentrations of certain pollutants. Because it may be anticipated that the limits for a parameter could not be met without treatment, and the treatment is not coincidental to the movement of water through the facility, limits may be included to assure that treatment is maintained. This is the case for effluent limits established for pH, TRC, *E. coli*, and total ammonia.

A qualitative RP determination may also be made where a state or federal ELG exists for a parameter. This is the case for Oil and Grease, BOD₅, CBOD₅, and TSS. As the federal pH ELG is typically less stringent than a limitation based on the WQBELs, the discharge may cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard. Therefore the pH stream standards are used to establish effluent limits under this permit.

B. Parameter Evaluation

CBOD₅ or BOD₅ - The CBOD₅ or BOD₅ concentrations in Reg 62 are the most stringent effluent limits and are therefore applied. BOD₅ will be the default parameter in the certification, until the Division receives a request from the permit holder to change this to CBOD₅. The removal percentages for BOD₅ or CBOD₅ also apply based on the Regulations for Effluent Limitations. These limitations are the same as those contained in the previous permit and are imposed upon the effective date of this permit.

Total Suspended Solids - The TSS concentrations in Reg 62 are the most stringent effluent limits and are therefore applied. The removal percentages for TSS also apply based on the Regulations for Effluent Limitations. For domestic lagoon systems the TSS percent removal may be waived under this permit. These limitations are the same as those contained in the previous permit and are imposed upon the effective date of this permit.

Oil and Grease - The oil and grease limitations from the Regulations for Effluent Limitations are applied as they are the most stringent limitations. This limitation is the same as those contained in the previous permit and is imposed upon the effective date of this permit.

pH - This parameter is limited by the Regulation 62 limit of 6.0-9.0 s.u., even though this range is less stringent than the water quality standard (6.5-9.0). The 6.0 value is being used as the large available dilution protects the water quality standard of the receiving stream. This limitation is the same as that contained in the previous permit and is imposed upon the effective date of this permit.

E. coli - A range of WQBELs are shown in Table's 4a - 4c, based on the effective standard for receiving water and appropriate available dilution. A range of ADBELs are also shown in Table's 4d - 4f, again based on the effective standard for receiving water and appropriate available dilution. At higher dilutions, as shown in the shaded region of the tables, the calculated *E. coli* WQBEL is greater than that allowed by the Division procedure for *E. coli*, which specifies a maximum of 2,000 organisms per 100 ml (30-day geometric mean) and 4,000 organisms per 100 ml (7-day geometric mean). A qualitative determination of RP has been made as the treatment facility has been designed to treat specifically for this parameter. This limitation is the same as that contained in the previous permit and is imposed upon the effective date of this permit.

Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) - A range of acute and chronic WQBELs are shown in Table's 5a and 5b, based on the appropriate available dilution. A range of ADBELs is also shown in Table 5c, again based on the appropriate available dilution. At higher dilutions, as shown in the shaded region of the tables, the calculated effluent limit for TRC is greater than the 0.5 mg/l daily maximum limit that is allowed by the State Regulations for Effluent Limitations, and therefore the 0.5 mg/l limit has been added to the permit. A qualitative determination of RP has been made as chlorine may be used in the treatment process. This limitation is the same as that contained in the previous permit and is imposed upon the effective date of this permit.

Total Ammonia - The AMMTOX Model was used to determine the maximum assimilative capacity of the receiving stream. A range of acute and chronic WQBELs for Cold Water aquatic life classified streams are shown in Table's 6a and 6b, based on the appropriate available dilution. A range of ADBELs for Cold Water streams are also shown in Table 6c, again based on the appropriate available dilution.

A range of acute and chronic WQBELs for Warm Water aquatic life classified streams are shown in Table's 6d and 6e, based on the appropriate available dilution. A range of ADBELs for Warm Water streams are also shown in Table 6f, again based on the appropriate available dilution. It was found that the most restrictive monthly effluent limitation, at some higher dilutions, needed is 50 mg/l. This limit was therefore set as an upper limit in the general permit to be protective of all waters. This limitation is the same as that contained in the previous permit and is imposed upon the effective date of this permit.

Temperature - All certifications under this permit are for minor domestic WWTF's. However, the

available dilution may not always be greater than 10:1. Therefore, all facilities certified under this general permit may not be exempt from the temperature requirements in accordance with the Division's Temperature Policy. Only those certifications under this general permit, with 10:1 or greater dilution are eligible for an exclusion from further analysis under the regulation. Imposition of effluent temperature monitoring or limitation requirements will be evaluated on a case by case basis for each certification under this general permit.

C. Parameter Speciation

Total / Total Recoverable Metals (EXCEPT Arsenic)

For standards based upon the total and total recoverable methods of analysis, the limitations are based upon the same method as the standard.

Total / Total Recoverable Arsenic

For total recoverable arsenic, the analysis may be performed using a graphite furnace, however, this method may produce erroneous results and may not be available to the permittee. Therefore, the total method of analysis will be specified instead of the total recoverable method.

Total Mercury

Until recently there has not been an effective method for monitoring low-level total mercury concentrations in either the receiving stream or the facility effluent. To ensure that adequate data are gathered to show compliance with the limitation and consistent with Division initiatives for mercury, quarterly effluent monitoring for total mercury at low-level detection methods may be required for some certifications under this permit.

Dissolved Metals / Potentially Dissolved

For metals with aquatic life-based dissolved standards, effluent limits and monitoring requirements are typically based upon the potentially dissolved method of analysis, as required under Regulation 31, Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water. Thus, effluent limits and/or monitoring requirements for these metals will be prescribed as the "potentially dissolved" form.

Dissolved Iron and Dissolved Manganese if WS based

The dissolved iron and chronic manganese standards are drinking water-based standards. Thus, sample measurements for these two parameters must reflect the dissolved fraction of the metals.

Cyanide:

For cyanide, the acute standard is in the form of "free" cyanide concentrations. However, there is no analytical procedure for measuring the concentration of free cyanide in a complex effluent. Therefore, ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) analytical procedure D2036-81, Method C, will be used to measure weak acid dissociable cyanide in the effluent. This analytical procedure will detect free cyanide plus those forms of complex cyanide that are most readily converted to free cyanide.

TR Trivalent Chromium

For total recoverable trivalent chromium, the regulations indicate that standard applies to the total of both the trivalent and hexavalent forms. Therefore, monitoring for total recoverable chromium will be required.

Hexavalent Chromium

For hexavalent chromium, samples must be unacidified. Accordingly, dissolved concentrations will be

measured rather than potentially dissolved concentrations.

V. ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

A. Monitoring

Effluent Monitoring – Effluent monitoring will be required as shown in the permit document. Refer to the permit for locations of monitoring points. Monitoring requirements have been established in accordance with the frequencies and sample types set forth in the Baseline Monitoring Frequency, Sample Type, and Reduced Monitoring Frequency Policy for Industrial and Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facilities.

B. Reporting

1. Discharge Monitoring Report – The COG589000 facility must submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) on a monthly basis to the Division. These reports should contain the required summarization of the test results for all parameters and monitoring frequencies shown in Part I.A of the permit. See the permit, Part I.D for details on such submission.
2. Special Reports – Special reports are required in the event of an upset, bypass, or other noncompliance. Please refer to Part II.A. of the permit for reporting requirements. As above, submittal of these reports to the US Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII is no longer required.

C. Signatory and Certification Requirements

Signatory and certification requirements for reports and submittals are discussed in Part I.D.8. of the permit.

D. Compliance Schedules

The following compliance schedules are included in the permit. See Part I.B of the permit for more information.

Listed below are examples of some types of compliance schedules that might be included in certifications under this permit. All information and written reports required by the following compliance schedules should be directed to the Permits Section for final review unless otherwise stated.

- a. Activities to Meet Total Ammonia, Total Nitrate Final Limits, E. Coli or TRC – In order to meet Total Ammonia or Total Nitrate final limits, the following schedule for construction (if deemed necessary by the permittee) will be included in the permit.

Code	Event	Description	Due Date
06599	Hire a Consultant/ Professional Engineer	Submit a letter of notification that a Colorado licensed engineering consultant has been obtained and funding has been secured for planning aspects	~ 6 months
CS011	Plan, Report, or Scope of Work	Submit a letter of notification that Preliminary Effluent Limits (PELs) have been received and report progress in obtaining funding for design and construction aspects	~ 1 yr 6 mo
73905	Engineering	Submit a letter of notification that funding has been obtained	~ 2 yr 6

	Plan	for design and construction aspects, and final plans specifications have been submitted to the Division. Note that a Site Application and a preliminary design must be submitted and approved by the Division prior to final plans and specifications.	mo
CS015	Commence Required Work or On-Site Construction	Submit a letter of notification that Final Design Approval has been received from the Division and construction has commenced.	~3 yr 6 mo
CS010	Status/Progress Report	Submit a construction progress report summarizing the progress in construction or other activities.	~ 4 yr
CS016	Complete Required Work or On-Site Construction	Complete construction of facilities or other appropriate actions, which will allow the permittee to meet the final limitations.	~ 4 yr 6 mo

- b. Activities to Meet Dissolved Copper and Dissolved Zinc Final Limits – In order to meet Dissolved Copper and Dissolved Zinc limitations, the following schedule will be included in the permit.

Code	Event	Description	Due Date
43699	Facility Evaluation Plan	Submit a report that identifies sources of copper and zinc to the wastewater treatment facility and identifies strategies to control these sources or treatment alternatives such that compliance with the final limitations may be attained.	~ 1 yr
00899	Implementation Schedule	Submit a progress report summarizing the progress in implementing the strategies to control sources such that compliance with the final Dissolved Copper and Dissolved Zinc limitations may be attained.	~ 2 yr
CS017	Achieve Final Compliance with Emissions or Discharge Limits	Submit study results that show compliance has been attained with the final Dissolved Copper and Dissolved Zinc limitations.	~ 3 yr

- c. Ground Water Protection – The current lagoon system is not lined and there have been no evaluations to determine whether the lagoons currently meet the allowable exfiltration rate of 10^{-6} cm/sec as required by the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. Therefore, a compliance schedule covering the installation of liners is set forth below.

Code	Event	Description	Due Date
04399	Inflow/Infiltration Report	Investigate and submit conclusive information on the seepage from the lagoon system to determine if the allowable exfiltration rate of 10^{-6} cm/sec is exceeded. If liner integrity is the basis for determination that the seepage meets the criteria, then the report must be prepared by a professional engineer registered in Colorado.	~ 1 yr
CS008	Written Commitment to Perform Required Work	If the lagoon is found to be seeping in excess of the maximum rate, the facility must submit a plan for the installation of liners. The plan must specify that installation of the liner will begin by April 30, 2006 and be completed by October 31, 2007.	~ 2 yr
CS010	Status/Progress Report	Submit a progress report summarizing the efforts to install the lagoon liner.	~ 3 yr
60799	Corrective Action Completed	The permittee must submit a report completed by a professional engineer registered in the state of Colorado indicating that the liner of the lagoon has been replaced. The report must certify that the liner material meets the allowable seepage rate of 10^{-6} centimeters per second or less, and that the placement was accomplished according to the manufacturer's requirements (i.e., all welds were tested and the liner was checked for holes prior to backfilling).	~ 4 yr

- d. Salinity – As summarized in this rationale, the total salinity loading from this facility exceeds that allowable in Section 61.8(2)(1) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations (Regulation No. 61). The regulations specify that in such cases, the permittee must submit a report addressing salinity. Because there is no record that the permittee has previously submitted this report, a compliance schedule is included for the performance of the study. However, if a report has previously been submitted, the permittee should submit a copy of this report in lieu of the performance of another study.

Code	Event	Description	Due Date
00508	Salinity Study	Submit salinity study results.	~ 1 yr

- e. Inflow/Infiltration Study – The permittee shall identify areas where significant I/I exists and begin reducing I/I in accordance with the following schedule.

Code	Event	Description	Due Date
04399	Inflow/Infiltration Report	Submit a plan that identifies sources of I/I and prioritizes repairs and rehabilitation to the collection system to reduce I/I below 120	~ 1 yr

gallons per day per capita, monthly average influent flow. The plan must be based on a study of the collection system that identifies the areas of the collection system that are contributing significant I/I. A report, summarizing the findings of the study, must be prepared by a professional engineer registered in Colorado, and must accompany the plan.

The plan must include annual milestones that should correct I/I at 25% each year over the next four years beginning July 1, 2006, with elimination of the most significant contributions of I/I beginning first.

0439	Inflow/Infiltration Report	Submit a progress report summarizing the progress in implementing the I/I control program, including notification that the first 25% of I/I targeted repairs have been completed.	~ 2 yr
0439	Inflow/Infiltration Report	Submit a progress report summarizing the progress in implementing the I/I control program, including notification that 50% of I/I targeted repairs have been completed.	~ 3 yr
0439	Inflow/Infiltration Report	Submit a progress report summarizing the progress in implementing the I/I control program, including notification that 75% of I/I targeted repairs have been completed.	~ 4 yr
0439	Inflow/Infiltration Report	Submit final study results that indicate that 100% of I/I targeted repairs have been completed and that the 120 gallons per day per capita maximum monthly average influent flow goal is met.	~ 5 yr

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

F. Economic Reasonableness Evaluation

Section 25-8-503(8) of the revised (June 1985) Colorado Water Quality Control Act required the Division to "determine whether or not any or all of the water quality standard based effluent limitations are reasonably related to the economic, environmental, public health and energy impacts to the public and affected persons, and are in furtherance of the policies set forth in sections 25-8-192 and 25-8-104."

The Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Regulation No. 61, further define this requirement under 61.11 and state: "Where economic, environmental, public health and energy impacts to the public and affected persons have been considered in the classifications and standards setting process, permits written to meet the standards may be presumed to have taken into consideration economic factors unless:

- a. A new permit is issued where the discharge was not in existence at the time of the classification and standards rulemaking, or

- b. In the case of a continuing discharge, additional information or factors have emerged that were not anticipated or considered at the time of the classification and standards rulemaking."

VI. REFERENCES

- A. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division Files, for Permit Number COG589000.
- B. "Design Criteria Considered in the Review of Wastewater Treatment Facilities", Policy 96-1, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, April 2007.
- C. Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water, Regulation No. 31, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective January 31, 2013.
- D. Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Regulation No. 61, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective January 30, 2012.
- E. Regulations for Effluent Limitations, Regulation No. 62, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective July 30, 2012.
- F. Pretreatment Regulations, Regulation No. 63, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective April 01, 2007.
- G. Biosolids Regulation, Regulation No. 64, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective March 30, 2010.
- H. Colorado River Salinity Standards, Regulation No. 39, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective August 30, 1997.
- I. Colorado's Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters and Monitoring and Evaluation List, Regulation No 93, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective March 30, 2012.
- J. Antidegradation Significance Determination for New or Increased Water Quality Impacts, Procedural Guidance, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division, effective December 2001.
- K. Memorandum Re: First Update to (Antidegradation) Guidance Version 1.0, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division, effective April 23, 2002.
- L. Determination of the Requirement to Include Water Quality Standards-Based Limits in CDPS Permits Based on Reasonable Potential, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division, effective December 2002.

- M. The Colorado Mixing Zone Implementation Guidance, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division, effective April 2002.
- N. Baseline Monitoring Frequency, Sample Type, and Reduced Monitoring Frequency Policy for Domestic and Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facilities, Water Quality Control Division Policy WQP-20, May 1, 2007.
- O. Implementing Narrative Standards in Discharge Permits for the Protection of Irrigated Crops, Water Quality Control Division Policy WQP-24, March 10, 2008.
- P. Implementing Narrative Standard for Toxicity in Discharge Permits Using Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division Policy Permits-1, September 30, 2010.
- Q. Policy for Conducting Assessments for Implementation of Temperature Standards in Discharge Permits, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division, Policy Number WQP-23, effective July 3, 2008.
- R. Policy for Permit Compliance Schedules, Colorado Department Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division Policy Number WQP-30, effective December 2, 2010.
- S. Procedural Regulations for Site Applications for Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works, Regulation No. 22, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective September 30, 2009.
- T. Regulation Controlling discharges to Storm Sewers, Regulation No. 65, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective May 30, 2008.
- U. Water and Wastewater Facility Operator Certification Requirements, Regulation No. 100, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, effective September 30, 2007.

Eric Oppelt
6/11/2013

VII. PUBLIC NOTICE COMMENTS

The public notice period was from April 19, 2013 to May 20, 2013. Minor typographic errors identified by the Division were corrected in the final version of the master general permit. No other comments were received during the public notice period.