UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 8
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Enclosure 2

Brush Power LLC Fact Sheet

Pretreatment ICIS Number:

COPF00103 - Brush Power Plants #1, #3, and #4D owned by Middle River Power

COPF00104 - Brush Power Plant #2 owned by Alliance Energy dba Alta-Gas Brush Energy

Facility Name and Address:

Brush Power LLC
1500 S. Clayton Avenue
Brush, CO 80723

Authorized Representative Contact:

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Facility Contact:

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Applicable Pretreatment Regulations:

Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category, 40 CFR Part 423

Pretreatment Standards for New Sources at 40 CFR § 423.17, Construction on the Brush Power LLC facility first began in the summer of 1989 and power production began in October 1990.

Receiving POTW/Collection System:	Brush POTW CDPS Permit No. CO-0021245 600 Edison Street Brush, CO 80723
POTW Contact:	Dale Colerick, Utilities Director (970) 842-5002/colerick@brushcolo.com

Section 1 Brush Power LLC Facility

The Brush Power LLC facility comprises four co-located peaking steam electric power generating plants. Construction on the Brush Power LLC facility first began in the summer of 1989 and power production began in October 1990. According to information the EPA gathered from facility inspections, the startup dates for the four power plants are as follows:

- Brush #1 – October 1990
- Brush #2 – 1990s
- Brush #3 – Early 2000s
- Brush #4/D – Early 2000s

The plants are operated based on demand but are always ready for operation/energy production. The facility is operated 7 days/week, 2 shifts/day (1st shift – 0430 to 1415, 2nd shift – 1400 to 2400). The facility currently has 23 employees on site.

The facility is operated and managed by Brush Power, LLC. The four separate steam electric power generating plants are owned by the following companies:

- Brush #2 is owned by Alta Gas Brush Energy, which is owned by Alliance Energy Group.
- Brush #s 1 and 3 are owned by Colorado Power Partners. Brush #4/D is owned by Brush 4 Generation Company. Both Colorado Power Partners and Brush 4 Generation Company are owned by Middle River Power.

As a result of the Brush Power LLC organization, this fact sheet serves as the characterization of the facility in Section 2, identification of applicable Pretreatment Standards in Section 3 and the applicable permit conditions in Section 4. Because the power plants within the facility are owned by separate companies, the fact sheet serves as the justification for permit conditions for the following two permits:

- **COPF00103** – Middle River dba Brush Power LLC (Brush Power Plants #1, #3, and #4D)
- **COPF00104** – Alliance Energy dba Alta-Gas Brush Energy (Brush Power Plant #2)

Section 2 Section 2 Brush Power LLC Unit Operations Description

Brush #2 serves as a peaking power plant for United Power, when requested. Brush #1, #3, and #4D will serve as peaking power plants for Xcel Energy until December 2026, after which they will operate as peaking power plants for United Power. The plants typically operate about 7-8% of their operating capacity per year. The typical operating hours of operation, when requested, are from about 2 p.m. until about 10 p.m.

Brush #1 and #3 have not operated since 2023 due to damage sustained by a turbine failure. At the time of EPA's June 15, 2026 inspection, Brush #4D had operated at about 7-8% of its capacity thus far in 2026 and Brush #2 had not yet operated in 2026. The facility must be operational upon demand and is fully staffed and operational-ready. The facility performs periodic test-runs to ensure readiness when energy production is requested. The facility receives its natural gas source from Excel Energy via a pipeline and uses no other fuel sources. The facility receives its incoming water from the City of Brush and treats the

water, prior to usage. The four power plants have a combined power generation capability of about 300 MW.

Figure 1 shows the Google Maps view of the facility. An overlay is applied to the Google Maps image of the facility identifying Brush #1-4D. Figure 2 provides a layout of the facility.

Figure 1 – Brush Power LLC – Google Maps View

2. Facility Layout and Flow Diagrams

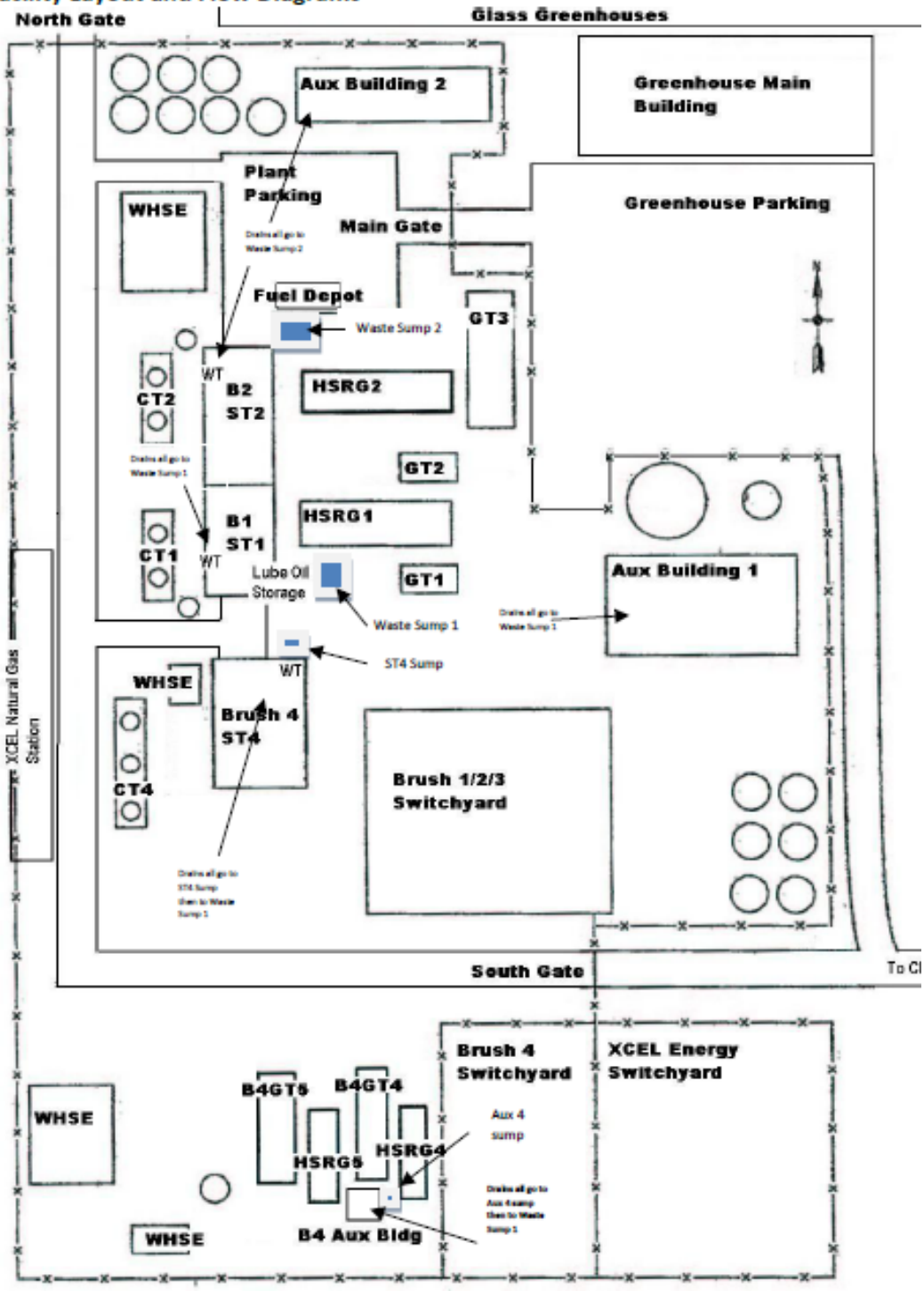

Figure 2 – Brush Power LLC - Facility Layout

2.1 Simple and Combined Power Generating Cycles (General Descriptions):

The facility produces electricity in simple cycle or combined cycle power plants. The simple cycle process directly generates electricity through a combustion turbine fueled by natural gas. The combined cycle process also generates electricity using a natural gas combustion turbine, however, the hot exhaust from the combustion process, typically lost in the simple cycle process, is captured and routed through heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs). The HRSGs boil water to create steam that is used to operate a steam turbine to produce additional electricity. The waste steam from the steam turbines is discharged into a condenser which returns the liquid to the HRSG. Cooling water from dedicated cooling towers for each combined cycle power plant is used to provide non-contact cooling in the condensers.

The co-located power plants within the facility are operated in the following configurations:

- Brush #1 – combined cycle power generation with a 1 x 1 configuration (1 natural gas turbine-HRSG to 1 steam turbine)**.** In 2023, this power plant experienced significant damage from a turbine failure/fire originating in Brush #3. The cooling towers are currently decommissioned and demolished. The facility is rebuilding this plant to operate by the end of calendar year 2026 in a simple cycle configuration and eventually operate as a combined cycle configuration by the end of 2027.
- Brush #2 – combined cycle power generation with a 1 x 1 configuration (1 natural gas turbine-HRSG to 1 steam turbine)
- Brush #3 – simple cycle power generation. Damage sustained from the 2023 turbine failure/fire in this plant is in the process of being repaired. Brush #3 is expected to be operable by the end of 2027.
- Brush #4D – combined cycle generation with a 2 x 1 configuration (2 natural gas turbines-HRSG to 1 steam turbine)

2.2 Brush #2

The supply water received from the City of Brush is treated through two reverse osmosis (RO) treatment systems to reduce the total dissolved water loadings and achieve a water quality of 0.2 µmhos from an estimated 200 µmhos present in the receiving water. The 1st pass treats the City water to about 20 µmho. The 1st pass RO treated water is stored in a 30,000-gallon storage tank. The RO water then passes through the 2nd pass RO treatment to treat to 0.2 µmho and is stored in a 2nd pass 4,100-gallon condensate tank for use in the boilers or collected in a 1,870-gallon hot well. The hot well is used to feed the 7,000-gallon HRSG.

The concentrate from the RO systems is discharged into a RO reject waste pit and is either pumped to the cooling towers as makeup water or pumped to the Brush #2 waste treatment pit. The RO membranes are replaced annually or as needed.

The Brush #2 water treatment room also serves as a storage room for chemicals used in the cooling tower, RO and boilers. Bulk chemicals are stored in large containers/tanks and are metered throughout the plant. Additional chemicals, primarily cleaners for the RO system and compressor, are also stored in this location, in 55-gallon barrels or smaller containers. The chemicals are stored near or over a chemical storage waste pit. Chemicals that are collected in this pit are manually pumped to an interior waste pit,

tested for pH and pumped to the Brush #2 waste treatment pit, if within the pH criteria.

The exhaust from the combustion natural gas turbine is captured and sent to the HRSG. The water in the HRSG is contained in tubes and the hot exhaust from the natural gas turbine is used to heat the water to about 800ºF and create steam. The steam is piped to the steam turbines at 900 psi to spin the turbines. The steam turbine is connected to the generator with a drive shaft to generate electricity. The waste steam at about 300-400 ºF is cooled with non-contact cooling water tubes at about 80-90 ºF from the 145,200-gallon two-cell cooling towers. The cooling water is pumped into a condenser contact chamber and the condensate generated from the cooled steam is collected back into the hot well. The cooling water is piped back to the cooling tower. The condensate is then piped to a de-aerator tank to purge oxygen from the water and then back to the HRSG for recovery and make up water for steam generation.

Chemicals such as dixichlor and sulfuric acid are added to the cooling tower to limit biological growth and maintain pH levels, as needed. The two-cell cooling towers are blown down when the conductivity of the water reaches a certain level, about 1800 µmho.

2.3 Brush #3:

Brush #3 is a simple cycle power generation plant. The natural gas combustion turbine directly generates electricity. The exhaust from the combustion process is wasted. No cooling towers are used for Brush #3 and therefore, a cooling blowdown wastewater is not generated.

2.4 Brush #1 and #4D

The water treatment for Brush #1 and #4D are similar to the RO water treatment for Brush #2. The incoming water is treated through two passes of RO membranes. The treated water from the 1st and 2nd RO passes are stored in 40,000-gallon storage tanks for use in both Brush #1 and #4D.

Brush #1 experienced significant fire damage to its infrastructure and the two-celled cooling tower was deactivated and is currently demolished. The facility plans to activate Brush #1 as a simple cycle power plant by the end of 2026 and rebuild the two-cell cooling towers to act as a 1x1 combined cycle power plant by the end of calendar year 2027.

Brush #4D has two natural gas turbines that contribute exhaust to separate HRSG to generate steam used to spin a single steam turbine. Brush #4D has a 398,000-gallon, four-cell cooling tower used to cool condensate from the steam turbine process.

2.5 Facility – Wastewater Discharges

The facility currently has a 2-cell cooling tower servicing Brush #2 and a 4-cell cooling tower servicing Brush #4D. The cooling towers evaporate about 50,000 to 60,000 gpd each but are blown down when the conductivity of the cooling water reaches 1800 µmho and are blown down at 100 gpm. The facility has a monitoring point located at each cooling tower blowdown discharge pipe. The cooling tower blowdown discharge pipes have a conductivity meter, continuous recording pH meter, and a monitoring point installed.

- Brush power plant #1-Cooling tower blowdown discharge pipe, shown in Figure 5.

- Brush power plant #4D-Cooling tower blowdown discharge pipe, shown in Figure 6.
- Brush power plant #2-Cooling tower blowdown discharge pipe, shown in Figure 7.

The HRSGs at the facility are blown down daily on production days, with an average volume of 50 gpd each; this wastewater is discharged to the wastewater sumps or pits. In addition to the cooling tower blowdown, the wastewater pits collect wastewater from boiler blowdown, floor drains in the power plants, and RO brine from backwash events.

Brush power plant #2 discharges wastewater to a 2-chamber wastewater pit. The wastewater pit is a baffled, 2-chamber pit in which oil is allowed to quiesce and float to the top of the 1st chamber, where it is skimmed and collected into a barrel. The waste oil barrel is transported via forklift to the waste oil collection tank located about 150 feet north of the waste treatment pit. The clarified water runs underneath the baffle to the 2nd chamber where it is equalized and discharged with automatic pumps at a certain level in the pit. The Brush #2 wastewater pit is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 1 – Brush #2 Wastewater Treatment Pit

The Brush #4D has a sump that contains boiler blowdown wastewater from HRSGs 4 and 5, located at the southern end of the plant. The sump connects to a wastewater sump that contains the cooling tower blowdown. This sump connects to the main wastewater pit for Brush # 1 and #4D. The main wastewater pit is a baffled, 2-chamber pit in which oil is allowed to quiesce, float to the top of the 1st chamber where it is skimmed and collected into a barrel. The waste oil barrel is transported via forklift to the waste oil collection tank. The clarified water runs underneath the baffle to the 2nd chamber where it is equalized and discharged with automatic pumps at a certain level in the pit. The Brush #1 and 4D wastewater pit is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 2 – Brush #1 and 4D Wastewater Treatment Pit

In addition to the cooling tower blowdowns, the power plants discharge the following types of wastewater to the treatment sumps:

- Boiler blowdown
- RO brine wastewater
- Building floor drains and condensate tank wastewater

The two wastewater sumps servicing the power plants discharge process wastewater from the steam electric power generation to the City of Brush collection system through separate outfalls. The domestic wastewater from the facility and the adjacent greenhouse discharge join the treated process wastewater from power plant #2, downstream of the wastewater treatment pit.

Chemical metal cleaning of the HRSG tubes using mildly corrosive chemicals may occur periodically, although this has not occurred for at least 5 years. When this occurred historically, the facility collected all passivation and rinse water in large tanks and hauled off site for disposal by a licensed contractor.

Section 3 Applicable Pretreatment Regulations

The facility is subject to the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category found in 40 CFR Part 423. These regulations are applicable to discharges resulting from the operation of a generating unit by an establishment whose generation of electricity is the predominant source of revenue or principal reason for operation, and whose generation of electricity results primarily from a process utilizing fossil-type fuel (coal, oil, or gas), fuel derived from fossil fuel (e.g., petroleum coke, synthesis gas), or nuclear fuel in conjunction with a thermal cycle employing the steam water system as the thermodynamic medium.

Part 423 applies to discharges associated with both the combustion turbine and steam turbine portions of a combined cycle generating unit.

The facility began operations in October 1990 and is determined to be a new source to the Steam Electric regulations (new source date = October 14, 1980). "New source" is defined in 40 CFR § 403.3(m)(1).

3.1 Steam Electric Regulations

The applicable Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) are found in 40 CFR Part 423.17(a) and listed below:

(a) *1982 PSNS.* Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source as of October 14, 1980, subject to paragraph (a) of this section, which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works, must comply with 40 CFR part 403, the following pretreatment standards for new sources, and the PSES in §423.16, established on November 3, 2015. In the case of conflict, the more stringent standards apply:

(1) *PCBs.* There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those used for transformer fluid.

(2) *Chemical metal cleaning wastes.* The pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	**PSNS**
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/L)
Copper, total	1.0

(3) [Reserved]

(4)(i) *Cooling tower blowdown.* The pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	**PSNS**
	Maximum for any time (mg/L)
The 126 priority pollutants (appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	[1]
Chromium, total	0.2
Zinc, total	1.0

[1]No detectable amount.

(ii) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the standards for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final

discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(5) *Fly ash transport water.* There shall be no discharge of wastewater pollutants from fly ash transport water.

3.2 Applicability of the Steam Electric PSNS

The following determination and justification of the Steam Electric PSNS found in 40 CFR 423.17(a)(1-5) are based on the characterization of the facility in Section 1.0 of this fact sheet.

3.2.1 423.17(a) – 1982 PSNS

The facility began operations in 1990 and is subject to the PSNS found in 40 C.F.R. § 423.17(a) and established on October 14, 1980. The facility is also subject to the PSES found at 40 C.F.R. § 423.16. The facility is not subject to the 2015 PSNS established by the EPA and found in 40 C.F.R. § 423.17(b).

"2015 PSNS. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. § 403.7, any new source as of June 7, 2013, subject to this paragraph (b), which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and the following pretreatment standards for new sources:"

The Steam Electric Regulations in 40 CFR Part 423 were updated by the EPA on January 4, 2016 to incorporate new technologies (e.g., gasification) and air pollution controls (e.g., flue gas desulfurization (FGD) and flue gas mercury control (FGMC)) associated with coal-fired plants. These include Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources found in 40 C.F.R. § 423.16(e-i) and summarized below. These are not applicable to the facility because it uses natural gas as its fuel supply, does not perform gasification, and does not generate wastewater associated with a coal-fired plant.

- A zero-discharge standard for all pollutants in fly ash transport water, bottom ash transport water, and FGMC wastewater.
- Numeric standards on mercury, arsenic, selenium, and nitrate/nitrite as N in the discharge of FGD wastewater.
- Numeric standards on mercury, arsenic, selenium and TDS in the discharge of gasification wastewater.

3.2.2 423.17(a)(1) – polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCBs)

The narrative prohibition in this section states "There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those used for transformer fluid." The narrative prohibitions will be included in the Middle River and Alliance Energy Notice of Discharge Requirements to ensure there is no discharges of PCBs from transformers from the switchyards in the facility.

3.3 423.17(a)(2) – Chemical Metal Cleaning Wastes

This categorical Pretreatment Standard establishes a copper daily maximum concentration limit of 1.0 mg/L for discharges of chemical cleaning wastes. Chemical metal cleaning is defined in 40 CFR Part 423.11(c) and metal chemical cleaning waste is defined in 40 CFR Part 423.11(d):

(c) The term *chemical metal cleaning waste* means any wastewater resulting from the cleaning of any

metal process equipment with chemical compounds, including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning.

(d) The term *metal cleaning waste* means any wastewater resulting from cleaning [with or without chemical cleaning compounds] any metal process equipment including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning, boiler fireside cleaning, and air preheater cleaning.

The preamble to the 1977 amendments to the Steam Electric Point Source category found in the Federal Register, Volume 42, Number 56, March 23, 1977, pp15690 -15696 states that "metal cleaning wastes are those wastes which are derived from cleaning of metal process equipments. These equipments include, but are not limited to, boiler tube, boiler fireside, and air preheater." The associated development document to the 1977 amendments (Supplement for Pretreatment-Steam Electric Development Document – April 1977) discusses metal cleaning only in application of the efficiency of heat transfer between the combustion products and the boiler water and states that all metallic heat transfer surfaces tend to either corrode or collect deposits. Both corrosion products and deposits reduce the efficiency of heat transfer and must therefore be removed periodically. According to the April 1977 Development Document:

> There are two main types of cleaning operations: *waterside* and *fireside*.
>
> *Waterside* cleaning consists of cleaning the inside of tubes, and other boiler water passages. Due to the inaccessibility of these surfaces, the only practical and generally accepted method of cleaning is by chemical means. The cleaning typically proceeds in three stages: a bromate soak, an acid cleaning (usually inhibited hydrochloric acid), and finally a passivation stage.
>
> *Fireside* cleaning is more mechanical, consisting of high-pressure nozzles directed against the surfaces to be cleaned. The cleaning solution often contains alkalis to dissolve oil, and grease and detergents to keep the removed material in colloidal suspension. Fireside cleaning is done on the fireside of the boiler. Similar cleaning procedures are employed on the air preheater. Based on information found on cleanboiler.org, the fireside of the boiler includes all refractories, tubes, tube sheets and the furnace.

The pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed a total Copper concentration of 1.0 mg/L. Based on information gathered during a June 16, 2026 inspection, the facility has not performed cleaning of the HRSG tubing since 2005 and does not anticipate conducting this activity in the future. However, if there is a need in the future, the facility stated that it would not discharge the generated wastewater to the City of Brush's POTW. Both Middle River and Alliance Energy Notice of Discharge Requirements will include limits and a monitoring provision for this wastewater, if it is discharged to the City.

3.4 423.17(a)(3)— reserved.

3.5 423.17(a)(4)(i-ii) – Cooling Tower Blowdown

The daily maximum concentration limits for total chromium at 0.2 mg/L and total zinc at 1.0 mg/L found in 40 CFR Part 423.17(a)(4)(i) are applicable to the facility's cooling tower blowdown. In addition, 40 CFR Part 423.17(a)(4)(i) establishes a limit of "no detectable amounts" for 126 priority pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except at the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring, compliance with the standards for the 126 priority pollutants may be

determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

The facility submitted an evaluation letter from its chemical manufacturer and engineering calculations on August 21, 2026 that provides qualitative evaluations and quantitative calculations to confirm that the cooling tower products do not contain chemicals present on the Priority Pollutants List of the Clean Water Act (40CFR part 423 Appendix A).

Based on this supporting documentation, the EPA has determined the 126 priority pollutants included in Appendix A of the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category are not present in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance. The requirement for monitoring for these 126 priority pollutants is waived.

3.6 423.17(a)(5) – Fly Ash Transport Water

The facility does not use coal as its fuel source, therefore, there is no generation of fly ash or transport water. The narrative prohibition in this section does not apply.

3.7 pH, standard units

The specific discharge prohibition found at 40 CFR Part 403.5(b)(2) of the Pretreatment Regulations state the following:

"Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case Discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such Discharges."

Section 4 Pretreatment Requirements

The Pretreatment Regulations found in 40 CFR Part 403 impose Pretreatment Requirements on the facility and its process wastewater discharge to the POTW. These Pretreatment Requirements include monitoring, reporting, and notification requirements found in 40 CFR Sections 403.12, 403.16, and 403.17 and specialized definitions and monitoring requirements specific to the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category found in 40 CFR Part 423. The applicable effluent limits are listed in the Steam Electric pretreatment standards for new sources at 40 CFR 423.17(a).

4.1 Notice of Discharge Requirements (Control Mechanism) Coverage

Brush power plant # 2 is owned by Alliance Energy dba Alta-Gas Brush Energy and discharging to the City of Brush through its own and separate outfall and is assigned COPF00104 for its control mechanism (notice of discharge requirements). The Brush power plants # 1, 3 and 4D are assigned COPF00103 in a separate control mechanism (notice of discharge requirements).

The Pretreatment Requirements apply at outfalls in the permits issued to Middle River dba Brush Power LLC consisting of Brush Power Plants #1, #3, and #4D and Alliance Energy dba Alta-Gas Brush Energy consisting of Brush Power Plant #2.

The outfalls for CO-PF00103 - Brush Power Plants #1, #3, and #4D are defined as follows:

Outfall 001: Cooling tower blowdown from Brush Power Plant 1. A stopcock valve installed on the blowdown discharge pipe. (Figure 5**)**

Outfall 002: Cooling tower blowdown from Brush Power Plant 4D. A stopcock valve installed on the blowdown discharge pipe. (Figure 6)

Outfall 003 – Temporary storage tank for collection of metal cleaning wastewater from power plants 1 and 4D, prior to discharge to the City of Brush and mixture with other wastes.

Figure 3 – CO-PF00103 Outfall 001 - Cooling Tower 1

Figure 4 – CO-PF00103 Outfall 001- Cooling Tower 4D

The outfalls for CO-PF00104 - Brush Power Plant #2 are defined as follows:

Outfall 001: Cooling tower blowdown from Brush Power Plant 2. A stopcock valve installed on the blowdown discharge pipe. (Figure 7**)**

Outfall 002: Temporary storage tank for collection of metal cleaning wastewater from power plant 2, prior to discharge to the City of Brush and mixture with other wastes.

Figure 5 – CO-PF00104 Outfall 001 – Cooling Tower 2

4.2 Discharge Limitations

4.2.1 Categorical Pretreatment Standards

The Steam Electric Power Generating New Source Categorical Pretreatment Standards found in 40 CFR Section 423.17 establish the limitations for listed pollutants. Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a POTW must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following Pretreatment Standards for New Sources:

Table 1 – CO-PF00103 – Outfalls 001 and 002

Pollutant	Daily maximum (mg/L)
Chromium, total (Cr)	0.2
Zinc, total, (Zn)	1.0
126 priority pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, with the exception of Cr and Zn.	No detectable amount(i)
pH, std units	pH shall be greater than 5.0 at all times

(i) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the standards for the 126 priority pollutants may be determined by

engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

Table 2 – CO-PF00103 Outfall 003[(1)]

Pollutant	**Daily maximum (mg/L)**
Copper, total (Cu)	1.0
Flow, total, gal/day	Report
pH, std units	pH shall be greater than 5.0 at all times

(1) – Limits from Brush #1 or 4D, if the facility conducts chemical metal cleaning of the HRSG and discharges wastewater to the city of Brush.

Table 3 – CO-PF00104 – Outfall 001

Pollutant	**Daily maximum (mg/L)**
Chromium, total (Cr)	0.2
Zinc, total, (Zn)	1.0
126 priority pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, with the exception of Cr and Zn.	No detectable amount[(i)]
pH, std units	pH shall be greater than 5.0 at all times

(i) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the standards for the 126 priority pollutants may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

Table 4 – CO-PF00104 – Outfall 002[(1)]

Pollutant	**Daily maximum (mg/L)**
Copper, total (Cu)	1.0
Flow, total, gal/day	Report
pH, std units	pH shall be greater than 5.0 at all times

(1) Limits from Brush #2, if the facility conducts chemical metal cleaning of the HRSG and discharges wastewater to the city of Brush.

4.3 Reporting, Monitoring, Notification and Record-Keeping Requirements

The reporting, monitoring, notification, and record keeping requirements are found in 40 CFR Part 403 of the General Pretreatment Regulations and include the following:

- **Baseline Report and 90-Day Compliance Report Monitoring Requirements** (40 CFR § 403.12(b) and (d); 40 CFR § 403.12(g));
- **Periodic Compliance Report Monitoring Requirements** (40 CFR§ 403.12(e); 40 CFR§ 403.12(g))
- **Potential Problem and Slug Reporting** (40 CFR § 403.12(f))
- **Effluent Violation Reporting and Resampling** (40 CFR § 403.12(g)(2))
- **Notification of Changed Discharge** (40 CFR § 403.12(j))
- **Hazardous Waste Discharge Notification** (40 CFR § 403.12(p))
- **Upset Effect, Notification, and Reporting** (40 CFR § 403.16)
- **Bypass Requirements Notification** (40 CFR § 403.17)
- **Report Signatory Requirements** (40 CFR § 403.12(l))
- **Retention of Records** (40 CFR § 403.12(o))

4.3.1 Reporting Requirements

The Pretreatment Regulations at 40 CFR § 403.12(e) requires industrial users "subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard" to monitor and report twice per year "unless required more frequently…by the Control Authority." The EPA, in collaboration with the City of Brush, is the Control Authority for this control mechanism. The reporting requirements for Brush Power LLC CO-PF00103 and CO-PF00104 are more frequent than the twice a year minimum listed in 40 CFR § 403.12(e) to ensure compliance with the Pretreatment Standards found in the Steam Electric categorical Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (40 CFR § 423.17). The EPA is requiring a quarterly monitoring frequency in these control mechanisms and corresponding reporting frequency to gather an adequate dataset and determine compliance with the Steam Electric Categorical Pretreatment Standards. The facility is currently monitoring and reporting on a quarterly frequency.

The facility will submit reports through the NetDMR electronic reporting system, as described in §3.3.1(1). Table 5 lists the deadline due dates based on quarterly reporting:

Table 5 – Brush Power LLC Reporting Frequency

Compliance Monitoring Period	Due Date
January through March	April 30
April through June	July 31
July through September	October 31
October through December	January 31

4.3.2 Monitoring Requirements

The Pretreatment Regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 403.12(g)(3) requires that periodic compliance reports "must be based upon data obtained through appropriate sampling and analyses performed during the period covered by the report, which data are representative of the conditions occurring during the reporting period." Based on the EPA's evaluation of the facility's discharge characteristics, the following sampling methods are representative of the discharge for the production day:

- CO-PF00103
    - Time-proportional composite sampling for the chromium and zinc and semi-volatiles and pesticides/PCBs in the 126 priority pollutants at outfalls 001 and 002.
    - A grab sample for pH and the volatile organics in the 126 priority pollutants at outfalls 001 and 002.
    - The facility is required to continuously measure for flow at outfalls 001 and 002. At a minimum, the flow measurements shall be recorded at one-minute intervals on a continuous recording device.
- CO-PF00104
    - Time-proportional composite sampling for the chromium and zinc and semi-volatiles and pesticides/PCBs in the 126 priority pollutants at outfall 001.
    - A grab sample for pH and the volatile organics in the 126 priority pollutants at outfall 001.
    - In addition, the facility is required to continuously measure for flow at outfall 001. At a minimum, the flow measurements shall be recorded at one-minute intervals on a continuous recording device.

All analyses shall be performed in accordance with test procedures established in 40 CFR Part 136. Sampling methods shall include those defined in 40 CFR Part 136, 40 CFR Part 403 and as required in the Notification of Discharge Requirements.

The discharges from the outfalls 001 and 002 for CO-PF00103 and outfall 001 for CO-PF00104 are subject to the following monitoring requirements, listed in Table 6.

Table 6 – Brush Power LLC - Cooling Tower Blowdown Monitoring Frequency

CO-PF00103 - Outfalls 001 and 002 and CO-PF00104 - Outfall 001

Pollutant	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Flow	Continuously measured	Continuously recorded
Chromium (Cr), Total	Time proportional composite (1)	Quarterly
Zinc (Zn), Total	Time proportional composite (1)	Quarterly
126 priority pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance,	• Volatile Organic Compounds – grab • Semi-volatile organics -	Quarterly

with the exception of Cr and Zn.	EPA Method 625, Pesticides/PCBs-EPA Method 608 – time-proportional composite	
pH	Grab	Quarterly

(1) A time proportional composite sample representative of the discharge for the production day. The sampling may be done using an automatic sampler programmed to perform representative time-proportional sampling or manually by taking aliquots every 2 hours during the period of discharge for the production day and compositing the aliquots.

Table 7 – Brush Power LLC - Chemical Metal Cleaning Waste Monitoring Frequency (1)

CO-PF00103 - Outfall 003 and CO-PF00104 - Outfall 002

Pollutant	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Flow	Continuously measured	Continuously recorded
Copper (Cu), Total	Time proportional composite (2)	Quarterly
pH	grab	Quarterly

(1) If metal cleaning is conducted and the wastewater is discharged to the City of Brush.
(2) A time proportional composite sample representative of the discharge for the production day. The sampling may be done using an automatic sampler programmed to perform representative time-proportional sampling or manually by taking aliquots every 2 hours during the period of discharge for the production day and compositing the aliquots.

4.4 Signatory Requirements

Per 40 CFR Section 403.12(l), the Baseline Report, 90-day Compliance Report, and Periodic Compliance Reports (Parts III.A and B) shall include the following signed certification statement:

> *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.*

The certification statement shall be signed as follows:

1. By a responsible corporate officer, if the Industrial User is a corporation. For the purpose of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means:
    a. A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or

b. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

2. By a general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User is a partnership, or sole proprietorship respectively.
3. By a duly authorized representative of the individual designated in (1) or (2) of this section if:
    a. The authorization is made in writing by the individual described in paragraph (1) or (2);
    b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the Industrial Discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, or well field superintendent, or a position of equivalent responsibility, or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
    c. The written authorization is submitted to the EPA.
4. If an authorization under (3) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (3) of this section must be submitted to EPA prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

4.4.1 Reporting and Notification Contacts

1. On October 22, 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published in the federal register the NPDES Electronic Reporting rule for all NPDES permit reporting and notification requirements (40 CFR Part 127). The deadline for the electronic reporting of Periodic Compliance Reports for CIUs/SIUs in municipalities without an approved Pretreatment program (Phase 2 of the Rule) was December 21, 2020 (40 CFR §127.16). A final rule to extend this deadline to December 21, 2025 was signed by the EPA on September 23, 2020. Upon this revised deadline of the NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule, the facility was required to:

    a. Establish a NetDMR account to electronically submit DMRs and notifications and must sign and certify all electronic submissions in accordance with the signatory requirements of the control mechanism. NetDMR is accessed from the internet at https://netdmr.zendesk.com/home. Additionally, the facility can contact the EPA via our R8NetDMR@epa.gov mailbox for any individual assistance or one-on-one training and support.

    b. Effluent monitoring results will be summarized for each month and recorded on a DMR to be submitted via NetDMR to the EPA on a **quarterly** basis. If no discharge occurs during a month, it shall be stated as such on the DMR.

2. All written reports and notifications must also be submitted to the POTW at the following address:

   Dale Colerick
   Utilities Director
   City of Brush POTW
   600 Edison Street
   Brush, CO 80723

3. Verbal notifications required to be submitted to the EPA shall be made by calling either number below and asking to speak with NPDES Enforcement, Pretreatment.

   303-312-6312 or 800-227-8917

4. Verbal notifications required to be submitted to the POTW shall be made by calling the number below.

   (970) 842-5002

Public Notice Period and Response to Comments

Pending

Response to Comment:

Pending.