UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
1595 WYNKOOP STREET (8WP-CWW)
DENVER, COLORADO 80202-1129
NOTICE OF INTENT FOR THE 2024 DRINKING WATER GENERAL PERMIT

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section III of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the NPDES Drinking Water General Permit (DWGP) permit number identified in Section II of this form. Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section III of this form meets the eligibility requirements of Part 1.3 of the DWGP for the facility identified in Section IV of this form. DWGP coverage is required prior to commencement of discharge. To obtain authorization, the Permittee must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Discharges are not authorized if the Permittee's NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if the Permittee were never eligible for DWGP coverage. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

I. Electronic Reporting and Paper NOI Form

EPA has published the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, which will modernize Clean Water Act (CWA) reporting for municipalities, industries and other facilities.

As of December 21, 2025, regulated entities that submit certain NPDES reports will begin submitting these reports electronically, instead of on paper. These reports include Notices of Intent to discharge in compliance with an NPDES general permit. An electronic NOI is not currently available, EPA Region 8 has waived this regulatory requirement until an electronic NOI is developed.

II. Permit Information	**NPDES ID** (EPA Use Only): cccccccccc
Previous NPDES Permit Number:	cccccccccc (e.g. SDG589123 or SD-DW0009I)
Public Water System Number:	cccccccccc (e.g. PWS ID SD123456789o)

III. Operator Information

Operator Last Name:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Operator First Name:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Title:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Mailing Address:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Street:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

City: State:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc cc

Zip:

ccccccccccccc

County:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Phone: Extension:

ccc-ccc-cccc ccccc

E-mail:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier or operator):

Name:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Organization:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Phone: Extension:

ccc-ccc-cccc ccccc

E-mail:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

IV. Facility Information

Facility Name:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Facility Address:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Street/Location:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

City: State:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc cc

Zip:

ccccccccccccc

County:

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Drinking Water Treatment Plant - Latitude/Longitude (Use decimal degrees):

Latitude: cc.cccccc N. Longitude: cc.cccccc W.

Backwash Lagoon Outfall - Latitude/Longitude (Use decimal degrees):

Latitude: cc.cccccc N. Longitude: cc.cccccc W.

Is this facility or the outfall for the facility located in Indian country?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If Yes, please provide the name of the Indian reservation.

cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

V. Water Treatment Plant History & Information

1. Number people served by the water treatment plant: ccccc
2. Average daily water production: ccccc MGD
3. Year that this plant was first built (e.g., 1956): cccc
4. Year of the last treatment upgrade or significant expansion of water treatment at this plant: cccc

Describe upgrades:

VI. Treatment Information

Type of Source Water and Treatment:

Type of Source Water	Percentage of Total Source Water
☐Surface Water	_____
☐Ground Water	_____
☐Purchased Water	_____

Are copper-based chemicals used at the plant?

☐Yes ☐No

If yes, please identify which chemicals

_____

_____

Flocculant Chemicals Used:

Are flocculants used? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, note the type of chemical(s) used below.

☐ Aluminum chlorohydrate/polyaluminum chloride (PACl)

☐ Aluminum sulfate (alum)

☐ Iron-based coagulants (ferric chloride and ferric sulfide)

☐ Potassium permanganate

☐ Polymer coagulants

Lime Softening Chemicals Used:

Is lime softening used in the Drinking Water process? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, note the type of chemical(s) utilized below.

☐ Hydrated lime ($Ca(OH)^2$)

☐ Caustic soda/sodium hydroxide (NaOH)

☐ Quick lime (CaO)

☐ Sodium carbonate/soda ash (Na_2CO_3)

Disinfection Chemicals Used:

Are chemicals used for chlorination? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Please identify type below)

_____

_____

Drinking water MCL

Please list pollutants in the source water that are or have a history of exceeding the Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL):

_____

_____

Radioactivity of Source water

Plants that treat source water containing naturally occurring radioactive pollutants above the Maximum Contaminant Level as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act are not eligible for coverage under the DWGP.

Does the Facility treat source water containing naturally occurring radioactive pollutants above the Maximum Contaminant Level?

☐Yes ☐No

Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Operations:

Please identify (☒) below which wastewater treatment operations are performed at the water treatment plant. Treatment of wastewater refers to any activity designed to change the character or composition of liquid and solid wastewater streams from water treatment processes as needed to render it amenable to recycle/recovery, reduce its volume, or prepare it for transportation, storage, disposal, or discharge.

☐ No treatment	☐ Sludge Thickening	☐ Aeration
☐ Drying	☐ Mechanical dewatering	☐ Hydrogen sulfide removal
☐ pH adjustment	☐ Non-mechanical dewatering	☐ Evaporation ponds
☐ Equalization of wastewater prior to treatment or disposal	☐ Sedimentation tanks and ponds	☐ Dechlorination
☐ Other (specify): _____	☐ Lagoon or Stabilization Pond	

Types of Wastewaters Disposed. Please check all that apply.

☐ Wastewater from water treatment operations including coagulation, filter backwashing operations, filter-to-waste, precipitative softening, iron and manganese removal, and slow sand and diatomaceous earth filtration. These include accumulated wastewater for batch discharge.

☐ Wastewater from presedimentation water treatment operations.

☐ Discharges from wastewater treatment including mechanical dewatering (e.g., thickener decant, centrate, and filtrate from belt or plate-and-frame presses) and non-mechanical dewatering (e.g., discharges from dewatering lagoons).

☐ Concentrate (brines) from ion exchange regeneration and saltwater conversion, membrane reject water and spent backwash, activated alumina waste regenerate, and membrane cleaning fluid.

☐ Ion exchange resins, spent granular activated carbon (GAC), and spent filter media.

☐ Stormwater/rainfall infiltration.

☐ Other

VII. Wastewater Discharge Information

Backwash Discharge:

Please identify (q) below the method(s) of wastewater discharge at the water treatment plant. Please select all categories that apply.

☐ Direct discharge of treated and/or untreated wastewater. Do not select direct discharge if the Permittee's plant only discharges non-contact stormwater to surface waters. Select direct discharge if the Permittee's plant has a permit that regulates or monitors the discharge of treated and/or untreated wastewater to surface waters.

☐ Indirect discharge of treated and/or untreated wastewater. Select indirect discharge if the Permittee's plant has a permit that regulates or monitors the discharge of treated and/or untreated wastewater to a treatment works (POTW). Indirect discharge does not include spent filter backwash discharged to surface water.

☐ Zero discharge.

If the water treatment plant operates as a zero-discharge plant, please identify (q) the disposal method(s) for the wastewater.

☐ Recycle (i.e., return to water treatment plant pre-coagulation)

☐ Evaporation

☐ Composting

☐ Landfill disposal

☐ Spray irrigation

☐ Underground injection

☐ Land application (e.g., soil amendment)

☐ Other (specify): _____

☐ Other (specify): _____

Backwash Discharge Frequency:

If the water treatment plant directly discharges its wastewater to surface water, please identify below the frequency of the discharge. In the blank spaces below the batch and emergency discharge categories, please specify the number of times wastewater were discharged to surface waters in the last 5 years. Please check below both 'Continuous discharge' and 'Batch (intermittent) discharge' if the Permittee is doing both types of discharges (e.g., continuous filter backwash and batch discharge of wastewater in settling basins).

☐ Continuous discharge

☐ Batch (intermittent) discharge

Wastewater were discharged _____ times in past 5 years.

☐ Emergency discharge only

Wastewater were discharged _____ times in past 5 years.

Arsenic Pollutant Screen:

All facilities are required to monitor their wastewater effluent for Arsenic and include the results and Method detection limit on a spiked sample.

Arsenic Concentration: _____ Method Detection Limit: _____ Date of sample:

VIII. Receiving Water Information:

Name of receiving water. If unnamed drainage or ditch please identify first named receiving water.

ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

Type of Receiving Water:

☐ River ☐ Creek ☐ Wetland ☐ Lake ☐ Drainage Ditch ☐ Unnamed Tributary

☐ Other (specify): _____

Receiving water lowest 7-day average flow over the past 10 years (7Q10): _____

IX. Request for facility specific Aluminum Limitations:	
Facilities using aluminum-based coagulants must provide the following information:	
Effluent Monitoring	Hardness: _____mg/L as CaCO3 pH: _____Standard units Dissolved organic carbon: _____ mg/L
Receiving Water Monitoring	Hardness: _____mg/L as CaCO3 pH: _____Standard units Dissolved organic carbon: _____ mg/L Monitoring location: (Please use digital GPS points) Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

X Request For Reduced Indicator Monitoring:

Facilities requesting reduced indicator monitoring shall provide the dates and monitoring results that show the particular pollutants of concern are not present at quantities that have reasonable potential to cause an exceedance of a water quality standard. The pollutants eligible for this are limited to those in the table below. The Permittee must submit 4 sample results with corresponding dates. There is no benefit to submitting less than 4 data points. Please include dates for monitoring data that was submitted in DMRs. A separate spread sheet may be attached if that is easier for the permittee.

Note: At this time the results must be reported at 0.0 mg/L, or below the method detection limit identified by the analytical laboratory.

Pollutant Name	Dates Sampled (month/year)	Results
Antimony (ug/L)		
Arsenic (ug/L)		
Cadmium (ug/L)		
Total Chromium (ug/L)		
Copper (ug/L)		
Lead (ug/L)		
Nickel (ug/L)		
Selenium (ug/L)		
Silver (ug/L)		
Thallium (ug/L)		
Zinc (ug/L)		

XI Endangered Species Act Certification:

Applicants seeking coverage under the DWGP are required to make certifications regarding the potential effects of their wastewater discharge and related activities on endangered species.

The Permittee must meet one or more of the five criteria (A-E), which are required under Part 1.3.6 in the DWGP, to be eligible for coverage under this DWGP. To help make the Permittee's criterion selection, the Permittee must follow the endangered species screening procedures listed in Appendix B. Every criterion requires submission of the corresponding supporting documentation with the NOI.

☐ Criterion A No federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat are likely to occur in the "action area". In order to be eligible for coverage under Criterion A, the applicant must confirm there are no federally-listed species nor designated critical habitat in the facility's action area. An explanation of the basis for selecting this criterion and supporting documentation identifying the FWS information sources (including the FWS IPaC site) must be submitted with the NOI and retained with the Permittee's records.

☐ Criterion B Consultation between a Federal agency and the FWS under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA has been concluded. The consultation may be either formal or informal and would have occurred only as a result of a separate federal action (e.g., during application for an individual wastewater discharge permit or the issuance of a wetlands dredge and fill permit). Consultation must have addressed the potential effects of the facility's wastewater discharge and related activities on all federally-listed threatened or endangered species or all federally designated critical habitat in the facility action area. An explanation of the basis for selecting this criterion and supporting documentation identifying the FWS information sources (including the FWS IPaC site) must be submitted with the NOI and retained with the Permittee's records.

☐ Criterion C The Permittee's activities are authorized through the issuance of a permit under section 10 of the ESA, and authorization addresses the effects of the wastewater discharge on federally-listed species and federally-designated critical habitat. The Permittee must keep documentation with the DWGP, including a copy of the FWS issued permit. An explanation of the basis for selecting this criterion and supporting documentation identifying the FWS information sources (including the FWS IPaC site) must be submitted with the NOI and retained with the Permittee's records.

☐ Criterion D Federally-listed species or their designated critical habitat(s) are likely to occur in or near the facility's "action area". Wastewater discharges and related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species or their designated critical habitat. An explanation of the basis for selecting this criterion and supporting documentation identifying the FWS information sources (including the FWS IPaC site) must be submitted with the NOI and retained with the Permittee's records.

☐ Criterion E	The Facility's wastewater discharges and related activities were already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility for the Facility's "action area" under one of the other criteria described in this Appendix (i.e. criteria A, B, C or D) and the permittee has confirmed using IPAC that no additional federally-listed species or designated critical habitat may be present or located in the "action area". A description of the basis for selecting this criterion and supporting documentation identifying the FWS information sources (including the FWS IPaC site) must be submitted with the NOI and retained with the Permittee's records.

XII. National Historic Preservation Act Certification:

Applicants seeking coverage under the DWGP are required to make certain certifications regarding the potential effects of their wastewater discharge and related activities on historic properties.

The Permittee must meet one or more of the three criteria (A-C), which are also required under Part 1.3.7 in the DWGP, to be eligible for coverage under this DWGP. To help make the Permittee's criterion selection, the Permittee must follow the full historic properties screening procedures listed in Appendix C.

☐ Criterion A	There will be no new ground-disturbing activity on the Permittee's site and no new discharges. Wastewater discharges and related activities do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties.
☐ Criterion B	Wastewater discharges and related activities have the potential to have an effect on historic properties, but there are no historic properties within the area of potential effects (APE).
☐ Criterion C	The Permittee's wastewater discharges and related activities have the potential to have an effect on historic properties, and there are historic properties within the APE. The Permittee has contacted EPA and the HPO, informing them in writing that the Permittee's actions have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and the Permittee has obtained and is in compliance with a written agreement with the HPO regarding measures to mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties, and the Permittee has obtained and is in compliance with a written agreement that outlines all such measures.

XIII. Certification Information:	
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.	
Responsible Officials Name: Ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	E-mail: ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc
Title: ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	
Signature: _____	Date: cc/cc/cc

Instructions for Completing EPA

Notice of Intent for the 2024 NPDES Drinking Water General Permit

Who Must File an NOI Form?

Under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended (33

U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.; the Act), federal law prohibits discharges to waters of the U.S. unless that discharge is covered under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

For coverage under the Drinking Water General Permit (DWGP), each person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that meets the following criteria must file a Notice of Intent form: (1) they have operational control over a drinking water treatment facility located within the EPA Region 8, (2) the operation of the drinking water may result in discharges of backwash waters to a water of the U.S.

If the Permittee have questions about whether the Permittee need coverage under this NPDES DWGP, or if the Permittee need information to determine whether EPA or the Permittee's state agency is the permitting authority, contact the Permittee's EPA Regional Office.

Completing the Form

Obtain and read a copy of the DWGP, viewable athttps://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/about-region-8s-npdes-permit-programTo complete this form, type or print in the appropriate areas only. Please place each character within the provided boxes (abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item).

Section I. Electronic Reporting and Paper NOI Form

With this permit issuance, electronic NOI application requirements are not in effect and a signed paper copy of the NOI must be submitted.

Please submit the original document with signature in ink - do not send a photocopied signature.

Section II. Permit Information

Please provide information on the current or previous NPDES permit coverage that the Permittee's facility may have been covered under.

Also provide the Public Water System identification number (PWS ID) under which the drinking water facility is covered for distribution of treated drinking water.

Section III. Operator Information

Provide the legal name of the person that operates the facility described in this NOI.

Also provide the operators official title, operator's mailing address, county, telephone number, and e-mail address.

If the NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier (for example, if the NOI was prepared by an Indian Health Service (IHS) contact), include the full name, organization, phone number, and email address of the NOI preparer.

Section IV. Facility Information

Enter the official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, ZIP code, and county of the facility. If the facility lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for permit coverage to be granted.

Additionally, provide the latitude and longitude of the Permittee's facility in decimal degrees format. The latitude and longitude of the Permittee's facility can be determined in several different ways, including through the use of global positioning system (GPS) receivers, U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic or quadrangle maps, and web-based siting tools, among others.

For consistency, EPA requests that measurements be taken from the approximate center of the facility location and at the outfall location.

Indicate whether the project is in Indian country and provide the name of the Indian reservation associated with the area.

Section V. Water Treatment Plant History & Information

Provide information on the approximate number of water system users, the amount of water produced by the plant (in millions of gallons per day), the year the plant was build, and information on any upgrades to the facility.

Section VI. Treatment Information

Indicate the type of source water utilized by the drinking water facility. Also indicate if copper-based chemicals are utilized by the facility to control nuisance algal prior to treatment.

Indicate the various types of chemicals used in the drinking water processes. These include: flocculants; lime softening chemicals; chemicals used for disinfection; and any other chemicals used by the facility for the production of drinking water.

In addition to the known chemicals utilized in the treatment of drinking water, please note any known disinfection wastewater in the backwash or filter to backwash water; as well as the wastewater treatment and disposal practices.

Section VII. Discharge and Receiving Stream Information

Indicate the methods used to dispose of wastewater at the drinking water treatment plant. This includes information on: The type of discharge; direct, indirect, or zero discharge; the frequency of discharges; and the receiving stream for discharges. If the facility is considered a zero-discharge facility, indicate the disposal method for wastewater.

Provide receiving water and related information in the table provided on the form (if known). If receiving water is dry during periods of the year enter "0" for critical flow. If unknown enter "unknown" for critical flow.

Section VIII. Request for facility specific Aluminum Limitations

If the facility uses aluminum based coagulants and has had trouble meeting aluminum effluent limitations in the previous permit they may request site specific aluminum limitations which allow for the local conditions to be considered when calculating the applicable aluminum effluent limitations. The required monitoring information is Hardness, pH and dissolved organic carbon for the effluent and receiving waters. Receiving water sampling location must be documented in the Facility operations manual for consistency between operators.

Section X. Requesting reduced indicator monitoring

Use this section to submit previous monitoring data for justification of reduced monitoring data. The Data need to be consecutive and be representative of the results expected during normal Facility operation

Section XI. Endangered Species

Use the instructions in Appendix B of the DWGP to complete the questions on the NOI form regarding historic preservation.

Section XI. Historic Preservation

Use the instructions in Appendix C of the DWGP to complete the questions on the NOI form regarding historic preservation.

Section XII. Certification Information

The NOI must be signed by:

The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field,

superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

Submitting The Permittee's Form

Submit the Permittee's NOI form by mail to the following addresses:

U.S. EPA Region 8
(8WD-CWW)
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129

Appendix E – Definitions

The *7-day (weekly) average*, other than for microbiological organisms (e.g., bacteria, viruses, etc.), is the average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week. Geometric means shall be calculated for microbiological organisms unless specified otherwise in the Permit. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains the Saturday. (40 CFR § 122.2)

The *30-day (monthly) average*, other than for microbiological organisms (e.g., bacteria, viruses, etc.), is the average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month. Geometric means shall be calculated for microbiological organisms unless specified otherwise in the Permit. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Act ("the Act") means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as either the Federal Water Pollution Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), Pub. L. 92-500, as amended by Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483, Pub. L. 97-117, and Pub. L. 100-4. In this Permit the Act may be referred to as the CWA. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i))

Composite samples shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, at a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period, unless specified otherwise at 40 CFR Part 136. (40 CFR § 122.21(g)(7)). Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours, not more than twenty-four (24) hours. Acceptable methods for the preparation of composite samples are as follows:

(a) Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at the time of sampling;
(b) Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to total flow (volume) since last sample. For the first sample, the flow rate at the time of the first sample was collected may be used;

(c) Constant sample volume, time interval between samples proportional to flow (i.e., sample taken every "X" gallons of flow); and,
(d) Continuous collection of samples with sample collection rate proportional to flow rate.

Daily Maximum (Daily Max.) is the maximum measured value for a pollutant discharged during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with daily maximum limitations expressed in units of mass (e.g., kilograms, pounds), the daily maximum is calculated as the total mass of pollutant discharged over the calendar day or representative 24-hour period. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., milligrams/liter, parts per billion), the daily maximum is calculated as the average of all measurements of the pollutant over the calendar day or representative 24-hour period. If only one measurement or sample is taken during a calendar day or representative 24-hour period, the single measured value for a pollutant will be considered the daily maximum measurement for that calendar day or representative 24-hour period. The Daily Maximum limitation is the highest allowable discharge limit over the calendar day or representative 24-hour period. (40 CFR §§ 122.2, see "daily discharge" and "maximum daily discharge limitation")

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Regional Administrator of the EPA Region 8 or an authorized representative.

E. coli means *Escherichia coli*.

Facility means any NPDES "point source" (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Geometric mean is an average or mean based on multiplication instead of addition. To calculate a geometric mean, multiply all the measured values together and then take the nth root, where n is the number of measured values.

$$GeoMean = \sqrt[n]{(X_1 X_2 X_3 \ldots X_n)}$$

Grab sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a sample collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes (typically a single "dip and take" sample or an instantaneous measurement) at a location that is representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

Industrial User or *User* means a source of Indirect Discharge, which is the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Act. (40 CFR §§ 403.3(i) and (j))

Lands of Exclusive Federal Jurisdiction means, for the purposes of the DWGP, federal lands where the Enclave Clause of the U.S. Constitution establishes that EPA has exclusive jurisdiction to implement relevant sections of the Clean Water Act.

Maximum limit means the maximum allowable concentration or other measure of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any sample.

Minimum limit means the minimum allowable concentration or other measure of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any sample.

Interference means an indirect discharge from an Industrial User which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

(a) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
(b) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. (40 CFR § 403.3(k))

Narrative limit means a narrative condition that must be met (e.g., The discharge must be free from a visible sheet). *New Source* means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a "discharge of pollutants," the construction of which commenced:

(a) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of the Act which are applicable to such source, or
(b) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of the Act which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Pass Through means an Indirect Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation). (40 CFR § 403.3(p))

Permit means this NPDES permit upon finalization. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Permittee means the "person" as defined either by Section 502(5) of the Act or 40 CFR § 122.2, including an agent or employee thereof, authorized to discharge under this Permit. (Section 502(5) of the Act, 40 CFR § 122.2)

Publicly Owned Treatment Works or *POTW* means a treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by Section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant, which means that portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste. The term POTW also means the municipality as defined in Section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works. (40 CFR § 403.3(q) and (r))

Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii))

Sewage Sludge means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(13))

Sufficiently Sensitive – An analytical test method is sufficiently sensitive when:

(a) The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limit established in the Permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
(b) The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. (40 CFR § 122.44(i)(1)(iv)(A))

Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) means a set of procedures to identify the specific chemicals or pathogens responsible for effluent toxicity. (U.S. EPA Office of Water, March 1991, Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control [EPA/505/2-90-001], pg. xxi)

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) means a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity after control measures are put in place. (U.S. EPA Office of

Water, March 1991, Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control [EPA/505/2-90-001], pg. xxi)

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 CFR § 122.41(n))

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) is the total toxic effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test using methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136.