

STATEMENT OF BASIS

PERMITTEE: United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

FACILITY: Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge
PERMIT NO.: CO-0035009

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PERMIT TYPE Federal Facility, New Permit

Background Information

This statement of basis is for a new proposed discharge of treated domestic wastewater into Lower Derby Lake located within the exterior boundaries of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge). The Refuge is located in Commerce City, Colorado near 64th Avenue and Peoria St. in Adams County. The treated domestic wastewater originates from the Denver Water Recycled Water Treatment Plant located near 58th Avenue and York St. in Denver, Colorado.

The Refuge is a 15,000-acre urban national wildlife refuge administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the Service) to conserve and enhance native fish and wildlife species and their habitats and to provide wildlife-based recreation and interpretation opportunities for refuge visitors. The Refuge includes four surface water lakes or reservoirs, Lake Ladora, Lake Mary, and Upper and Lower Derby Lakes. The Service manages a catch and release fishery on the lakes as part of the public activities at the Refuge. The Refuge encircles a 1,000-acre area under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army.

The Refuge is located on the Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA) site which was established by the U.S. Army as a munitions and chemical warfare agent manufacturing facility in 1942 to support combat operations in World War II. After World War II ended, the Army encouraged private industry to lease portions of the facility for manufacturing. The Julius Hyman Company began pesticide manufacturing on the South end of the RMA in 1946. The Shell Corporation purchased the assets of the pesticide manufacturer in 1952 and continued production of pesticides until 1982.

In 1984, the Army began a systematic investigation under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund) for environmental contamination at the RMA from the chemical warfare and pesticide manufacturing activities. As a result of the investigation under Superfund, The RMA site was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1987. The Army, Shell and the US EPA entered into a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) in the late 1980s and since then, all environmental contamination investigation and remedial activity has been managed under the EPA Superfund program since. The Superfund investigation and FFA led to a Record of Decision (ROD) which identified roles and responsibilities for all parties involved in cleanup efforts. There is a ROD for the On-Site (On-Post) and Off-Site portions of the remedial effort. The Army, EPA, and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) signed both RODs. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Shell concurred with the On-Post ROD.

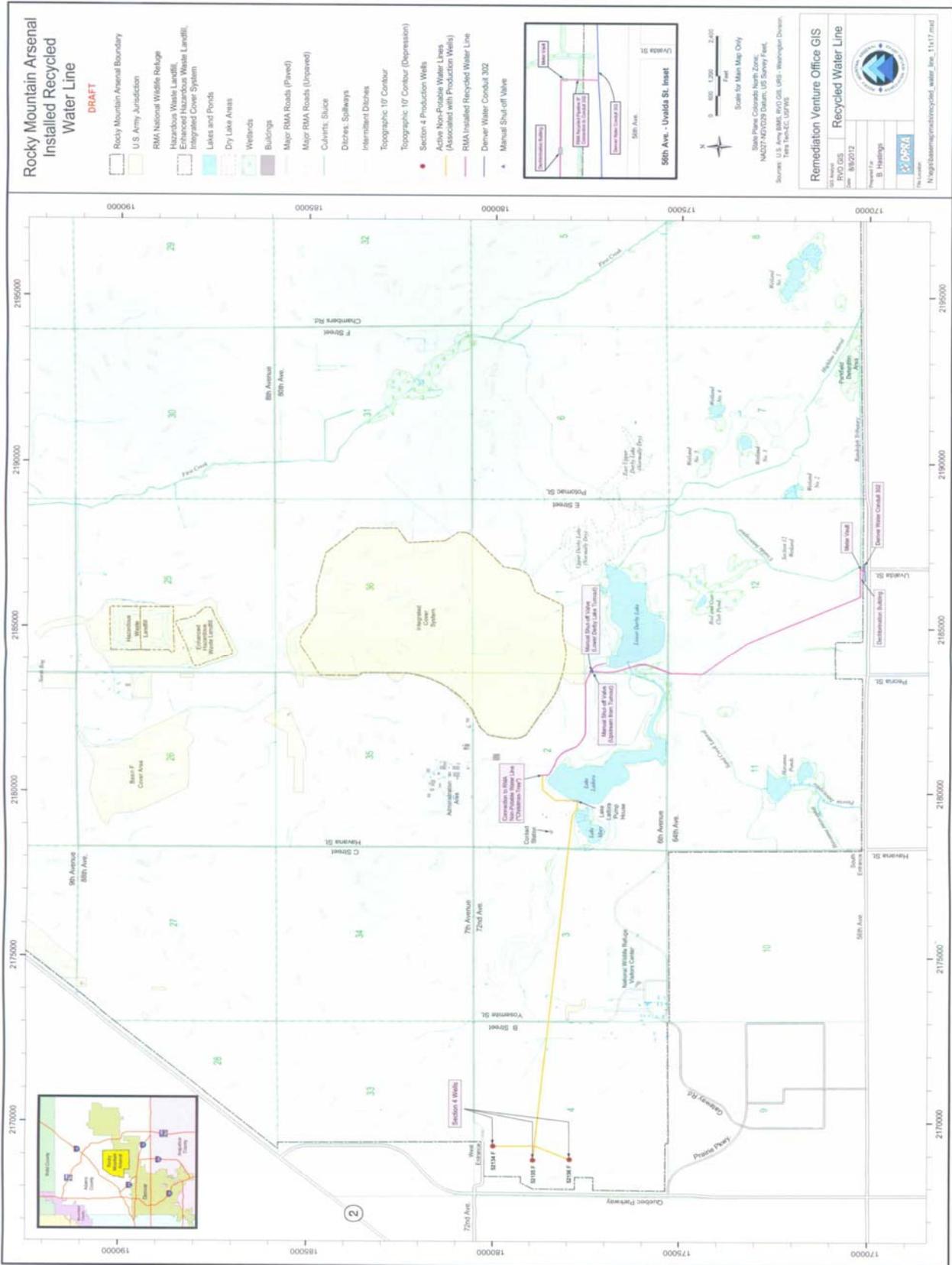
The majority of RMA was designated as a National Wildlife Refuge per the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge Act of 1992 (Refuge Act). As components of the remedy have been completed and the certain portions of RMA land deleted from the NPL, those lands have been transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to oversee as part of the Refuge. Refuge property must be managed in accordance the FFA, On-Post ROD and Refuge Act. On-Post land restrictions include prohibitions on the construction of basements (without further study), use of water on the site as a source of potable water, hunting and fishing for consumptive use, and residential, industrial and agricultural use. The FFA institutional controls also require preservation and management of wildlife habitat to protect endangered species, migratory birds and bald eagles.

The RMA site was selected as a [Return to Use demonstration project](#) (PDF, 2 pp, 667K, [about PDF](#)) in 2010, in recognition of how EPA's partnership with the Army, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and Shell Oil has led to the creation of nearly 14,700 acres of National Wildlife Refuge land just 10 miles from downtown Denver.

More information on the Superfund activities at the RMA can be found on the EPA Region8 web site at www.epa.gov/region8/superfund/co/rkymtnarsenal/ . Currently the day to day management of Superfund activities at the RMA is performed by the Colorado Department of Health and Environment Hazardous and Solid Waste Division.

More information on the Refuge can be found on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Agency Website at www.fws.gov/refuge/rocky-mountain-arsenal/ .

A map showing the location of the discharge and surrounding area is depicted as Figure 1.



Receiving Water Classification, Uses and Criteria

Treated domestic wastewater will be sent via pipeline from the Denver Water Reuse Facility to Lower Derby Lake in the Refuge. Lower Derby Lake has a surface area of 71 acres and a volume of 500 acre-feet at full pool depth.

All four lakes located within the Refuge are currently classified by the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) as waters of the State of Colorado and all applicable water quality standards are contained within the Upper South Platte River Basin under Regulation #38. The classification and segmentation of the Refuge lakes was recently changed under an emergency WQCC hearing May 13, 2013, which removed the previous Use Classification of Water Supply and the human health based Fish Ingestion Standards and created a new segment 22b for the Refuge lakes. These changes to WQCC Regulation #38 were approved by EPA on June 7, 2013. The current uses are Warm Water Aquatic Life 2, Recreation E and Agriculture. Applicable water quality criteria for Segment 22b are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Stream Classification and WQS for Segment 22b Upper South Platte Basin

Stream Segment	Segment 22b	
Designation	Not designated	Notes
Classification	Aq Life Warm 2	
	Recreation E	
	Agriculture	
Physical & Biological	D.O. = 5.0 mg/L	minimum
	D.O. (sp) = 7.0 mg/L	5/13/13 addition
	T = TVS (WL) °C	
	pH = 6.5-9.0	min.- max
	<i>E. coli</i> = 126/100 mL	
Inorganic, mg/L	NH ₃ (ac/ch) = TVS	
	CL ₂ (ac) = 0.019	
	CL ₂ (ch) = 0.011	
	CN = 0.005	
	S = 0.002	Sulfide as H ₂ S
	B = 0.75	Ag Use
	NO ₂ = 0.5	
	NO ₃ (Ag) = 100	Ag Use
Metals, ug/L	Al (ac,ch) = TVS	
	As (ac)= 340, (ch) = 150	
	As (Ag) = 100 (Trec) (30-day)	Ag Use
	Be (Ag) = 100 (Trec) (30-day)	Ag Use
	Cd (ac,ch) = TVS	
	CrIII (ac,ch) = (TVS)	
	CrVI (ac/ch) = TVS	
	Cu (ac/ch) = TVS	
	Cu (Ag) = 200 (Trec) (30-day)	Ag Use
	Fe (ch) = 1000 (Trec)	
	Pb (ac/ch) = TVS	
	Mn (ac/ch) = TVS	
	Mn (ag) = 200 (30-day) a/	Ag Use
	Hg (ch)= FRV(fish)= 0.01(tot)	
	Mo (Ag) = 300 (30-day)	Ag Use
	Ni (ac/ch) = TVS	
	Se (ac/ch) = TVS	
	Ag (ac,ch) = TVS	
Zn (ac/ch) = TVS		

The quality of Lower Derby Lake has been studied during the remedial actions under Superfund and is known to have received wastewater from the former Shell Chemical Manufacturing Facility. Historic sampling demonstrated that the water column and fish tissues all contained detectable amounts of the organochlorine pesticides aldrin, dieldrin, and endrin and also mercury.

Lake Ladora was listed on the 1998 Colorado Clean Water Act 303(d) Report as Impaired due to aldrin, dieldrin, and mercury. The lake was subsequently removed from the Impaired List to the Monitoring and Evaluation List for the 2002 303(d) Report. Since that time, monitoring has shown the water column concentrations of aldrin and dieldrin have mostly remained below detectable levels but the fish tissues still contain measurable levels of the pesticides.

Surface water quality monitoring conducted on Lower Derby Lake under the Superfund program is summarized in Table 2 Below. The full set of data is available in the permit record.

Table 2
Surface Water Quality Data Lower Derby Lake RMA

Metals , ug/L	total (t) or dissolved (d)	min	Max	# of samples	Antideg. Value (Bkgd.) ¹
Silver	t	<4.84	<17.4	20	ND(0)
	d	<4.84	<17.4	10	ND(0)
Aluminum	t	194	3480	20	734
	d	<100	1970	10	N/A
Arsenic	t	<1	7.2	23	1.73
	d	<1.8	6.14	13	5.53
Barium	t	<10	101	19	N/A
	d	12.4	66.8	10	N/A
Beryllium	t	<0.58	0.628	20	2
	d	<0.58	<2	10	N/A
Cadmium	t	<0.68	<8.94	20	N/A
	d	<0.68	<8.94	10	ND(0)
Cobalt	t	<2.02	<25	20	N/A
	d	<2.02	<25	10	N/A
Chromium	t	<3.45	<11.5	20	ND(0)
	d	<3.45	<11.5	10	ND(0)
Copper	t	<6.05	<12.5	20	ND(0)
	d	<6.05	<12.5	10	ND(0)
Iron	t	83	2720	20	556
	d	<100	1720	10	N/A
Mercury	t	<0.1	<0.45	11	ND(0)
Manganese	t	<10	430	20	40 (50%ile)
					122 (85%ile)
	d	3.5	172	10	124
Molybdenum	t	<11.7	13.2	4	ID <u>g</u> /
	d	<11.7	<25	4	N/A
Nickel	t	<3.8	<32.1	20	ND(0)
	d	<3.8	<32.1	10	ND(0)
Lead	t	<1.0	18.8	26	3.1
	d	<1.0	5.2	15	3.4
Antimony	t	<7.24	<30	20	ND(0)
	d	<7.24	<30	10	ND(0)

Selenium	t	<5	5.3	20	ID a/
	d	<5	<90.7	10	ND(0)
Tin	t	<11.1	<11.1	2	ND(0)
	d	<11.1	<11.1	2	ND(0)
Titanium	t	<25	48	2	N/A
	d	<25	<25	2	N/A
Thallium	t	<5	36.5	20	N/A
	d	<5	<85.2	10	ND(0)
Vanadium	t	<4.53	15.5	20	N/A
	d	<4.53	<25	10	N/A
Zinc	t	<6.18	91	20	N/A
	d	6.91	24.4	10	20

a/ Insufficient data to perform statistical analysis. Mo-only 4 data points w/ non-detects, Se- 1/20 detects (5.3 ug/L)

Table 2 (con't)
Surface Water Quality Data Lower Derby Lake RMA

General Chemistry and Nutrients	Total (t) or Dissolved (d)	Minimum	Maximum	# of samples	Antideg. Value (Bkgd.) ¹
Alkalinity mg CaCO ₃ /L	t	38.9	127	19	N/A
Alkalinity - bicarbonate mg CaCO ₃ /L	t	0	146	19	N/A
Alkalinity - carbonate mg CaCO ₃ /L	t	0	24	19	N/A
Boron ug/L	t	30.2	132	4	80.9
	d	32.4	99.1	4	N/A
Bromide mg/L	t,d	<2	<2	9	N/A
Specific conductivity (uS/cm)		123	984	19	N/A
Calcium mg/L	t	8.33	77.2	20	N/A
	d	10.8	73.6	10	N/A
Chloride mg/L	t	5.53	211	20	52
	d	13.8	110	10	N/A
Cyanide (ug/L)	t	<5	6.88	5	N/A
Dissolved oxygen mg/L	d	3.5	16.1	19	N/A
Dissolved organic carbon mg/L	d	6.1	29.7	5	N/A
Fluoride mg/L	t	0.2	0.872	25	N/A
	d	0.22	1.12	19	N/A
Potassium mg/L	t	2.86	10.1	20	N/A
	d	<3	8.77	10	N/A
Magnesium mg/L	t	2.43	19.5	20	N/A
	d	3.5	20.1	10	N/A
Sodium mg/L	t	5.29	129	20	N/A
	d	13.9	95.7	10	N/A
Ammonia ug/L	t	<30	789	19	62
	d	<30	49.4	3	N/A
Nitrogen by Kjeldahl Method ug/L	d	332	2300	5	N/A

Nitrite, nitrate - nonspecific ug/L	t	<20	1140	15	N/A
	d	<20	111	2	
Nitrite ug/L	t	<500	<5000	14	N/A
	d	<486	<500	13	N/A
Nitrate ug/L	t	<500	1370	14	1.4
	d	<697	1300	12	1.3
Phosphorous ug/L	t	16.4	376	5	N/A
	d	22.1	24.3	2	N/A
PH as tested in the field, s.u.	N/A	7.06	9.89	19	N/A
Phosphate ug/L	t	<5000		1	N/A
	d	<5000	<5000	7	N/A
Orthophosphate ug/L	t	<5000	<5000	13	N/A
	d	<10	<5000	6	N/A
Sulfate mg/L	t	7.87	165	13	N/A
	d	11.4	160	9	N/A
Temperature as tested in the field, Degrees Celsius	N/A	14.6	25.8	18	N/A
Total organic carbon mg/L	t	5.3	32.2	20	N/A
	d	6.07	10.3	5	N/A
Total phosphates ug/L	t	40.2	553	15	N/A
	d	151	314	2	N/A
Phosphorus, dissolved (as P) ug/L	d	12.1	135	3	N/A

1. 50%ile for metals with total recoverable (tr) criterion, 85%ile for metals with dissolved (d) criterion.

Table 2 (con't)
Surface Water Quality Data Lower Derby Lake RMA

Volatile Organics and Pesticides, ug/L	min	max	# of samples
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.2	<0.78	14
1,1-Dichloroethylene / 1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.7	<1.7	7
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.2	<0.7	7
1,2-Dichloroethenes / 1,2-Dichloroethylenes (cis and trans isomers)	<0.76	<0.76	2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.2	<0.2	5
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.2	<1.1	7
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.2	<0.2	5
1,2-Dimethylbenzene / o-Xylene	<0.2	<0.2	5
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.2	<0.2	5
1,3-Dimethylbenzene / m-Xylene	<1.32	<1.32	2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.2	<0.23	5
Alpha-Benzene hexachloride / Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	<0.024	<0.038	5
Acetone	<50.8	<76.7	5
Alpha-Chlordane	<0.0124	<0.0287	23
Acrylonitrile	<4.81	<4.81	4

Alpha-endosulfan / Endosulfan I	<0.023	<0.0343	21
Aldrin	<0.025	<0.0918	23
Atrazine	<0.346	<0.512	5
Beta-Benzene hexachloride / Beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	<0.024	<0.027	5
Bicyclo[2,2,1]hepta-2,5-diene	<0.2	<5	8
Beta-Endosulfan / Endosulfan II	<0.023	<0.04	5
Bromodichloromethane	<0.2	<0.206	5
Benzothiazole	<0.64	<0.64	3
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene / cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	<0.2	<0.22	5
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene / cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.2	<0.39	5
Chloroethane	<0.23	<5.23	12
Benzene	<0.2	<1.05	7
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<3.02	<5.02	4
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.33	<0.873	5
Carbon tetrachloride	<0.25	<0.99	7
Methylene chloride / Dichloromethane	<3.28	<7.4	7
Bromoform	<0.673	<4.95	5
Chloromethane / Methyl chloride	<0.97	<1.96	5
Bromoform	<0.239	<0.26	5
Chloroform	<0.2	<0.5	7
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<0.032	<0.08	22
Chloroacetic acid	<10	<50	6
Chlorobenzene / Monochlorobenzene	<0.2	<0.82	7
p-Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide	<0.64	<0.64	3
p-Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide	<0.79	<0.79	3
p-Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone	<0.81	<0.81	3
Carbon disulfide	<0.96	<1.43	5
Dibromochloropropane / Nemagon	<0.15	<0.885	10
Delta-Benzene hexachloride / Delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	<0.021	<0.029	5
Dibromochloromethane / Chlorodibromomethane	<0.2	<0.2	5
Dicyclopentadiene	<0.2	<2.71	8
Vapona / Dichlorophos / Phosphoric acid 2,2-dichloroethenyl dimethyl ester	<0.25	<0.634	5
Diisopropyl methylphosphonate	<0.2	<1	6
Dithiane	<1.3	<1.3	3
Dieldrin	<0.024	0.0377	23
Dimethyl disulfide	<0.4	<0.92	4
Dimethyl methylphosphate	<0.2	<1	5
Endrin	<0.024	<0.073	23
Endrin aldehyde	<0.0179	<0.076	21
Endrin ketone	<0.016	0.0269	21
Endosulfan sulfate	<0.038	<0.079	5
Ethylbenzene	<0.2	<1.37	7
Fluoroacetic acid	<22.4	<50	6

Gamma-Chlordane	<0.012	<0.075	23
Heptachlor / 1H-1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene	<0.0106	0.0151	23
Heptachlor epoxide	<0.024	<0.0478	23
Isopropyl methylphosphonic acid / Isopropyl methylphosphonate	<13.2	<50	6
Isodrin	<0.0245	<0.056	23
Lindane / Gama-Benzene hexachloride / Gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane	<0.021	<0.051	7
Toluene	<0.2	<1.47	7
Methyl ethyl ketone / 2-Butanone	<2.34	<8.25	5
Methoxychlor / 1,1'-(2,2,2-Trichloroethylidene)-bis[4-methoxybenzene]	<0.0129	<0.077	21
Methyl isobutyl ketone / Isopropylacetone / 4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<2.06	<8.94	8
Malathion	<0.206	<0.25	5
Methyl-n-butyl ketone / 2-Hexanone	<3	<3.66	5
Methylphosphonic acid / Methylphosphonate	<50		1
1,4-Oxathiane	<1.4	<1.4	3
1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane / Rhothane / TDE / ppDDD	<0.023	<0.0389	21
2,2-Bis(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethene	<0.024	<0.0369	23
2,2-Bis(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane	<0.0276	<0.055	23
Parathion / Phosphorothioic acid O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester / DNTP	<0.226	<0.25	5
Styrene / Ethenylbenzene / Stryol / Styrolene / Cinnamene / Cinnamol	<0.2	<0.2	5
Supona / 2-Chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)vinyl diethyl phosphate	<0.25	<0.427	5
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene / trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	<0.33	<1.07	5
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.2	<0.206	5
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane / Tetrachloroethane / Acetylene tetrachloride	<0.2	<0.815	5
Tetrachloroethylene / Tetrachloroethene	<0.2	<0.75	7
Trichloroethylene / Trichloroethene / Ethinyl trichloride / Tri-Clene	<0.202	<0.56	7
Toxaphene / Chlorinated camphene / Camphechlor / Alltox / Genephene / Motox	<1.35	<5.62	5
Xylenes	<0.4	<1.36	7

Discharge Characteristics and Application Summary

The EPA received an NPDES permit application on August 17, 2012 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requesting an NPDES permit be issued to allow the discharge of treated municipal wastewater into Lower Derby Lake on the Refuge. After review of the Application, the EPA requested additional information on the chemical characteristics of the proposed discharge including the last 5 years of analytical testing information from Denver Water. In November 2012, the EPA received the supplemental data. The entire data set is available in the permit record as an electronic file.

A subset of the pollutants analyzed for in the Denver Water Reuse Data which have applicable water quality standards set by the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission for Segment 22b are presented below. Included in the table also are aldrin and dieldrin which were pollutants on the 1998 303(d) list for Lake Ladora and phosphorous which may be included as a segment criterion in future rulemaking for the Upper South Platte Basin Regulation No. 38.

Denver Water Reuse Data

<u>Pollutant, ug/L</u>	<u>min</u>	<u>max</u>	<u># of samples</u>
Aldrin	<0.01	<0.1	8
Aluminum	20	175	38
Ammonia as N, mg/L	<0.008	0.6	45
Arsenic	<0.1	<0.1	46
Boron	180	290	46
Cadmium	<0.1	<0.5	46
Chloride, mg/L	79.3	140	59
Chlorine (total), mg/L	1.5	4	NA
Chromium 6+	<0.05	0.068	2
Chromium (total)	<1	2	46
Copper	6	11	46
Cyanide	<0.02	0.027	15
Dieldrin	<0.01	<0.2	8
Fecal Coliform, #/100mL	<1	<1	N/A
Iron, mg/L	<0.05	0.08	46
Lead	<1	<1	41
Manganese	<2	82	46
Mercury	<0.1	<0.1	46
Molybdenum	3	11	46
Nickel	2	5	46
Nitrate as N, mg/L	10	21	15
Nitrite as N, mg/L	<0.01	0.03	19
Nonylphenol	<0.5	<0.5	4
Phosphorous, Total as P	30	400	45
Selenium	1	3	46
Silver	<0.1	<0.5	46
Zinc	18	43	46

The following table summarizes the pollutants of concern (POCs) identified by the EPA during the evaluation of the Denver Water Reuse data. POCs were identified as pollutants present above the reporting levels in the Denver Water Reuse water and having applicable water quality standards and/or criteria established by the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission for Segment 22b of the Upper South Platte River Basin.

POCs are further evaluated for reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of the applicable water quality standard. In accordance with the EPA's NPDES permitting regulations under 40 CFR Part 122.44(d), permit limits must be included for all pollutants having reasonable potential (RP).

Table 3
Denver Water Reuse Pollutants of Concern (POC)

<u>Pollutant, ug/L</u>	<u>min</u>	<u>max</u>	<u># of samples</u>	<u>Max. Proj Effl. Conc.) a/</u>
Aldrin	<0.01	<0.1	8	N/A
Aluminum	20	99 (175) <u>b/</u>	37 (38) <u>b/</u>	100
Ammonia as N, mg/L	<0.008	0.6	45	0.63
Boron	180	290	46	290
Chloride	79.3	140	59	140
Chlorine (total), mg/L	1.5	4	NA	>4
Chromium 6+	<0.05	0.068	2	1.9
Chromium (total)	<1	2	46	2
Copper	6	11	46	11
Cyanide, total	<0.02	0.027	15	<u>c/</u>
Dieldrin	<0.01	<0.2	8	N/A
Fecal Coliform, #/100mL	<1	<1	N/A	N/A
Iron, mg/L	<0.05	0.08	46	0.081
Manganese	<2	82	46	92
Mercury	<0.1	<0.1	46	<u>d/</u>
Molybdenum	3	11	46	11
Nickel	2	5	46	5.1
Nitrate as N, mg/L	10	21	15	25
Nitrite as N, mg/L	<0.01	0.03	19	<u>e/</u>
Phosphorous, Total as P	30	400	45	430
Selenium	1	3	46	3.1
Zinc	18	43	46	44

a/ These values are the projected maximum effluent values at the 95%ile and 95%c.i.

b/ Maximum reported value is an outlier (Rosner's). Removed from data set for POC analysis.

c/ Only 1/15 samples above reporting limit. Analysis was for total cyanide not WAD cyanide.

d/ Mercury monitoring was not done at low levels.

e/ Only 2/19 samples above reporting limit.

Water Quality Considerations

The following tables list the calculated Table Value Standards for hardness dependant criteria and the non-hardness dependant criteria for Lower Derby Lake:

Table 4
Water Quality Criteria Lower Derby Lake

Table Value Standards for Hardness Dependent Metal POC (at Hardness of 150 mg/L)		
Metal	In-Stream Water Quality Standards	
	Acute Standard	Chronic Standard
Aluminum, trec, ug/L	5960	851
Chromium III, d, ug/L	794	103
Copper, d, ug/L	20	13
Manganese, d, ug/L	3417	1888
Nickel, d, ug/L	660	73
Zinc, d, ug/L	231	175

Water Quality Criterion for Other POC		
Pollutant	Acute Standard	Chronic Standard
Ammonia as N, t, mg/L	22	2.74
Boron, trec, ug/L*	N/A	750
Chloride, mg/L	N/A	250
Chlorine, Total Residual, ug/L	19	11
Chromium VI, d, ug/L	16	11
Cyanide-Free, mg/L	0.005	N/A
Iron, trec, ug/L	N/A	1000
Mercury, t, ug/L	N/A	0.01
Molybdenum, d, ug/L*	N/A	300
Nitrate, t, mg/L*	N/A	100
Nitrite, t, mg/L	N/A	0.5
Selenium, d, ug/L	18.4	4.6

* Based on Agriculture Use Classification

Colorado's water quality criteria for ammonia are the same as those of the EPA found in "1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia", EPA-822-R-99-014, December 1999. The ammonia criteria were derived using an estimated receiving water pH of 7.1 (85%ile of Denver Reuse Water Data) and the maximum observed Lower Derby Lake temperature of 25.8⁰C.

Antidegradation Analysis

For this permit, an antidegradation analysis is required due to the reviewable status of the receiving water and this is a new discharge to Waters of the State of Colorado. Surface water data for Lower Derby Lake was evaluated and background pollutant concentrations were established for the period of 1997-2001. Colorado's baseline water quality for antidegradation was established as existing quality as

of September 30, 2000. Since the majority of the RMA surface water for Lower Derby Lake was collected during the years surrounding this date and adding additional data collected in 2001 provides data that is within the range of data collected during 2000, all of the data was used to establish baseline water quality in accordance with Colorado’s Antidegradation Significance Determination for New or Increased Water Quality Impacts Procedural Guidance Version 1.0 December 2001.

Significance Test

Since this is a new discharge, all pollutants identified in the proposed discharge which have corresponding applicable water quality criterion meet the significance threshold.

Table Value Standards (TVS), Baseline Available Increment and Antidegradation Based Average Concentration

The following Table contains the Table Value Standards (TVS), Baseline Water Quality (BWQ), Baseline Available Increment (BAI), Significant Threshold Concentration (SCT), and Antidegradation Based Average Concentration (ADBAC) calculations for Lower Derby Lake Surface Water Data presented above:

Table 5
Antidegradation Values for Lower Derby Lake

Pollutant	Table Value Standard (TVS) ¹ or Criterion	Baseline Water Quality (BWQ)	Baseline Available Increment (BAI)	Significant Concentration Threshold (SCT)	Antidegradation Based Average Concentration (ADBAC)
Aluminum, trec,ug/L	851	734	117	752	752
Boron, trec, ug/L	750	81	669	181	181
Chloride, mg/L	250	52	198	82	82
Chlorine, Total Residual, ug/L	11	0	11	1.7	1.7
Chromium 6+, d, ug/L	11	1.6	9.4	3.0	3.0
Chromium 3+, d, ug/L	103	0	103	15	15
Copper, d, ug/L	13	0	13	2.0	2.0
Iron, trec, mg/L	1000	556	444	623	623
Manganese, d, ug/L	1888	122 (85%ile)	1766	387	387
Manganese, trec, ug/L	200	40 (50%ile)	160	64	64
Mercury, total, ug/L	0.01	0	0.01	0.0015	0.0015
Molybdenum, d, ug/L	300	0 (Insuf. Data)	300	45	45
Nickel, d, ug/L	72	0	72	11	11
Nitrate, trec, mg/L	100	1.4	99	16	16
Selenium, d, ug/L	4.6	0	4.6	0.7	0.7
Zinc, d, ug/L	175	20	155	43	43

¹ The Lower Derby Lake TVS were calculated using an estimated hardness of 150 mg/L as CaCO₃ based on Denver Reuse Water Data.

Ammonia Antidegradation Calculations

The Lower Derby ambient water quality data for ammonia consisted of 19 total samples collected from 1997 -2001 of which 15 were for ammonia and 4 were for ammonia nitrogen. For this permit it was assumed all samples were reported as ammonia as N or ammonia nitrogen. The correction for ammonia to ammonia as N does not have a significant impact on the determination of the BAI, SCT, or ADBAC for ammonia N. The data set was used to establish the BWQ for Lower Derby Lake as of September 30, 2000 for use in establishing antidegradation based requirements.

There was insufficient data to use for modeling ammonia nitrogen using AMMTOX to establish the ambient TVS for ammonia nitrogen so alternatively TVS used by the Colorado Water Quality Control Division for general permit COG-0058900 were used to estimate ambient TVS for Lower Derby Lake. BAI, SCT and ADBAC values were calculated using these TVS and the BWQ established from the ambient data set.

Table 6
Ammonia- N Antidegradation Values (ug/L) for Lower Derby Lake

Month	Chronic TVS ¹	Acute TVS ¹	BWQ ²	BAI	SCT	ADBAC
January	5100	13000	62	5040	820	820
February	4700	11000	62	4640	760	760
March	3200	7300	62	3140	530	530
April	1900	6100	62	1840	340	340
May	2400	7900	62	2340	410	410
June	3000	10000	62	2940	500	500
July	2300	9700	62	2240	400	400
August	1900	7900	62	1840	340	340
September	2300	8700	62	2240	400	400
October	3400	11000	62	3340	560	560
November	3700	11000	62	3640	610	610
December	3700	8900	62	3640	610	610

¹ Values from COG-0058900 Table 6d Monthly Chronic Ammonia WQBEL for Warm Water Classified Streams and Table 6e Monthly Acute Total Ammonia WQBEL for Warm Water Classified Streams.

² Value is 50%ile of ambient water quality data from 1997-2001. The TVS used in the BWQ calculation for Ammonia N in Lower Derby Lake was determined using the 85%ile of pH data (7.1 s.u.) from the Denver Reuse Data and the maximum recorded ambient temperature (25.8 °C) from the Lower Derby Lake Water Quality Data 1999-2001 directly in the formula for the criterion.

E. Coli Antidegradation Calculations

There is no ambient or proposed discharge data available for *E.coli* so a similar approach as was used for ammonia nitrogen antidegradation calculations to establish ADBAC values for *E.coli*. The ADBAC value of 20/100 mL is used for this proposed permit and comes from Table 4d of COG-0058900.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

EPA performs a Reasonable Potential Analysis to determine whether effluent limits for the pollutants of concern are required. The analysis consists of determining a high confidence, high percentile value of the effluent data and comparing the value with the applicable Colorado Water Quality Criterion and the ADBAC values determined through the antidegradation analysis. EPA uses a statistical procedure consistent with its 1991 Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control EPA/505/2-90-001 and for this analysis, the projected maximum effluent value is the upper 95th confidence of the 95thile. The following table shows the summarized results of the Reasonable Potential Analysis done for this proposed discharge:

Table 7
Reasonable Potential Evaluation for Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

Effluent Pollutant		Effluent 95%ile, 95% c.i.	WQC	ADBAC	RP for WQC?	RP for ADBAC?
Aluminum, trec, ug/L	acute	100	5960	N/A	No	N/A
	chronic	100	851	752	No	No
Ammonia-N, ug/L	acute	630	22000	N/A	No	N/A
	chronic	630	1900 ¹	340 ¹	No	Yes
Boron, trec, ug/L	30-day	290	750	181	No	Yes
Chloride, mg/L	30-day	140	250	82	No	Yes
Chlorine, Total Residual, ug/L	chronic	>4000	11	1.7	Yes	Yes
Chromium 6+, d, ug/L	acute	1.9	16	N/A	No	N/A
	chronic	1.9	11	3	No	No
Chromium 3+, d, ug/L	acute	2	794	N/A	No	N/A
	chronic	2	103	15	No	No
Copper, d, ug/L	acute	11	20	N/A	No	N/A
	chronic	11	13	2	No	Yes
Iron, trec, ug/L	chronic	81	1000	623	No	No
Manganese, d, ug/L	acute	92	3417	N/A	No	N/A
	chronic	92	1888	387	No	No
Manganese, trec, ug/L	chronic	92	200	64	No	Yes
Molybdenum, d, ug/L	chronic	11	300	45	No	No
Nickel, d, ug/L	acute	5.1	660	N/A	No	N/A
	chronic	5.1	73	11	No	No
Nitrate, trec, ug/L	chronic	25	100	16	No	Yes
Selenium, d, ug/L	acute	3.1	18.4	N/A	No	N/A

	chronic	3.1	4.6	0.7	No	Yes
Zinc, d, ug/L	acute	44	231	N/A	No	N/A
	chronic	44	175	43	No	Yes

1 Value is lowest monthly WQC/ADBAC calculated for the year.

Qualitative Reasonable Potential

For bacteria, the applicable WQS is expressed as *E. coli* and the facility has only provided data for fecal coliform. The facility does perform chlorination and dechlorination however, *E. coli* may be present if disinfection processes are interrupted or stopped. The reported levels of fecal coliform in the proposed discharge (<1 c.f.u./100 mL) are much lower than the applicable WQS and ADBAC and the fecal coliform test included *E. coli* in the reported data, and therefore the potential to exceed the WQS and ADBAC are very low. However, since there is no specific *E. coli* monitoring provided in the permit application, a limits for *E. coli* will be placed in the permit until the facility provides sufficient effluent *E. coli* data to indicate there is no reasonable potential to exceed the WQS and ADBAC.

For nutrients nitrogen and phosphorous, data collected for Lower Derby Lake showed measurable amounts of total kjeldahl nitrogen (organic-N plus ammonia) ranging from 332 ug/L to 2300 ug/L, inorganic nitrogen (nitrate) ranging from <0.5 ug/L to 1400 ug/L, and total phosphorous ranging from 16 ug/L to 336 ug/L. The proposed discharge also contains measurable amounts of nutrients, nitrate from 10,000 ug/L to 21,000 ug/L, ammonia N from <8 ug/L to 600 ug/L and total phosphorous from 30 ug/L to 400 ug/L. Although the State of Colorado has not established WQS for nutrients that apply directly to lakes in The South Platte River Basin, Regulation No. 31 sets target concentration values for warm larger lakes (>25 acres) for total nitrogen of 910 ug/L and total phosphorous of 83 ug/L. For the proposed permit, no effluent limits on total nitrogen or total phosphorous will be included. However, monitoring requirements for total kjeldahl nitrogen and total phosphorous will be included so that sufficient future monitoring data exists in the event WQS for nutrients are established for these lakes.

Reasonable Potential Discussion

For POCs having sufficient data to analyze projected maximum concentrations in the discharge (95%ile, 95% c.i.) less than the WQC or ADBAC values, there is no reasonable potential for the pollutant to cause or contribute to an excursion of the WQS and effluent limitations are not required. However, for POCs having sufficient data to analyze projected maximum concentrations in the discharge occurring at or above 50% of the WQC or ADBAC value will have regular monitoring requirements placed in the permit.

For POCs with projected maximum concentrations in the discharge between 10% and <50% of the applicable WQS or ADBAC value, the permittee will have an opportunity to collect additional data for two years to analyze reasonable potential and may request reduced monitoring requirements once the data shows there is no reasonable potential.

For POCs with insufficient data (cyanide, nitrite, mercury) to analyze for projected maximum concentrations, monitoring will be required to obtain sufficient data to analyze for reasonable potential and the permittee may request reduced monitoring requirements once the data shows there is no reasonable potential. At least 10 valid data points will be required to perform an analysis of the projected maximum concentrations.

For POCs having sufficient data to analyze projected maximum concentrations in the discharge (95%ile, 95%c.i.) greater than the WQC or ADBAC values, there is reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of the applicable water quality standard and therefore a limit must be placed in the permit. These potential limitations will be referred to as Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs).

For Total Residual Chlorine (TRC), no discharge data representing the proposed discharge which has been de-chlorinated is available. The permit will contain effluent limitations for both acute and chronic TRC to ensure dechlorination is effective at removing TRC from the discharge. Since the discharge travels via pipeline about 1.25 miles from the dechlorination facility and the facility will monitor for chlorine on a regular basis at the treatment facility, an internal monitoring location for TRC at the dechlorination facility will also be placed in the permit. This will be the only effluent parameter that will have an alternate monitoring location. For six months, the permit will require monitoring for TRC at both the internal outfall and Outfall 001. After six months, the permittee can request a reduction in monitoring to one or the other Outfall if there is no significant statistical difference between the data sets from both locations at a 95% confidence level and there is no change in the process used for chlorination or dechlorination for the remainder of the permit term.

Some of the POCs in the discharge have occurred at average concentrations that are very close to or exceed the antidegradation based ADBAC values (Boron, Chloride, Copper, Nitrate-N, Ammonia-N). The permit limitations for these pollutants will be expressed in the permit as 2-year rolling averages which will become effective 2 years from the effective date of the final permit. These will be proposed as Antidegradation Based Effluent Limitations (ADBELs) in the permit. Since this is a new discharge, the facility will be required to comply with the 2-yr rolling average limitations in 2 years as no additional time for compliance is allowed under State and Federal NPDES regulations.

Other POCs may occur at maximum levels that exceed the ADBAC values (Manganese, Selenium, Zinc) and either have average concentrations below those values or there was insufficient data available (Cyanide, Mercury, Nitrite) in the proposed discharge to adequately estimate reasonable potential. For these pollutants, effluent limits (ADBELs) will not be proposed in the permit however additional monitoring will be required to collect sufficient data to assess reasonable potential for these pollutants in any future permit action.

The WQCD also places WQBELs for 30-day averages and daily maximums for all parameters for which ADBELs are required, therefore effluent limits are proposed for ammonia nitrogen, boron, chloride, copper,

In order to ensure compliance with the proposed ADBELs, the facility should expeditiously pursue all alternatives to address compliance including appropriate changes to the applicable WQS of Segment 22b of the South Platte River Basin and potential treatment methods for removing the POCs from the discharge prior to the two year effective date of the limitations.

Since no mercury data is available on either the surface water data or proposed discharge data which is at a method detection limit or practical quantitation level close to either the WQS or ADBAC values, monitoring for mercury using clean sampling and analytical techniques will be required in the proposed permit.

Technology Based Effluent Limitation Evaluation

There are no applicable Federal Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards under 40 CFR for this type of discharge.

Colorado's Effluent Limitations under Regulation 62 will apply to this discharge for pollutants expected to be present at levels approaching the levels in the regulation.

Table 8
Technology Based Effluent Standards Colorado Regulation No. 62

Pollutant	30-day avg.	7-day avg.	Daily Maximum
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅), mg/L	30	45	N/A
Carbonaceous Biological Oxygen Demand (CBOD ₅), mg/L	25	40	N/A
Total Suspended Solids (TSS), mg/L	30	45	N/A
pH, s.u.	N/A	N/A	6-9 (min.- max.)
Residual Chlorine (TRC), mg/L	N/A	N/A	0.5
Oil and Grease, mg/L	N/A	N/A	10

Of the pollutants listed, only Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) and Carbonaceous Biological Oxygen Demand (CBOD₅) are not expected to be present at levels close to the regulation levels.

When the above potential Technology Based Effluent Limits (TBELs) are compared with WQBELs, the WQBELs for TRC and pH are more stringent and will be placed in the permit as a final limit.

Proposed Effluent Limitations

Table 9
Proposed Effluent Limitations for Outfall 001A

Effluent Characteristic	Effluent Limitations <u>a/</u>			Basis <u>c/</u>
	30-Day Average	Daily Maximum	2-yr Rolling Average <u>b/</u>	
Flow, MGD	N/A	N/A	N/A	AP
Total Suspended Solids , mg/L	30	45	N/A	CR#62
<i>E. coli</i> , no./100 mL	126	252	20	WQS
Ammonia as N, ug/L	--	--	--	--
January	5100	13000	820	WQS/ADBAC
February	4700	11000	760	WQS/ADBAC
March	3200	7300	530	WQS/ADBAC
April	1900	6100	340	WQS/ADBAC

May	2400	7900	410	WQS/ADBAC
June	3000	10000	500	WQS/ADBAC
July	2300	9700	400	WQS/ADBAC
August	1900	7900	340	WQS/ADBAC
September	2300	8700	400	WQS/ADBAC
October	3400	11000	560	WQS/ADBAC
November	3700	11000	610	WQS/ADBAC
December	3700	8900	610	WQS/ADBAC
Boron, trec, ug/L	750	N/A	181	WQS/ADBAC
Chloride, mg/L	250	N/A	82	WQS/ADBAC
Chlorine, Total Residual, ug/L	11	19	1.7	WQS/ADBAC
Copper, pd, ug/L	13	20	2	WQSADBAC
Nitrate, total, mg/L	100	N/A	16	WQS/ADBAC
The pH of the discharge shall not be less than 6.5 or greater than 9.0 at any time.				WQS
The concentration of oil and grease in any single sample shall not exceed 10 mg/L nor shall there be any visible sheen in the receiving water.				CR#62

a/ See Definitions, Part 1.1, for definitions.

b/ 2-Year Rolling Average becomes effective two years from the effective date of the permit and is calculated as the average of all samples collected in the previous two years.

c/ Basis of effluent limitations: CR#62 = Colorado Regulation No. 62 – Regulations for Effluent Limitations; AP= Permit Application; WQS = water quality standards; ADBAC= antidegradation based water quality standard.

Self-Monitoring Requirements

The proposed self-monitoring requirements are given in Table 10 below. The table lists the various effluent characteristics to be monitored, the frequency to be monitored, the type of sample to be collected, and for some effluent characteristics, the practical quantitation level (PQL) to be used in the analyses. The PQL values are those used by the Colorado WQCD for permits.

Several metals and nutrients were added to the monitoring list in order to obtain adequate data to determine if reasonable potential for the applicable WQBELs to be exceeded. The data will also be useful in any future permit WQBEL and antidegradation analysis that may be necessary.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) monitoring has been added to the monitoring requirements to ensure that narrative standards for toxics (CO Regulation 31) and the provisions of the Colorado Water Quality Control Division's WET Policy (WPC-Permitting-1) are implemented in this permit. The facility will be required to perform chronic WET monitoring on a quarterly basis using two species, *Pimephales promelas* and *ceriodaphnia dubia*. The facility will not be allowed any dilution and tests must be performed on 100% effluent. In the event chronic toxicity is found in the effluent, a Toxicity Identification/Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TIE/TRE) will be required. If no chronic toxicity is found in the effluent in any

test performed in the first two years of, the permittee may request the frequency of monitoring be reduced as described in the following paragraph.

Also added is a provision that after two and one-half (2.5) years of data have been collected, the permittee may request that the frequency of monitoring for some effluent characteristics be reduced to quarterly or eliminated based on a reasonable potential analysis of the data collected since the permit was issued. The reasonable potential analysis shall be done using a projected maximum effluent value based on a lognormal distribution at a 95%ile at a 95 percent confidence interval. Based on the information submitted, the permit issuing authority may not make any change in the monitoring frequency, reduce the frequency of monitoring to quarterly or delete the monitoring requirement for that effluent characteristic. This change may be made without going back to public notice.

Continuous monitoring for temperature with a recorder is required in order to obtain adequate data to determine if effluent limitations may be necessary in the future. Once per day monitoring of temperature would not be adequate to determine if effluent limitations are necessary to comply with Colorado's new WQS on temperature.

Table 10
Proposed Self-Monitoring Requirements Outfall 001

Effluent Characteristic	Frequency	Sample Type <u>a/</u>	Practical Quantitation Limits <u>e/</u>
Total Flow, mgd <u>b/</u>	Continuous	Recorder	N/A
Temperature, °C	Continuous	Recorder	N/A
Total Suspended Solids, mg/L	Monthly	Composite	N/A
<i>E Coli</i> , no./100 mL	Monthly	Grab	N/A
pH, specific units	Daily	Grab	N/A
Oil and grease, visual <u>c/</u>	Daily	Visual <u>c/</u>	N/A
Aluminum, Trec, ug/L	Monthly <u>f/</u>	Composite	50 ug/L
Total Ammonia as N, mg/L	Monthly	Composite	0.2 mg/L
Hardness, total as CaCO ₃ , mg/L	Monthly	Composite	20 mg/L
Boron, Trec, ug/L	Monthly	Composite	50 ug/L
Chloride, mg/L	Monthly	Composite	0.5 mg/L
Chlorine, Total Residual, ug/L	Daily <u>d/</u>	Grab	50 ug/L
Chromium, Trec, ug/L	Monthly <u>f/</u>	Composite	20 ug/L
Chromium VI, d, ug/L	Monthly <u>f/</u>	Grab	20 ug/L
Copper, PD, ug/L	Monthly	Composite	5 ug/L
Cyanide, WAD, ug/L <u>g/</u>	Monthly <u>f/</u>	Composite	5 ug/L
Iron, Trec, ug/L	Monthly <u>f/</u>	Composite	10 ug/L
Manganese, Trec, ug/L	Monthly <u>f/</u>	Composite	2 ug/L
Mercury, Total, ug/L (Low-level)	Monthly <u>f/</u>	Composite	0.003 ug/L

Nitrate, total, ug/L	Monthly	Composite	50 ug/L
Nitrite, total, ug/L	Monthly <u>f</u> /	Composite	10 ug/L
Kjeldahl Nitrogen, total, ug/L	Monthly <u>f</u> /	Composite	500 ug/L
Phosphorous, total, ug/L	Monthly <u>f</u> /	Composite	10 ug/L
Selenium, PD, ug/L	Monthly <u>f</u> /	Composite	1 ug/L
Zinc, PD, ug/L	Monthly <u>f</u> /	Composite	10 ug/L
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), chronic <u>h</u> /	Quarterly	Composite	1.0 TU _c

- a/ See Definitions, Part 1.1, for definition of terms.
- b/ Flow measurements of effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained. The average flow rate (in million gallons per day) during the reporting period and the maximum flow rate observed (in mgd) shall be reported.
- c/ A daily visual observation is required. If a visible sheen is detected, a grab sample shall be taken immediately and analyzed in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 136. The concentration of oil and grease shall not exceed 10 mg/L in any sample.
- d/ Monitoring for total residual chlorine only required if the effluent is chlorinated. If not chlorinating during the reporting period, report "Not Chlorinating".

The permittee shall conduct daily monitoring of Total Residual Chlorine at both Outfall 001 and Outfall 001A for at least six (6) months. The permittee may request a reduction in monitoring to either Outfall 001 or 001A after six months by demonstrating no statistical significant difference at a 99% confidence level between the two sets of monitoring data and the disinfection and dechlorination processes are not changed during the permit term.

- e/ Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured with a high degree of confidence that the analyte is present at or above that concentration. The method and procedures used to analyze for an effluent characteristic (e.g., cadmium) shall have a PQL no greater than specified in this table (e.g., PQL for cadmium no greater than 1 ug/L). **For purposes of this permit, analytical values less than the PQL shall be considered to be zero for purposes of determining averages. If all analytical results are less than the PQL, then "less than x", where x is the PQL, shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report form. Otherwise, report the maximum observed value and the calculated average(s).**
- f/ After two and one-half (2.5) years of data have been collected, the permittee may request that the frequency of monitoring for this effluent characteristic be reduced to quarterly or eliminated based on a reasonable potential analysis of the data collected since the permit was issued. The reasonable potential analysis shall be done using all of the data collected in the preceding two years to calculate a maximum projected effluent value at a 95%ile with a 95 percent confidence interval for a lognormal distribution using the EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control EPA/505/2-90-001 March 1991. Based on the information submitted, the permit issuing authority may not make any change in the monitoring frequency, reduce the frequency of monitoring to quarterly or delete the monitoring requirement for that effluent characteristic. This change may be made without going to public notice.
- g/ 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.

h/ See Part 1.3.2.2 of the Permit for WET monitoring requirements.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Requirements

Section 7(a) of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies to insure that any actions authorized, funded, or carried out by an Agency are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any federally-listed endangered or threatened species or adversely modify or destroy critical habitat of such species.

This project has already undergone formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service with a final Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO) issued in 1996 for the U.S. Army and supplemented with a final Biological Opinion in 2013 for the Services.

This permit action will not result in any new construction or change any conditions which may affect any listed or endangered species in a manner not consistent with the issued BOs.

The 2013 Biological Opinion supplement is contained in the Administrative Record for the draft permit.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Requirements

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. § 470(f) requires that federal agencies consider the effects of federal undertakings on historic properties. The EPA has evaluated its issuance of the NPDES permit for the US Fish and Wildlife Service RMA to assess this action's potential effects on any listed or eligible historic properties or cultural resources. The EPA does not anticipate any impacts on listed/eligible historic properties or cultural resources because this permit is a renewal and will not be associated with any significant ground disturbance or significant changes to the volume or point of discharge.

Miscellaneous

The permit will be issued for a period of approximately 5 years, but not to exceed 5 years, with the permit effective date and expiration date determined at the time of permit issuance.

Permit drafted by Bruce Kent, 8P-W-WW, EPA Region 8, August 1, 2013.

Permit reviewed by Robert D Shankland, SEE, 8P-W-WW, EPA Region 8 August 6, 2013