STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
William R. Snodgrass - Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102

November 18, 2016

Ms. Jill E. Davis, P.E., Superintendent
e-copy: jdavis@aub.org
Athens Utilities Board
PO Box 689
Athens, TN 37371

Subject: **Draft of NPDES Permit No. TN0067539**
Athens Utilities Board (AUB)
Athens, McMinn County, Tennessee

Dear Ms. Davis:

Enclosed please find a draft copy of the NPDES Permit No. TN0067539, which the Division of Water Resources proposes to issue. This draft copy is furnished to you solely for your review of its provisions. No wastewater discharges are authorized by this modified permit. The issuance of an official modified permit is contingent upon your meeting all of the requirements of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act and the Rules and Regulations of the Tennessee Water Quality, Oil and Gas Board.

Also enclosed is a copy of the public notice that announces our intent to issue this permit. The notice affords the public an opportunity to review the draft permit and, if necessary, request a public hearing on this issuance process. If you disagree with the provisions and requirements contained in the draft permit, you have thirty (30) days from the date of this correspondence to notify the division of your objections. If your objections cannot be resolved, you may appeal this permit upon issuance. This appeal should be filed in accordance with Section 69-3-110 of the Tennessee Code Annotated.

If you have questions, please contact the Chattanooga Environmental Field Office at 1-888-891-TDEC; or, at this office, please contact Ms. Maybelle T. Sparks at (615) 532-0651 or by E-mail at *Maybelle.Sparks@tn.gov*.

Sincerely,

Vojin Janjić
Manager, Water-Based Systems

Enclosure

cc: Permit Section File
Chattanooga Environmental Field Office
Mr. Craig Brymer, Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Athens Utilities Board, cbrymer@aub.org
NPDES Permit Section, EPA Region IV, r4npdespermits@epa.gov
Ms. Dana L. Wright, Director of Policy and Legislative Affairs, TCWN, dana@tcwn.org
Mr. Greg Hayes, Chief Operator, Oostanaula Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, ghayes@aub.org
Mr. Eric T. Newberry, Jr., General Manager, AUB-Oostanaula Creek STP, enewberry@aub.org

STATE OF TENNESSEE

NPDES PERMIT

No. TN0067539

Authorization to discharge under the
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

Issued By

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
William R. Snodgrass - Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102

Under authority of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 (T.C.A. 69-3-101 et seq.) and the delegation of authority from the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.)

Discharger:	**Athens Utilities Board (AUB)** **North Mouse Creek STP**
is authorized to discharge:	**treated municipal wastewater from Outfall 001**
from a facility located:	**in Athens, McMinn County, Tennessee**
to receiving waters named:	**North Mouse Creek at mile 24.7**

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on:

This permit shall expire on:

Issuance date:

for Tisha Calabrese Benton
Director

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MTS
TN0067539.DOC

1.0. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1.1. NUMERIC AND NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The Athens Utilities Board (AUB) is authorized to discharge treated municipal wastewater from Outfall 001 to the North Mouse Creek at mile 24.7. Discharge 001 consists of municipal wastewater from a treatment facility with a design capacity of 1.2 MGD. Discharge 001 shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Code	Parameter	Qualifier	Value	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency	Statistical Base
Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : All Weather, Season : All Year							
80998	Bypass of Treatment	Report	-	occur/mo	Calculated	Continuous	Total
Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Dry Weather, Season : All Year							
74062	Overflow use, occurrences	Report	-	occur/mo	Calculated	Continuous	Total
Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Effluent Gross, Season : All Year							
00300	Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	>=	6.0	mg/L	Grab	Five Per Week	Instantaneous Minimum
00400	pH	>=	6.0	SU	Grab	Five Per Week	Minimum
00400	pH	<=	9.0	SU	Grab	Five Per Week	Maximum
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	45	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	300	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	400	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	40	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	30	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
00545	Settleable Solids	<=	1.0	mL/L	Grab	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00600	Nitrogen, total (as N)	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
00600	Nitrogen, total (as N)	Report	-	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
00600	Nitrogen, total (as N)	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00600	Nitrogen, total (as N)	Report	-	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00600	Nitrogen, total (as N)	<=	80	lb/d	Calculated	Monthly	Rolling Average*
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	Report	-	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	Report	-	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	<=	35	lb/d	Calculated	Monthly	Rolling Average*
50050	Flow	Report	-	Mgal/d	Continuous	Daily	Daily Maximum
50050	Flow	Report	-	Mgal/d	Continuous	Daily	Monthly Average

51040	E. coli	<=	941	#/100mL	Grab	Three Per Week	Daily Maximum
51040	E. coli	<=	126	#/100mL	Grab	Three Per Week	Monthly Geometric Mean
TRP3B	IC25 Static Renewal 7 Day Chronic Ceriodaphnia	>=	53	%	Composite	Annual	Minimum
TRP6C	IC25 Static Renewal 7 Day Chronic Pimephales	>=	53	%	Composite	Annual	Minimum

Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Effluent Gross, Season : Summer

Code	Parameter	Qualifier	Value	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency	Statistical Base
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	30	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	4.0	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	3.0	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	20	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	2.0	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	170	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	125	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	21	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	12.5	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	17	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average

Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Effluent Gross, Season : Winter

Code	Parameter	Qualifier	Value	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency	Statistical Base
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	45	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	6.0	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	4.5	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	30	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	3.0	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	20	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	27	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	200	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	270	lb/d	Composite	Weekly	Weekly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	34	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum

Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Percent Removal, Season : All Year

Code	Parameter	Qualifier	Value	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency	Statistical Base
80358	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C, % removal	>=	85	%	Calculated	Weekly	Daily Minimum
80358	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C, % removal	>=	40	%	Calculated	Weekly	Monthly Average Minimum

81011	TSS, % removal	>=	85	%	Calculated	Weekly	Daily Minimum
81011	TSS, % removal	>=	40	%	Calculated	Weekly	Monthly Average Minimum
Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Raw Sewage Influent, Season : All Year							
Code	**Parameter**	**Qualifier**	**Value**	**Unit**	**Sample Type**	**Frequency**	**Statistical Base**
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
50050	Flow	Report	-	Mgal/d	Continuous	Daily	Daily Maximum
50050	Flow	Report	-	Mgal/d	Continuous	Daily	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Wet Weather, Season : All Year							
Code	**Parameter**	**Qualifier**	**Value**	**Unit**	**Sample Type**	**Frequency**	**Statistical Base**
74062	Overflow use, occurrences	Report	-	occur/mo	Calculated	Continuous	Total

Notes: The permittee shall achieve 85% removal of $CBOD_5$ and TSS on a monthly average basis. The permittee shall report all instances of overflow and/or bypasses. See Part 2.3.3.a for the definition of overflow and Part 1.3.5.1 for reporting requirements.

Unless elsewhere specified, summer months are May through October; winter months are November through April.

See Part 1.2.3 for test procedures.

See Part 3.4 for biomonitoring test and reporting requirements. See next page for percent removal calculations.

Phosphorus, total (as P) & Nitrogen, total (as N) Note: Monitoring shall be conducted weekly and reported monthly, as described in the "External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Effluent Gross, Season : All Year" chart above.

Weekly avg load= (mg/l, conc)(MGD, avg flow of day of sample)(8.34)= lb/day
Monthly avg load= (Sum of weekly avg loads) / 4= lb/day
Rolling avg load= (Monthly avg load) / 12= lb/day

***Rolling Average Note**: Beginning the 12th month following permit effective date, the rolling average limit applies. The rolling average is the average of the 12 most recent months of data. On each appropriate reporting period DMR, the average of all data taken during that month will be that month's average value; it will be averaged with the monthly average values from the 11 previous months; and that average will be reported as the annual rolling average for that reporting period DMR.

Total residual chlorine (TRC) monitoring shall be applicable when chlorine, bromine, or any other oxidants are added. The acceptable methods for analysis of TRC are any methods specified in Title 40 CFR, Part 136 as amended. The method detection level (MDL) for TRC shall not exceed 0.05 mg/l unless the permittee demonstrates that its MDL is higher. The permittee shall retain the documentation that justifies the higher MDL and have it available for review upon request. In cases where the permit limit is less that the MDL, the reporting of TRC at less than the MDL shall be interpreted to constitute compliance with the permit.

The wastewater discharge must be disinfected to the extent that viable coliform organisms are effectively eliminated. The concentration of the *E. coli* group after disinfection shall not exceed 126 cfu per 100 ml as the geometric mean calculated on the actual number of samples collected and tested for *E. coli* within the required reporting period. The permittee may collect more samples than specified as the monitoring frequency. Samples may not be collected at intervals of less than 12 hours. For the purpose of determining the geometric mean, individual samples having an *E. coli* group concentration of less than one (1) per 100 ml shall be considered as having a concentration of one (1) per 100 ml. In addition, the concentration of the *E. coli* group in any individual sample shall not exceed a specified maximum amount. A maximum daily limit of 487 colonies per 100 ml applies to lakes and exceptional Tennessee waters. A maximum daily limit of 941 colonies per 100 ml applies to all other recreational waters.

There shall be no distinctly visible floating scum, oil or other matter contained in the wastewater discharge. The wastewater discharge must not cause an objectionable color contrast in the receiving stream.

The wastewater discharge shall not contain pollutants in quantities that will be hazardous or otherwise detrimental to humans, livestock, wildlife, plant life, or fish and aquatic life in the receiving stream.

Sludge or any other material removed by any treatment works must be disposed of in a manner that prevents its entrance into or pollution of any surface or subsurface waters. Additionally, the disposal of such sludge or other material must be in compliance with the Tennessee Solid Waste Disposal Act, TCA 68-31-101 et seq. and the Tennessee Hazardous Waste Management Act, TCA 68-46-101 et seq.

Nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act. (40 C.F.R. 125.98(b)(1)).

For the purpose of evaluating compliance with the permit limits established herein, where certain limits are below the State of Tennessee published required detection levels (RDLs) for any given effluent characteristics, the results of analyses below the RDL shall be reported as Below Detection Level (BDL), unless in specific cases other detection limits are demonstrated to be the best achievable because of the particular nature of the wastewater being analyzed.

For $CBOD_5$ and TSS, the treatment facility shall demonstrate a minimum of 85% removal efficiency on a monthly average basis. This is calculated by determining an average of all daily influent concentrations and comparing this to an average of all daily effluent concentrations. The formula for this calculation is as follows:

$$\left[1 - \frac{\text{average of daily effluent concentration}}{\text{average of daily influent concentration}} \right] \times 100\% \quad = \%\ \text{removal}$$

The treatment facility will also demonstrate 40% minimum removal of the $CBOD_5$ and TSS based upon each daily composite sample. The formula for this calculation is as follows:

$$\left[1 - \frac{\text{daily effluent concentration}}{\text{daily influent concentration}}\right] \times 100\% = \%\ \text{removal}$$

1.2. MONITORING PROCEDURES

1.2.1. Representative Sampling

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than plus or minus 10% from the true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

Samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge, and shall be taken at the following location(s):

Influent samples must be collected prior to mixing with any other wastewater being returned to the head of the plant, such as sludge return. Those systems with more than one influent line must collect samples from each and proportion the results by the flow from each line.

Effluent samples must be representative of the wastewater being discharged and collected prior to mixing with any other discharge or the receiving stream. This can be a different point for different parameters, but must be after all treatment for that parameter or all expected change:

a. The chlorine residual must be measured after the chlorine contact chamber and any dechlorination. It may be to the advantage of the permittee to measure at the end of any long outfall lines.

b. Samples for *E. coli* can be collected at any point between disinfection and the actual discharge.

c. The dissolved oxygen can drop in the outfall line; therefore, D.O. measurements are required at the discharge end of outfall lines greater than one mile long. Systems with outfall lines less than one mile may measure dissolved oxygen as the wastewater leaves the treatment facility. For systems with dechlorination, dissolved oxygen must be measured after this step and as close to the end of the outfall line as possible.

d. Total suspended solids and settleable solids can be collected at any point after the final clarifier.

e. Biomonitoring tests (if required) shall be conducted on final effluent.

1.2.2. Sampling Frequency

Where the permit requires sampling and monitoring of a particular effluent characteristic(s) at a frequency of less than once per day or daily, the permittee is precluded from marking the “No Discharge” block on the Discharge Monitoring Report if there has been any discharge from that particular outfall during the period which coincides with the required monitoring frequency; i.e. if the required monitoring frequency is once per month or 1/month, the monitoring period is one month, and if the discharge occurs during only one day in that period then the permittee must sample on that day and report the results of analyses accordingly.

1.2.3. Test Procedures

a. Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations published pursuant to Section 304 (h) of the Clean Water Act (the "Act"), as amended, under which such procedures may be required.

b. Unless otherwise noted in the permit, all pollutant parameters shall be determined according to methods prescribed in Title 40, CFR, Part 136, as amended, promulgated pursuant to Section 304 (h) of the Act.

c. Composite samples must be proportioned by flow at time of sampling. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically. The sample aliquots must be maintained at ≤ 6 degrees Celsius during the compositing period.

d. In instances where permit limits established through implementation of applicable water criteria are below analytical capabilities, compliance with those limits will be determined using the detection limits described in the TN Rules, Chapter 0400-40-03-.05(8).

e. All sampling for total mercury at the municipal wastewater plant (application, pretreatment, etc.) shall use Methods 1631, 245.7 or any additional method in 40 CFR 136 with a maximum detection limit of 5 ng/L. For test methods requiring collection of a grab sample, the analysis may be conducted on a single grab or on a set of grabs composited in the testing lab in compliance with the quality control procedures prescribed by the method for each grab sample. When a single grab sample is analyzed, it shall be collected at such time that the treatment plant effluent would be expected to include the most likely sources of mercury in the municipal system.

1.2.4. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

a. The exact place, date and time of sampling;

b. The exact person(s) collecting samples;

c. The dates and times the analyses were performed;

d. The person(s) or laboratory who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used, and;

f. The results of all required analyses.

1.2.5. Records Retention

All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years, or longer, if requested by the Division of Water Resources.

1.3. REPORTING

1.3.1. Monitoring Results

Monitoring results shall be recorded monthly and submitted monthly using NETDMR. Submittals shall be no later than 15 days after the completion of the reporting period. If NETDMR is not functioning, a completed DMR with an original signature shall be submitted to the following address:

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT SECTION
William R. Snodgrass - Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102

If NETDMR is not functioning, a copy of the completed and signed DMR shall be mailed to the Chattanooga Environmental Field Office (EFO) at the following address:

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
Chattanooga Environmental Field Office

1301 Riverfront Parkway, Suite 206
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

A copy should be retained for the permittee's files. In addition, any communication regarding compliance with the conditions of this permit must be sent to the two offices listed above.

The first DMR is due on the 15th of the month following permit effectiveness.

DMRs and any other information or report must be signed and certified by a responsible corporate officer as defined in 40 CFR 122.22, a general partner or proprietor, or a principal municipal executive officer or ranking elected official, or his duly authorized representative. Such authorization must be submitted in writing and must explain the duties and responsibilities of the authorized representative.

The electronic submission of DMR data will be accepted only if formally approved beforehand by the division. For purposes of determining compliance with this permit, data approved by the division to be submitted electronically is legally equivalent to data submitted on signed and certified DMR forms.

1.3.2. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant specifically limited by this permit more frequently than required at the location(s) designated, using approved analytical methods as specified herein, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the DMR form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated on the form.

1.3.3. Falsifying Results and/or Reports

Knowingly making any false statement on any report required by this permit or falsifying any result may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and in Section 69-3-115 of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act.

1.3.4. Monthly Report of Operation

Monthly operational reports shall be submitted on standard forms to the appropriate Division of Water Resources Environmental Field Office in Jackson, Nashville, Chattanooga, Columbia, Cookeville, Memphis, Johnson City, or Knoxville. Reports shall be submitted by the 15th day of the month following data collection.

1.3.5. Bypass and Overflow Reporting

1.3.5.1. Report Requirements

A summary report of known or suspected instances of overflows in the collection system or bypass of wastewater treatment facilities shall accompany the Discharge Monitoring Report. The report must contain the date and duration of the instances of

overflow and/or bypassing and the estimated quantity of wastewater released and/or bypassed.

The report must also detail activities undertaken during the reporting period to (1) determine if overflow is occurring in the collection system, (2) correct those known or suspected overflow points and (3) prevent future or possible overflows and any resulting bypassing at the treatment facility.

On the DMR, the permittee must report the number of sanitary sewer overflows, dry-weather overflows and in-plant bypasses separately. Three lines must be used on the DMR form, one for sanitary sewer overflows, one for dry-weather overflows and one for in-plant bypasses.

1.3.5.2. Anticipated Bypass Notification

If, because of unavoidable maintenance or construction, the permittee has need to create an in-plant bypass which would cause an effluent violation, the permittee must notify the division as soon as possible, but in any case, no later than 10 days prior to the date of the bypass.

1.3.6. Reporting Less Than Detection; Reporting Significant Figures

A permit limit may be less than the accepted detection level. If the samples are below the detection level, then report “BDL” or “NODI =B” on the DMRs. The permittee must use the correct detection levels in all analytical testing required in the permit. The required detection levels are listed in the Rules of the Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Resources, Chapter 0400-40-03-.05(8).

For example, if the limit is 0.02 mg/l with a detection level of 0.05 mg/l and detection is shown; 0.05 mg/l must be reported. In contrast, if nothing is detected reporting “BDL” or “NODI =B” is acceptable.

Reported results are to correspond to the number of significant figures (decimal places) set forth in the permit conditions. The permittee shall round values, if allowed by the method of sample analysis, using a uniform rounding convention adopted by the permittee.

1.4. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 208

The limits and conditions in this permit shall require compliance with an area-wide waste treatment plan (208 Water Quality Management Plan) where such approved plan is applicable.

1.5. REOPENER CLAUSE

This permit shall be modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections

301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 307(a)(2) and 405(d)(2)(D) of the Clean Water Act, as amended, if the effluent standard, limitation or sludge disposal requirement so issued or approved:

a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any condition in the permit; or

b. Controls any pollutant or disposal method not addressed in the permit.

The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Act then applicable.

1.6. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

Full compliance and operational levels shall be attained from the effective date of this permit.

2.0. GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

2.1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.1.1. Duty to Reapply

Permittee is not authorized to discharge after the expiration date of this permit. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall submit such information and forms as are required to the Director of the Division of Water Resources (the "director") no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date. Such forms shall be properly signed and certified.

2.1.2. Right of Entry

The permittee shall allow the director, the Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or their authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials:

a. To enter upon the permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or where records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit, and at reasonable times to copy these records;

b. To inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or method or any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities required under this permit; and

c. To sample at reasonable times any discharge of pollutants.

2.1.3. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Division of Water Resources. As required by the Federal Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

2.1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems (and related appurtenances) for collection and treatment which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory and process controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. Backup continuous pH and flow monitoring equipment are not required.

b. Dilution water shall not be added to comply with effluent requirements to achieve BCT, BPT, BAT and or other technology based effluent limitations such as those in State of Tennessee Rule 0400-40-05-.09.

2.1.5. Treatment Facility Failure (Industrial Sources)

The permittee, in order to maintain compliance with this permit, shall control production, all discharges, or both, upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in such situations as the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power.

2.1.6. Property Rights

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

2.1.7. Severability

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

2.1.8. Other Information

If the permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or of submission of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the director, then the permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

2.2. CHANGES AFFECTING THE PERMIT

2.2.1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or

b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants, which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1).

2.2.2. Permit Modification, Revocation, or Termination

a. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as described in 40 CFR 122.62 and 122.64, Federal Register, Volume 49, No. 188 (Wednesday, September 26, 1984), as amended.

b. The permittee shall furnish to the director, within a reasonable time, any information which the director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

c. If any applicable effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established for any toxic pollutant under Section 307(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, the director shall modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the prohibition or to the effluent standard, providing that the effluent standard is more stringent than the limitation in the permit on the toxic pollutant. The permittee shall comply with these effluent standards or prohibitions within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified or revoked and reissued to incorporate the requirement.

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

2.2.3. Change of Ownership

This permit may be transferred to another party (provided there are neither modifications to the facility or its operations, nor any other changes which might affect the permit limits and conditions contained in the permit) by the permittee if:

a. The permittee notifies the director of the proposed transfer at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specified date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

c. The director, within 30 days, does not notify the current permittee and the new permittee of his intent to modify, revoke or reissue, or terminate the permit and to require that a new application be filed rather than agreeing to the transfer of the permit.

Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.61, concerning transfer of ownership, the permittee must provide the following information to the division in their formal notice of intent to transfer ownership: 1) the NPDES permit number of the subject permit; 2) the effective date of the proposed transfer; 3) the name and address of the transferor; 4) the name and address of the transferee; 5) the names of the responsible parties for both the transferor and transferee; 6) a statement that the transferee assumes responsibility for the subject NPDES permit; 7) a statement that the transferor relinquishes responsibility for the subject NPDES permit; 8) the signatures of the responsible parties for both the transferor and transferee pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.22(a), “Signatories to permit applications”; and, 9) a statement regarding any proposed modifications to the facility, its operations, or any other changes which might affect the permit limits and conditions contained in the permit.

2.2.4. Change of Mailing Address

The permittee shall promptly provide to the director written notice of any change of mailing address. In the absence of such notice the original address of the permittee will be assumed to be correct.

2.3. NONCOMPLIANCE

2.3.1. Effect of Noncompliance

All discharges shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of applicable state and federal laws and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, permit modification, or denial of permit reissuance.

2.3.2. Reporting of Noncompliance

a. 24-Hour Reporting

In the case of any noncompliance which could cause a threat to public drinking supplies, or any other discharge which could constitute a threat to human health or the environment, the required notice of non-compliance shall be provided to

the Division of Water Resources in the appropriate Environmental Field Office within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. (The Environmental Field Office should be contacted for names and phone numbers of environmental response team).

A written submission must be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances unless the director on a case-by-case basis waives this requirement. The permittee shall provide the director with the following information:

i. A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance;

ii. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

iii. The steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

b. Scheduled Reporting

For instances of noncompliance which are not reported under subparagraph 2.3.2.a above, the permittee shall report the noncompliance on the Discharge Monitoring Report. The report shall contain all information concerning the steps taken, or planned, to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the violation and the anticipated time the violation is expected to continue.

2.3.3. Overflow

a. "**Overflow**" means any release of sewage from any portion of the collection, transmission, or treatment system other than through permitted outfalls.

b. Overflows are prohibited.

c. The permittee shall operate the collection system so as to avoid overflows.

d. No new or additional flows shall be added upstream of any point in the collection system, which experiences chronic overflows (greater than 5 events per year) or would otherwise overload any portion of the system. Unless there is specific enforcement action to the contrary, the permittee is relieved of this requirement after: 1) an authorized representative of the Commissioner of the Department of Environment and Conservation has approved an engineering report and construction plans and specifications prepared in accordance with accepted engineering practices for correction of the problem; 2) the correction work is underway; and 3) the cumulative, peak-design, flows potentially added from new connections and line extensions upstream of any chronic overflow point are less than or proportional to the amount of inflow and infiltration removal documented upstream of that point. The inflow and infiltration reduction must be measured by the permittee using practices that are customary in the environmental engineering field and reported in an attachment to a Monthly Operating Report

submitted to the local TDEC Environmental Field Office. The data measurement period shall be sufficient to account for seasonal rainfall patterns and seasonal groundwater table elevations.

e. In the event that more than 5 overflows have occurred from a single point in the collection system for reasons that may not warrant the self-imposed moratorium or completion of the actions identified in this paragraph, the permittee may request a meeting with the Division of Water Resources EFO staff to petition for a waiver based on mitigating evidence.

2.3.4. Upset

a. "***Upset***" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the permittee demonstrates, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

   i. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

   ii. The permitted facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with proper operation and maintenance procedures;

   iii. The permittee submitted information required under "Reporting of Noncompliance" within 24-hours of becoming aware of the upset (if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five days); and

   iv. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under "Adverse Impact."

2.3.5. Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to the waters of Tennessee resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge. It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2.3.6. Bypass

a. "***Bypass***" is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause 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.

b. Bypasses are prohibited unless all of the following 3 conditions are met:

   i. The bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

   ii. There are no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the construction and use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass, which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance;

   iii. The permittee submits notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Division of Water Resources in the appropriate Environmental Field Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the bypass (if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five days). When the need for the bypass is foreseeable, prior notification shall be submitted to the director, if possible, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.

c. Bypasses not exceeding permit limitations are allowed **only** if the bypass is necessary for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. All other bypasses are prohibited. Allowable bypasses not exceeding limitations are not subject to the reporting requirements of 2.3.6.b.iii, above.

2.3.7. Washout

a. For domestic wastewater plants only, a "washout" shall be defined as loss of Mixed Liquor Suspended Solids (MLSS) of 30.00% or more. This refers to the MLSS in the aeration basin(s) only. This does not include MLSS decrease due to solids wasting to the sludge disposal system. A washout can be caused by improper operation or from peak flows due to infiltration and inflow.

b. A washout is prohibited. If a washout occurs the permittee must report the incident to the Division of Water Resources in the appropriate Environmental Field Office within 24 hours by telephone. A written submission must be provided within five days. The washout must be noted on the discharge monitoring report. Each day of a washout is a separate violation.

2.4. LIABILITIES

2.4.1. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions for "***Bypassing*****,**" "***Overflow,"*** and "***Upset*****,**" nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Notwithstanding this permit, the permittee shall remain liable for any damages sustained by the State of Tennessee, including but not limited to fish kills and losses of aquatic life and/or wildlife, as a result of the discharge of wastewater to any surface or subsurface waters. Additionally, notwithstanding this Permit, it shall be the responsibility of the permittee to conduct its wastewater treatment and/or discharge activities in a manner such that public or private nuisances or health hazards will not be created.

2.4.2. Liability Under State Law

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

3.0. PERMIT SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

3.1. CERTIFIED OPERATOR

The waste treatment facilities shall be operated under the supervision of a Grade 4 certified wastewater treatment operator and the collection system shall be operated under the supervision of a Grade 1 certified collection system operator in accordance with the Water Environmental Health Act of 1984.

3.2. POTW PRETREATMENT PROGRAM GENERAL PROVISIONS

As an update of information previously submitted to the division, the permittee will undertake the following activity.

a. The permittee has been delegated the primary responsibility and therefore becomes the "control authority" for enforcing the 40 CFR 403 General Pretreatment Regulations. Where multiple plants are concerned the permittee is responsible for the Pretreatment Program for all plants within its jurisdiction. The permittee shall implement and enforce the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with Section 403(b)(8) of the Clean Water Act, the Federal Pretreatment Regulations 40 CFR 403, Tennessee Water Quality Control Act Part 69-3-123 through 69-3-128, and the legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions contained in its approved Pretreatment Program, except to the extent this permit imposed stricter requirements. Such implementation shall require but not limit the permittee to do the following:

   i. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user (IU), whether the IU is in compliance with the pretreatment standards;

   ii. Require development, as necessary, of compliance schedules for each IU for the installation of control technologies to meet applicable pretreatment standards;

   iii. Require all industrial users to comply with all applicable monitoring and reporting requirements outlined in the approved pretreatment program and IU permit;

   iv. Maintain and update, as necessary, records identifying the nature and character of industrial user discharges, and retain such records for a minimum of three (3) years;

   v. Obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by an IU with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement;

vi. Publish annually, pursuant to 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(2)(viii), a list of industrial users that have significantly violated pretreatment requirements and standards during the previous twelve-month period.

vii. Maintain an adequate revenue structure for continued operation of the pretreatment program.

viii. Update its Industrial Waste Survey at least once every five years. Results of this update shall be submitted to the Division of Water Resources, Pretreatment Section within 120 days of the effective date of this permit, unless such a survey has been submitted within 3 years of the effective date.

ix. Submit a written technical evaluation of the need to revise local limits within 120 days of the effective date of this permit to the state pretreatment program coordinator. The evaluation shall include the most recent pass-through limits proposed by the division. The technical evaluation shall be based on practical and specialized knowledge of the local program and not be limited by a specified written format.

b. The permittee shall enforce 40 CFR 403.5, "prohibited discharges". Pollutants introduced into the POTW by a non-domestic source shall not cause pass through or interference as defined in 40 CFR Part 403.3. These general prohibitions and the specific prohibitions in this section apply to all non-domestic sources introducing pollutants into the POTW whether the source is subject to other National Pretreatment Standards or any state or local pretreatment requirements.

Specific prohibitions. Under no circumstances shall the permittee allow introduction of the following wastes in the waste treatment system:

i. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW;

ii. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the treatment works, but in no case discharges with pH less than 5.0 unless the system is specifically designed to accept such discharges.

iii. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the treatment system resulting in interference.

iv. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the treatment works.

v. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment works resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the treatment works exceeds 40°C (104°F) unless the works are designed to accommodate such heat.

vi. Any priority pollutant in amounts that will contaminate the treatment works sludge.

vii. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

viii. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

ix. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

c. The permittee shall notify the Tennessee Division of Water Resources of any of the following changes in user discharge to the system no later than 30 days prior to change of discharge:

i. New introductions into such works of pollutants from any source which would be a new source as defined in Section 306 of the Act if such source were discharging pollutants.

ii. New introductions of pollutants into such works from a source which would be subject to Section 301 of the "Federal Water Quality Act as Amended" if it were discharging such pollutants.

iii. A substantial change in volume or character of pollutants being introduced into such works by a source already discharging pollutants into such works at the time the permit is issued.

This notice will include information on the quantity and quality of the wastewater introduced by the new source into the publicly owned treatment works, and on any anticipated impact on the effluent discharged from such works. If this discharge necessitates a revision of the current NPDES permit or pass-through guidelines, discharge by this source is prohibited until the Tennessee Division of Water Resources gives final authorization.

d. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall provide a semiannual report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities over the previous six-month period. Reporting periods shall end on the last day of the months of March and September. The report shall be submitted to the Division of Water Resources, Central Office and a copy to the appropriate Environmental Field Office no later than the 28th day of the month following each reporting period. For control authorities with multiple STPs, one report should be submitted with a separate Form 1 for each STP. Each report shall conform to the format set forth in the State POTW Pretreatment Semiannual Report Package which contains information regarding:

i. An updated listing of the permittee's industrial users.

ii. Results of sampling of the influent and effluent of the wastewater treatment plant. At least once each reporting period, the permittee shall analyze the wastewater treatment plant influent and effluent for the following pollutants, using the prescribed sampling procedures:

Pollutant	**Sample Type**
chromium, trivalent	24-hour composite
chromium, hexavalent	24-hour composite
copper	24-hour composite
lead	24-hour composite
nickel	24-hour composite
zinc	24-hour composite
cadmium	24-hour composite
mercury	Per method requirements
silver	24-hour composite
total phenols	grab
cyanide	grab

If any particular pollutant is analyzed more frequently than is required, the permittee shall report the maximum and average values on the semiannual report. All upsets, interferences, and pass-through violations must also be reported on the semiannual report, the actions that were taken to determine the causes of the incidents and the steps that have been taken to prevent the incidents from recurring.

At least once during the term of this permit, the permittee shall analyze the effluent from the STP (and report the results in the next regularly scheduled report) for the following pollutants:

chromium III	cyanide	phthalates, sum of the following: bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate butyl benzylphthalate di-n-butylphthalate diethyl phthalate
chromium VI	silver	
copper	benzene	
lead	carbon tetrachloride	
nickel	chloroform	
zinc	ethylbenzene	1,2 trans-dichloroethylene
cadmium	methylene chloride	tetrachloroethylene
mercury	naphthalene	toluene
phenols, total	1,1,1 trichloroethane	trichloroethylene

iii. Compliance with categorical and local standards, and review of industrial compliance, which includes a summary of the compliance status for all permitted industries. Also included is information on the number and type of major violations of pretreatment regulations, and the actions taken by the POTW to obtain compliance. The effluent from all significant industrial users

must be analyzed for the appropriate pollutants at least once every 12 months.

iv. A list of industries in significant non-compliance as published in local newspapers in accordance with the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

v. A description of all substantive changes made to the permittee's pretreatment program. Any such changes shall receive prior approval. Substantive changes include, but are not limited to, any change in any ordinance, major modification in the program's administrative structure, local limits, or a change in the method of funding the program.

vi. Summary of permittee's industrial user inspections, which includes information on the number and type of industry inspected. All significant industrial users must be inspected at least once per year.

3.3. BIOSOLIDS MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

All sludge and/or biosolids use or disposal must comply with 40 CFR 503 et seq. Biosolids shall be sampled and analyzed at a frequency dependent on the amount used annually.

Any facility that land applies non-exceptional quality biosolids must obtain an appropriate permit from the division in accordance with Chapter 0400-40-15.

a. Reopener: If an applicable "acceptable management practice" or numerical limitation for pollutants in sewage sludge promulgated under Section 405(d)(2) of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, is more stringent than the sludge pollutant limit or acceptable management practice in this permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in this permit, this permit shall be promptly modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the requirements promulgated under Section 405(d)(2). The permittee shall comply with the limitations by no later than the compliance deadline specified in the applicable regulations as required by Section 405(d)(2) of the Clean Water Act.

b. Notice of change in sludge disposal practice: The permittee shall give prior notice to the director of any change planned in the permittee's sludge disposal practice. If land application activities are suspended permanently and sludge disposal moves to a municipal solid waste landfill, the permittee shall contact the local Division of Solid Waste Management office address for other permitting and approvals (see table below):

Division of Solid Waste Management			
Office	**Location**	**Zip Code**	**Phone No.**
Chattanooga	1301 Riverfront Parkway, Suite 206	37402	(423) 634-5745
Jackson	1625 Hollywood Drive	38305	(731) 512-1300
Cookeville	1221 South Willow Avenue	38506	(931) 432-4015
Columbia	2484 Park Plus Drive	38401	(931) 380-3371
Johnson City	2305 Silverdale Road	37601	(423) 854-5400
Knoxville	3711 Middlebrook Pike	37921	(865) 594-6035
Memphis	8383 Wolf Lake Drive, Bartlett	38133	(901) 371-3000
Nashville	711 R.S. Gass Boulevard	37243	(615) 687-7000

3.4. BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS, CHRONIC

The permittee shall conduct a 3-Brood *Ceriodaphnia dubia* Survival and Reproduction Test and a 7-Day Fathead Minnow *(Pimephales promelas)* Larval Survival and Growth Test on samples of final effluent from Outfall 001.

The measured endpoint for toxicity will be the inhibition concentration causing 25% reduction in survival, reproduction and growth (IC_{25}) of the test organisms. The IC_{25} shall be determined based on a 25% reduction as compared to the controls, and as derived from linear interpolation. The average reproduction and growth responses will be determined based on the number of *Ceriodaphnia dubia* or *Pimephales promelas* larvae used to initiate the test.

Test shall be conducted and its results reported based on appropriate replicates of a total of five serial dilutions and a control, using the percent effluent dilutions as presented in the following table:

Serial Dilutions for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing					
100% Effluent	**(100+PL)/2**	**Permit Limit (PL)**	**0.50 X PL**	**0.25 X PL**	**Control**
% effluent					
100	**76.5**	**53**	**26.5**	**13.25**	**0**

The dilution/control water used will be moderately hard water as described in Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, EPA-821-R-02-013 (or the most current edition). A chronic standard reference toxicant quality assurance test shall be conducted with each species used in the toxicity tests and the results submitted with the discharge monitoring report. Additionally, the analysis of this multi-concentration test shall include review of the concentration-response relationship to ensure that calculated test results are interpreted appropriately.

Toxicity will be demonstrated if the IC_{25} is less than or equal to the permit limit indicated for each outfall in the above table(s). Toxicity demonstrated by the tests specified herein constitutes a violation of this permit.

All tests will be conducted using a minimum of three 24-hour flow-proportionate composite samples of final effluent collected on days 1, 3 and 5. If, in any control

more than 20% of the test organisms die in 7 days, the test (control and effluent) is considered invalid and the test shall be repeated within two (2) weeks. Furthermore, if the results do not meet the acceptability criteria in Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, EPA-821-R-02-013 (or the most current edition), or if the required concentration-response review fails to yield a valid relationship per guidance contained in Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing, EPA-821-B-00-004 (or the most current edition), that test shall be repeated. Any test initiated but terminated before completion must also be reported along with a complete explanation for the termination.

The toxicity tests specified herein shall be conducted yearly (1/yr) for Outfall 001 and begin no later than 90 days from the effective date of this permit.

In the event of a test failure, the permittee must start a follow-up test within 2 weeks and submit results from a follow-up test within 30 days from obtaining initial WET testing results. The follow-up test must be conducted using the same serial dilutions as presented in the corresponding table(s) above. **The follow-up test will not negate an initial failed test. In addition, the failure of a follow-up test will constitute a separate permit violation.**

In the event of 2 consecutive test failures or 3 test failures within a 12-month period for the same outfall, the permittee must initiate a Toxicity Identification Evaluation/Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TIE/TRE) study within 30 days and so notify the division by letter. This notification shall include a schedule of activities for the initial investigation of that outfall. **During the term of the TIE/TRE study, the frequency of biomonitoring shall be once every three months.** Additionally, the permittee shall submit progress reports once every three months throughout the term of the TIE/TRE study. The toxicity must be reduced to allowable limits for that outfall within 2 years of initiation of the TIE/TRE study. Subsequent to the results obtained from the TIE/TRE studies, the permittee may request an extension of the TIE/TRE study period if necessary to conduct further analyses. The final determination of any extension period will be made at the discretion of the division.

The TIE/TRE study may be terminated at any time upon the completion and submission of 2 consecutive tests (for the same outfall) demonstrating compliance. Following the completion of TIE/TRE study, the frequency of monitoring will return to a regular schedule, as defined previously in this section as well in Part I of the permit. **During the course of the TIE/TRE study, the permittee will continue to conduct toxicity testing of the outfall being investigated at the frequency of once every three months but will not be required to perform follow-up tests for that outfall during the period of TIE/TRE study.**

Test procedures, quality assurance practices, determinations of effluent survival/reproduction and survival/growth values, and report formats will be made in accordance with Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, EPA-821-R-02-013, or the most current edition.

Results of all tests, reference toxicant information, copies of raw data sheets, statistical analysis and chemical analyses shall be compiled in a report. The report will be written in accordance with Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms, EPA-821-R-02-013, or the most current edition.

Two copies of biomonitoring reports (including follow-up reports) shall be submitted to the division. One copy of the report shall be submitted along with the discharge monitoring report (DMR). The second copy shall be submitted to the local Division of Water Resources office address (see table below):

Division of Water Resources			
Office	**Location**	**Zip Code**	**Phone No.**
Chattanooga	540 McCallie Avenue, Suite 550	37402-2013	(423) 634-5745
Jackson	1625 Hollywood Drive	38305	(731) 512-1300
Cookeville	1221 South Willow Avenue	38506	(931) 432-4015
Columbia	2484 Park Plus Drive	38401	(931) 380-3371
Johnson City	2305 Silverdale Road	37601	(423) 854-5400
Knoxville	3711 Middlebrook Pike	37921	(865) 594-6035
Memphis	8383 Wolf Lake Drive, Bartlett	38133-4119	(901) 371-3000
Nashville	711 R.S. Gass Boulevard	37243-1550	(615) 687-7000

3.5. PLACEMENT OF SIGNS

Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall place and maintain a sign(s) at each outfall and any bypass/overflow point in the collection system. For the purposes of this requirement, any bypass/overflow point that has discharged five (5) or more times in the last year must be so posted. The sign(s) should be clearly visible to the public from the bank and the receiving stream. The minimum sign size should be two feet by two feet (2' x 2') with one-inch (1") letters. The sign should be made of durable material and have a white background with black letters.

The sign(s) are to provide notice to the public as to the nature of the discharge and, in the case of the permitted outfalls, that the discharge is regulated by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Resources. The following is given as an example of the minimal amount of information that must be included on the sign:

Permitted CSO or unpermitted bypass/overflow point:

UNTREATED WASTEWATER DISCHARGE POINT
Athens Utilities Board (AUB)
North Mouse Creek STP
(423) 745-4501
NPDES Permit NO. TN0067539
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
1-888-891-8332 ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD OFFICE - Chattanooga

NPDES Permitted Municipal/Sanitary Outfall:

TREATED MUNICIPAL/SANITARY WASTEWATER
Athens Utilities Board (AUB)
North Mouse Creek STP
(423) 745-4501
NPDES Permit NO. TN0067539
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
1-888-891-8332 ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD OFFICE - Chattanooga

No later than sixty (60) days from the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall have the above sign(s) on display in the location specified.

3.6. ANTIDEGRADATION

Pursuant to the Rules of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Chapter 0400-40-03-.06, titled "Tennessee Antidegradation Statement," which prohibits the degradation of exceptional Tennessee waters and the increased discharges of substances that cause or contribute to impairment, the permittee shall further be required, pursuant to the terms and conditions of this permit, to comply with the effluent limitations and schedules of compliance required to implement applicable water quality standards, to comply with a State Water Quality Plan or other state or federal laws or regulations, or where practicable, to comply with a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

3.7 PLANT OPTIMIZATION

The permittee shall meet the following compliance schedule regarding optimizing management of nutrient discharges. **Beginning the 12th month following permit effective date (reported by the 15th day of the 13th month), the permittee shall meet rolling average load limit that is derived from an effluent total nitrogen of 8.0 mg/l and the facility design flow rate and a 49% reduction in the current total phosphorus load limit of 69 lb/d.**

The permittee shall continue with its ongoing optimization effort, begun in 2015, to maximize biological nutrient removal and avoid use of chemicals.
Wastewater characterization conducted internally by the permittee for nutrient optimization purposes may deviate from approved methods contained in 40 CFR Part 136. However, effluent characterization conducted for monthly DMR reporting shall use approved methods in 40 CFR Part 136.

3.8 INSTREAM MONITORING

During calendar year 2018 the facility shall conduct a monthly nutrient related sampling event that quantifies the nutrient loading from the facility and the stream. The facility shall sample for the parameters in the following table. All values shall be

reported in the discharge monitoring report in lb/day. The instream sampling locations shall be approved by the local environmental field office.

Parameter		
STP Effluent	Upstream Sample	Downstream Sample
Ammonia	Ammonia	Ammonia
Nitrite-Nitrate	Nitrite-Nitrate	Nitrite-Nitrate
TKN	TKN	TKN
Orthophosphate	Orthophosphate	Orthophosphate
Total Phosphorous	Total Phosphorous	Total Phosphorous

3.9 BIOASSESSMENT

During calendar year 2018 the permittee shall conduct a macroinvertibrate assessment to define the biological impact of its discharge on the receiving stream. Specifically, this permit requires assessment of the biological integrity of the receiving streams in accordance with the Tennessee Water Quality Criteria for all streams classified for Fish and Aquatic life per Rule 1200-4-3-.03(k). **The receiving stream of interest is located in ecoregion 67f and in the Hiwassee Watershed.**

The permittee must perform stream monitoring as specified below. Adherence by the permittee or its consultant at the time of the assessment to any modifications of these specified procedures recommended in writing by either division biologists or division permit or assessment staff shall not be construed as a violation of this part.

Pursuant to the permittee's coordination with the division's Chattanooga Environmental Field Office (EFO) regarding sampling location(s) and timing, the permittee shall submit a monitoring plan to the division central office (Water-based Systems Unit) for review and comment in coordination with its field biologists no later than July 1, 2017. The permittee shall proceed with its plan if no written comments are received on the plan within 60 days of its receipt by the division.

Reports of the final results at minimum will include the raw data, taxa lists, and biometric calculations. Final study reports shall be submitted to two locations: 1) DWR central office along with a DMR, 2) DWR Chattanooga EFO along with an MOR prior to submission of a permit application.

1. Frequency

Biological monitoring shall be conducted once, collected during low flow, high temperature conditions. (Exceptions are for specific streams that are dry in low flow).

2. Location

The facility will sample at one site upstream of the outfall and one site downstream of the outfall. The sites selected must provide appropriate habitat and must be generally comparable. Prior to sampling, all selected sampling points shall be marked on a topographical map, submitted to and approved by the EFO.

3. Sampling

The survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist. The permittee will notify the appropriate EFO, Division of Water Resources, at least two weeks prior to conducting the biological survey.

The biosurvey will consist of a single habitat semi-quantitative macroinvertebrate sample and a habitat survey. Habitat assessments, sample collection, subsampling, taxonomy and metric calculation must adhere exactly to the methodology found in the most recent revision of the State of Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Resources, Quality System Standard Operting Procedure for Macroinvertebrate Stream Surveys (referred to as TDEC QSSOP).

a. Habitat Assessment

Appropriate habitat assessment forms will be completed concurrent with each biological survey. These forms can be found in Appendix B in the TDEC QSSOP. The High Gradient Form will be used in conjunction with riffle kick collections and the Low Gradient Form will be used in conjunction with rooted bank collections.

b. Macroinvertebrate Sample Collection

A semi-quantitative single habitat macroinvertebrate sample will be collected at each site following Protocol G in the TDEC QSSOP. **The habitat to be sampled will be appropriate for ecoregion 67f.**

In ecoregions 65j, 66d, 66e, 66f, 66g, 67f, 67g, 67h, 67i, 68a, 68b, 68c,69d, 71e, 71f, 71g, 71h, appropriate 71i and 74a; 2 one meter square riffle kicks using a 500 micron mesh net will be collected . Additional kicks are collected if needed to insure at least 200 organisms. The debris from all kicks will be composited and preserved. All sorting and identification is to be conducted in the laboratory.

In ecoregions 65a, 65b, 65e, 65i, appropriate 71i, 73a and 74b; 3 rooted bank jabs will be collected using a 500 micron mesh triangular dip net. These are to include at least one jab from each bank, jabs from different velocities and incorporate different bank types when available. Approximately one meter is to be sampled during each jab. Additional banks jabs are collected if needed to

insure at least 200 organisms. The debris from all jabs will be composited and preserved. All sorting and identification is to be conducted in the laboratory.

c. Subsampling

All samples will be reduced to 200+/- 20% organisms following subsampling protocols detailed in Protocol I of the TDEC QSSOP.

d. Taxonomy

All taxa in the subsample will be identified to genus level.

e. Biometrics

The following biometrics will be calculated for each subsample (without extrapolation).

- Taxa Richness (TR)
- EPT Richness (EPT)
- EPT Abundance (%EPT)
- Chironomidae and Oligochaeta Abundance (%OC)
- North Carolina Biotic Index (NCBI) using values found in Appendix C of the TDEC QSSOP
- Percent Contribution of Nutrient Tolerant Organisms (%NUTOL)
- Percent Clingers (%CLINGERS) using designations found in Appendix C of the TDEC QSSOP

4. Station Information

The following information will be recorded at each station during the biosurvey

a. Water temperature (oC)

b. Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)

c. pH (S.U.)

d. Conductivity (umhos)

e. Stream Flow (cfs)

f. Parameters required in Section 3.8 of the permit

5. Reporting

Results of the biological stream sampling including complete taxa lists and habitat assessments shall be electronically submitted to water.permits@tn.gov or in the mail to each of the addresses listed below:

Nashville - Environmental Field Office
Attn: Division of Water Resources
711 R.S. Gass Blvd
Nashville, Tennessee 37216

Division of Water Resources
Attn: Water-Based Systems
William R. Snodgrass - Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102
Division of Water Resources
Attn: Planning & Standards Section
William R. Snodgrass - Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102

4.0. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

4.1. DEFINITIONS

"***Biosolids***" are treated sewage sludge that have contaminant concentrations less than or equal to the contaminant concentrations listed in Table 1 of subparagraph (3)(b) of Rule 0400-40-15-.02, meet any one of the ten vector attraction reduction options listed in part (4)(b)1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 of Rule 0400-40-15-.04, and meet either one of the six pathogen reduction alternatives for Class A listed in part (3)(a)3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, or one of the three pathogen reduction alternatives for Class B listed in part (3)(b)2, 3, or 4 of Rule 0400- 40-15-.04.

A "***bypass***" is defined as the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

A "***calendar day***" is defined as the 24-hour period from midnight to midnight or any other 24-hour period that reasonably approximates the midnight to midnight time period.

A "***composite sample***" is a combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent portions, of at least 100 ml, collected over a 24-hour period. Under certain circumstances a lesser time period may be allowed, but in no case, less than 8 hours.

The "***daily maximum concentration***" is a limitation on the average concentration in units of mass per volume (e.g. milligrams per liter), of the discharge during any calendar day. When a proportional-to-flow composite sampling device is used, the daily concentration is the concentration of that 24-hour composite; when other sampling means are used, the daily concentration is the arithmetic mean of the concentrations of equal volume samples collected during any calendar day or sampling period.

"***Discharge***" or "discharge of a pollutant" refers to the addition of pollutants to waters from a source.

A "***dry weather overflow***" is a type of sanitary sewer overflow and is defined as one day or any portion of a day in which unpermitted discharge of wastewater from the collection or treatment system other than through the permitted outfall occurs and is not directly related to a rainfall event. Discharges from more than one point within a 24-hour period shall be counted as separate overflows.

"Degradation" means the alteration of the properties of waters by the addition of pollutants, withdrawal of water, or removal of habitat, except those alterations of a short duration.

"***De Minimis***" - Degradation of a small magnitude, as provided in this paragraph.

(a) Discharges and withdrawals

1. Subject to the limitation in part 3 of this subparagraph, a single discharge other than those from new domestic wastewater sources will be considered de minimis if it uses less than five percent of the available assimilative capacity for the substance being discharged.
2. Subject to the limitation in part 3 of this subparagraph, a single water withdrawal will be considered de minimis if it removes less than five percent of the 7Q10 flow of the stream.
3. If more than one activity described in part 1 or 2 of this subparagraph has been authorized in a segment and the total of the authorized and proposed impacts uses no more than 10% of the assimilative capacity, or 7Q10 low flow, they are presumed to be de minimis. Where the total of the authorized and proposed impacts uses 10% of the assimilative capacity, or 7Q10 low flow, additional degradation may only be treated as de minimis if the Division finds on a scientific basis that the additional degradation has an insignificant effect on the resource.

(b) Habitat alterations authorized by an Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit (ARAP) are de minimis if the Division finds that the impacts, individually and cumulatively are offset by impact minimization and/or in-system mitigation, provided however, in ONRWs the mitigation must occur within the ONRW.

An "***ecoregion***" is a relatively homogeneous area defined by similarity of climate, landform, soil, potential natural vegetation, hydrology, or other ecologically relevant variables.

The "***geometric mean***" of any set of values is the nth root of the product of the individual values where "n" is equal to the number of individual values. The geometric mean is equivalent to the antilog of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual values. For the purposes of calculating the geometric mean, values of zero (0) shall be considered to be one (1).

A "***grab sample***" is a single influent or effluent sample collected at a particular time.

The "***instantaneous maximum concentration***" is a limitation on the concentration, in milligrams per liter, of any pollutant contained in the wastewater discharge determined from a grab sample taken from the discharge at any point in time.

The "***instantaneous minimum concentration***" is the minimum allowable concentration, in milligrams per liter, of a pollutant parameter contained in the wastewater discharge determined from a grab sample taken from the discharge at any point in time.

The "***monthly average amount***", shall be determined by the summation of all the measured daily discharges by weight divided by the number of days during the calendar month when the measurements were made.

The "***monthly average concentration***", other than for *E. coli* bacteria, is the arithmetic mean of all the composite or grab samples collected in a one-calendar month period.

A "***one week period***" (or "***calendar-week***") is defined as the period from Sunday through Saturday. For reporting purposes, a calendar week that contains a change of month shall be considered part of the latter month.

"***Pollutant***" means sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

A "***quarter***" is defined as any one of the following three-month periods: January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, and/or October 1 through December 31.

A "***rainfall event***" is defined as any occurrence of rain, preceded by 10 hours without precipitation that results in an accumulation of 0.01 inches or more. Instances of rainfall occurring within 10 hours of each other will be considered a single rainfall event.

A "***rationale***" (or "fact sheet") is a document that is prepared when drafting an NPDES permit or permit action. It provides the technical, regulatory and administrative basis for an agency's permit decision.

A "***reference site***" means least impacted waters within an ecoregion that have been monitored to establish a baseline to which alterations of other waters can be compared.

A "***reference condition***" is a parameter-specific set of data from regional reference sites that establish the statistical range of values for that particular substance at least-impacted streams.

A **"*sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)*"** is defined as an unpermitted discharge of wastewater from the collection or treatment system other than through the permitted outfall.

"***Sewage***" means water-carried waste or discharges from human beings or animals, from residences, public or private buildings, or industrial establishments, or boats, together with such other wastes and ground, surface, storm, or other water as may be present.

"***Severe property damage***" when used to consider the allowance of a bypass or SSO 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 or SSO. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

"***Sewerage system***" means the conduits, sewers, and all devices and appurtenances by means of which sewage and other waste is collected, pumped, treated, or disposed.

"***Sludge***" or "***sewage sludge***" is solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

A "***subecoregion***" is a smaller, more homogenous area that has been delineated within an ecoregion.

"***Upset***" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based 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.

The term, "***washout***" is applicable to activated sludge plants and is defined as loss of mixed liquor suspended solids (MLSS) of 30.00% or more from the aeration basin(s).

"***Waters***" means any and all water, public or private, on or beneath the surface of the ground, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon Tennessee or any portion thereof except those bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property in single ownership which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters.

The "***weekly average amount***", shall be determined by the summation of all the measured daily discharges by weight divided by the number of days during the calendar week when the measurements were made.

The "***weekly average concentration***", is the arithmetic mean of all the composite samples collected in a one-week period. The permittee must report the highest weekly average in the one-month period.

4.2. ACRONYMNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1Q10 – 1-day minimum, 10-year recurrence interval

30Q20 – 30-day minimum, 20-year recurrence interval

7Q10 – 7-day minimum, 10-year recurrence interval

BAT – best available technology economically achievable

BCT – best conventional pollutant control technology

BDL – below detection level

BOD_5 – five day biochemical oxygen demand

BPT – best practicable control technology currently available

$CBOD_5$ – five day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand

CEI – compliance evaluation inspection

CFR – code of federal regulations

CFS – cubic feet per second

CFU – colony forming units

CIU – categorical industrial user

CSO – combined sewer overflow

DMR – discharge monitoring report

D.O. – dissolved oxygen

E. coli – *Escherichia coli*

EFO – environmental field office

LB(lb) - pound

IC_{25} – inhibition concentration causing 25% reduction in survival, reproduction and growth of the test organisms

IU – industrial user

IWS – industrial waste survey

LC_{50} – acute test causing 50% lethality

MDL – method detection level

MGD – million gallons per day

MG/L(mg/l) – milligrams per liter

ML – minimum level of quantification

ml – milliliter

MLSS – mixed liquor suspended solids

MOR – monthly operating report

NODI – no discharge

NPDES – national pollutant discharge elimination system

PL – permit limit

POTW – publicly owned treatment works

RDL – required detection limit

SAR – semi-annual [pretreatment program] report

SIU – significant industrial user

SSO – sanitary sewer overflow

STP – sewage treatment plant

TCA – Tennessee code annotated

TDEC – Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

TIE/TRE – toxicity identification evaluation/toxicity reduction evaluation

TMDL – total maximum daily load

TRC – total residual chlorine

TSS – total suspended solids

WQBEL – water quality based effluent limit

RATIONALE

Athens Utilities Board (AUB)
North Mouse Creek STP
NPDES Permit No. TN0067539
Date: 11/9/16
Permit Writer: Maybelle T. Sparks

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Athens Utilities Board (AUB)
North Mouse Creek STP
Ms. Jill Davis P.E.- Superintendent
Athens, McMinn County, Tennessee
(423) 745-4501
Treatment Plant Average Design Flow:
1.2 MGD (Mass loading limits based on average design flow)
3.0 MGD (Concentration limits based on ultimate design flow)
Percentage Industrial Flow: 23%
Treatment Description: Activated sludge plant with ultraviolet disinfection
Certified Operator Grades: STP: 4; CS: 1; Date Rated: 05/02/2002

2. RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION

North Mouse Creek at mile 24.7
Watershed Group: Hiwassee
Hydrocode: 06020002
Low Flow: 7Q10 = MGD (12.7 CFS)
7Q10 less 4 CFS for irrigation= 5.6 MGD (8.7 CFS)
Low Flow Reference:
USGS Water-Resource Investigation Report 2009-5159 page 130
Station #03566128. Three surface water withdrawals for irrigation can possibly occur upstream of the discharge, thus affecting the 7Q10 flow. The total amount of water removed by the surface withdrawals is 4.0 CFS.
Water Quality Designation: Unavailable conditions waters

Stream Classification Categories:

Domestic Wtr Supply	Industrial	Fish & Aquatic	Recreation
		X	X
Livestock Wtr & Wlife	**Irrigation**	**Navigation**	
X	X		

Water Quality Assessment: Fish and Aquatic Life (Not Supporting), Recreation (Not Supporting), Irrigation (Fully Supporting), Livestock Watering and Wildlife (Fully Supporting)

3. CURRENT PERMIT STATUS

Permit Type:	**Municipal**
Classification:	**Major**
Issuance Date:	**31-JAN-12**
Expiration Date:	**28-FEB-17**
Effective Date:	**01-MAR-12**

4. NEW PERMIT LIMITATIONS AND COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE SUMMARY

a. The draft permit proposes to require a more sensitive test method than used in the past for mercury for treated effluent analyses conducted for pretreatment program reporting and NPDES application renewal. In recent years, approved test methods in 40 CFR Part 136 have been revised to include methods for testing mercury that have detection limits lower than the minimum required detection level specified in the state water quality standards. However, the water quality standards allow for use of other detection limits on a case by case basis. Test results reported as less than the promulgated minimum detection level of 0.2 mg/L are not sensitive enough to demonstrate that effluent mercury is not contributing to, or does not have reasonable potential to contribute to, excursion of the water quality standard. Accordingly, Section 1.2.3 has been revised to read, “All sampling for total mercury (application, pretreatment, etc.) shall use Methods 1631, 245.7 or any additional method in 40 CFR 136 with a maximum detection limit of 5 ng/L.”

b. Compliance Schedule Summary

Description of Report to be Submitted	Reference Section in Permit
Monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports	1.3.1
Monthly Operational Reports	1.3.4
Monthly Bypass and Overflow Summary Report	1.3.5.1
Industrial Waste Survey Report within 120 days of the effective permit date	3.2.a
Technical review of the need to recalculate local limits within 120 days of the permit effective date	3.2.a
Biomonitoring Report beginning within 90 days of the effective permit date	3.4

c. For comparison, this rationale contains a table depicting the previous permit limits and effluent monitoring requirements in Appendix 1.

5. PREVIOUS PERMIT DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT REVIEW

A review of the DMR summary from March 2012- September 2016 reveals that the Athens Utility Board had one bypass event on December 2012.

A complete discharge monitoring report summary is located in Appendix 2.

6. PROPOSED EFFLUENT LIMITS AND RATIONALE

PARAMETERS	MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	MONTHLY AVERAGE AMOUNT (LB/DAY)	WEEKLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	WEEKLY AVERAGE AMOUNT (LB/DAY)	DAILY MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	DAILY MINIMUM PERCENT REMOVAL	RATIONALE
$CBOD_5$ (May 1- Oct. 31)	12.5	125	17	170	21	40	D.O. protection, Refer to 6.1 below
$CBOD_5$ (Nov. 1- April 30)	20	200	27	270	34	40	D.O. protection, Refer to 6.1 below
NH_3-N (May 1- Oct. 31)	2	20	3	30	4	—	D.O. protection, Refer to 6.2 below
NH_3-N (Nov. 1- April 30)	3	30	4.5	45	6	—	D.O. protection, Refer to 6.2 below
Total Suspended Solids	30	300	40	400	45	40	T.C.A. 0400-40-05-.09
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	6.0 (daily minimum) instantaneous	—	—	—	—	—	D.O. protection, Refer to 6.1 below
Total Nitrogen	Report	Report	—	—	Report	Report (daily max amount)	Refer to 6.4 below
Total Nitrogen	—	80	—	—	—	—	Refer to 6.4 below
Total Phosphorus	Report	Report	—	—	Report	Report (daily max amount)	Refer to 6.4 below
Total Phosphorus	—	35	—	—	—	—	Refer to 6.4 below
E. coli (colonies/100ml)	126/100 ml	—	—	—	941/100 ml	—	T.C.A. 0400-40-03-.03, Refer to 6.5 below
Settleable Solids (ml/l)		—	—	—	1.0 (daily maximum)	—	T.C.A. 0400-40-05-.09
pH (standard units)	6.0-9.0	—	—	—	—	—	T.C.A. 0400-40-03-.03
Flow (MGD):							
Influent	Report	—	—	—	Report	—	Used to quantify pollutant load
Effluent	Report	—	—	—	Report	—	Used to quantify pollutant load
Whole Effluent Toxicity:							
IC_{25}	53% per sample	—	—	—	—	—	Refer to 6.6 below
Metals & Toxics:							Refer to 6.7 below
Sanitary Sewer Overflows, Total Occurrences			Report				Refer to 6.9 below
Dry Weather Overflows, Total Occurrences			Report				Refer to 6.9 below
Bypass of Treatment, Total Occurrences			Report				Refer to 6.9 below

Note: Weekly limitations on $CBOD_5$ and TSS concentrations are given as required per 40 CFR 133.102(a)(2) or 133.102(a)(4)(2) & 133.102 (b)(2) respectively; daily $CBOD_5$ and TSS limitations are authorized by T.C.A. 0400-40-05-.09; monthly and weekly mass loads are limited per 40 CFR 122.45(f) and based on the design flow as per 40 CFR 122.45(b); monthly average percent removal rates for $CBOD_5$ and TSS are required per 40 CFR 133.102(a)(3) or 133.102(a)(4)(iii) and 133.102 (b)(3) respectively. A minimum 40% daily removal rate is required as equivalent to a daily mass load limitation.

6.1. $CBOD_5$, DISSOLVED OXYGEN, AND PERCENT REMOVALS REQUIREMENTS

a. Streeter-Phelps modeling was performed during a previous issuance of this permit at various conditions to determine allowable organic loadings. The monthly average limits for $CBOD_5$ (12.5 mg/l-summer, 20 mg/l-winter), NH_3-N (2 mg/l-summer, 3 mg/l-winter), and D.O. (6 mg/l) still apply and are considered sufficient to result in an instream dissolved oxygen concentration that remains above the required minimum of 5.0 mg/l. Modeling results are located in the permit file administrative record.

In addition to $CBOD_5$, NH_3-N undergoes biological oxidation in a receiving stream thereby utilizing in stream oxygen and potentially reducing oxygen levels below water quality standards. Ammonia as N is also a pollutant that exhibits toxicity to fish and other aquatic life. The two affects are analyzed separately and the division imposes the most stringent limit in the permit.

b. The treatment facility is required to remove 85% of the $CBOD_5$ and TSS that enter the facility on a monthly basis. This is part of the minimum requirement for all municipal treatment facilities contained in Code of Federal Regulations 40 Part 133.102. The reasons stated by the U.S.E.P.A. for these requirements are to achieve these two basic objectives:

(1) To encourage municipalities to correct excessive inflow and infiltration (I/I) problems in their sanitary sewer systems, and
(2) To help prevent intentional dilution of the influent wastewater as a means of meeting permit limits.

The treatment facility is required to remove 40% of the $CBOD_5$ and TSS that enter the facility on a daily basis. This percent removal will be calculated three times per week and recorded on the Monthly Operation Report. The number of excursions (days when $CBOD_5$ and/or TSS removal is less than 40%) will be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

6.2. NH_3-N TOXICITY

To access toxicity impacts, the state utilizes the EPA document, 1999 Update to Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia, pursuant to 0400-40-03-.0-3(3)(j), and assumed stream temperatures of 27°C and 17°C and pH of 8.0 to derive an allowable instream protection value protective of chronic exposure to a continuous discharge. A mass balance equation with sewage treatment facility and stream flows and this allowable value determines the monthly average permit limit. The criteria document states that a 30Q5 flow value is protective in deriving allowable values. Where the division has 30Q5 flow values, the division may use them. Otherwise, the division utilizes the available 7Q10 or 1Q10 values that are generally more conservative. The criteria continuous concentrations (CCC) derived from assumed temperature and pH values are as follows:

CCC values based on temperature and pH, in mg/L:

Temperature (°C)	7.5 pH	8.0 pH
25	2.22	1.24
27	1.94	1.09
30	1.61	0.90

Temperature (°C)	7.5 pH	8.0 pH
15	4.22	2.36
17	3.72	2.07
20	3.06	1.71

The mass balance equation is as follows:

$$CCC = \frac{Q_S C_S + Q_{STP} C_{STP}}{Q_S + Q_{STP}} \qquad \text{or,} \qquad C_{STP=} \frac{CCC(Q_S + Q_{STP}) - (Q_S C_S)}{Q_{STP}}$$

where:

CCC = Criteria continuous concentration (mg/l)
Q_S = 7Q10 flow of receiving stream (MGD)
Q_{STP} = Design flow of STP (MGD)
C_S = Assumed/Measured instream NH_3 (mg/l)
C_{STP} = Allowable STP discharge of NH_3 (mg/l)

$$C_{STP} = \frac{\text{CCC (5.6 MGD+ 3 MGD)} - \text{(5.6 MGD x 0.1mg/l)}}{\text{3 MGD}} = 2.9 \text{ mg/l (summer)}$$

$$C_{STP} = \frac{\text{CCC (5.6 MGD+ 3 MGD)} - \text{(5.6 MGD x 0.1mg/l)}}{\text{3 MGD}} = 5.7 \text{ mg/l (winter)}$$

Because the NH_3-N concentration limits calculated to protect dissolved oxygen are more restrictive than the toxicity limits calculated above, the monthly average limits for NH_3-N (2 mg/l-summer, 3 mg/l-winter) are applied to the permit.

6.3. CHLORINATION

A residual chlorine limit is not needed since the STP uses ultraviolet light for disinfection.

6.4. TOTAL NITROGEN AND TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MONITORING/REPORTING

Nutrients are naturally occurring and essential components of healthy aquatic systems. Excessive amounts of nutrients, however, can impact water quality. The enrichment of a waterbody with nutrients, called eutrophication, can result in dense, rapidly multiplying growths, or blooms, of algal species and other nuisance aquatic plants. These have potential for negatively impacting the habitat for fish and aquatic life and degrading the water quality for drinking water supply and recreation uses. These impacts can present both locally from an individual activity and much further downstream from the cumulative impact of multiple activities. The division has therefore developed and begun to implement a strategy to accomplish long-term nutrient reduction in Tennessee waters. The document referred to as the Tennessee

Nutrient Reduction Framework (NRF), contains proposed rationale and the methodology for implementing the strategy within a watershed area. Consequently, the framework considers impacts from both point and non-point sources of nutrients and potentially recommends reduction goals for both point and non-point sources. The NRF approach to nutrient reduction is intended to utilize an adaptive management approach in consideration of the facts presenting within a watershed and reevaluation of the effectiveness of progress being made. Regular reassessments of goals and action plans will be conducted by reviewing monitoring data, modeling results and other measures of success. As additional data becomes available (such as WWTP effluent characterization and instream water quality data), model results can be re-evaluated. Therefore, for purposes of implementing this strategy, the division is imposing weekly effluent characterization for total nitrogen and total phosphorus. These values will be used to reevaluate the nutrient loads from discharges within a watershed over time for comparison with those loads from non-point sources. The framework may be reviewed on the division's webpage at http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-tennessee-nutrient-reduction-framework.

On a state-wide basis, use of SPARROW is considered a pre-Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) approach with the goal of attaining use support. The term "SPARROW" refers to SPAtially Referenced Regressions On Watershed attributes, a model that relates in-stream water-quality data to spatially referenced characteristics of watersheds, including contaminant sources and transport factors. The SPARROW model performs a nonlinear least squares multiple regression on hydrologic elements to determine constituent load. The modeling employs the concepts of an enrichment factor (EF), and aggregated WWTP loads to develop a decision making matrix of performance levels for both phosphorus and nitrogen. Both matrices are calculated and applied independently.

This strategy approach sets realistic numeric percent reduction goals that result in the best possible conditions given available BMPs and other pollutant controls. To achieve the water quality requirement, the strategy ultimately prescribes a reduction in pollutants discharged from point sources and the implementation of BMPs that mitigate or reduce the adverse effects of stressors on the stream's overall ecology.

The loadings from the SPARROW model are used to determine the enrichment factor. Atmospheric deposition load represents background for nitrogen and soil-parent rock (S-P R) load represents background for phosphorus. Enrichment factors for nitrogen and phosphorus were calculated for each HUC 10 watershed. The calculated EFs and percent WWTP contributions for HUC 10 watersheds were used to derive thresholds for a decision-making matrix to determine the appropriate level of control from WWTPs.

The SPARROW model is developed and supported by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) for regional watersheds in the nation. Tennessee watersheds fall into three of these models: Southeast Region, Great Lakes, and Mississippi. At the present time, the USGS has only calibrated the Southeast Region model using broad inputs generalized for the southeast United States. The state intends to use SPARROW when calibrated for Tennessee watersheds such that it models the cumulative effects of upstream watersheds.

For the Hiwassee Watershed, SPARROW modeling categorizes point sources in the "medium" category. Generally, load limits equivalent to the design flow rate and 8 mg/L total nitrogen are the suggested treatment level for discharges in the medium category. Athens has been optimizing this facility for biological removal of nitrogen for the past couple of years. Results indicate that this facility can achieve an effluent level of 8.0 mg/L over the course of a year. On the contrary, optimization of the existing process has not yet been able to achieve a 1.0 mg/L over the course of a year. However, optimization has achieved levels much reduced from the current 69 lb/d limit. SPARROW modeling suggests a 49% reduction in phosphorus loading to the watershed. Therefore, the permit imposes limits based on 8.0 mg/l total nitrogen and the design flow rate of 1.2 MGD and a 49% reduction in the current total phosphorus load limit. This loading is imposed as annual rolling average. Load limits, versus concentration limits, give credit for any waste water diverted from the outfall for reuse and thereby encourages reuse alternatives. Since the treatment facility is not designed to remove nutrients and also since incidental biological removals of nutrients are functions of other variables (e.g. detention time, inflow/infiltration), annual rolling average loads allow operational flexibility in achieving the load limits.

Beginning the 12th month following permit effective date (reported by the 15th day of the 13th month), the permittee shall meet rolling average load limits:

8.0 mg/L TN x 1.2 MGD x 8.34 = 80 lb/d, as an annual rolling average

69 lb/d less 49% (69 lb/d TP x 0.49%) = 35 lb/d, as an annual rolling average

Monitoring shall be conducted weekly and reported monthly as a rolling average load.

Weekly avg load= (mg/l, conc)(MGD, avg flow of day of sample)(8.34)= lb/day
Monthly avg load= (Sum of weekly avg loads) / 4= lb/day
Rolling avg load= (Monthly avg load) / 12= lb/day

Rolling Average Note: The rolling average is the average of the 12 most recent months of data. On each appropriate reporting period DMR, the average of all data taken during that month will be that month's average value; it will be averaged with the monthly average values from the 11 previous months; and that average will be reported as the annual rolling average for that reporting period DMR.

The permit includes optimization language in Part 3.7 of the permit. The permit intends for the optimization be done without any significant capital improvement required but rather careful attention to biological processes when operating at normal, dry weather flow, conditions.

To assist in determining whether more stringent levels of nutrient treatment and removal may be required after optimization, the permit requires instream monitoring and a bioassessment monitoring plan in Sections 3.8 and 3.9 of the permit respectively.

6.5. *E. COLI* REQUIREMENTS

Disinfection of wastewater is required to protect the receiving stream from pathogenic microorganisms. Fecal coliform and *E. coli* are indicator organisms used as a measure of bacteriological health of a receiving stream and the effectiveness of disinfection.

As of September 30, 2004, the criterion for fecal coliform has been removed from the State's Water Quality Standards. Thus, the division imposes an *E. coli* limit on discharges of treated sewage for the protection of recreational use of the stream in lieu of the fecal coliform limit. The *E. coli* daily maximum limit of 487 colonies per 100 ml applies to lakes and exceptional Tennessee waters. A maximum daily limit of 941 colonies per 100 ml applies to all other recreational waters.

6.6. BIOMONITORING

The division evaluates all dischargers for reasonable potential to exceed the narrative water quality criterion, "no toxics in toxic amounts". The division has determined that for municipal facilities with stream dilutions of less than 500 to 1, any of the following conditions may demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed this criterion.

a. Toxicity is suspected or demonstrated.
b. A pretreatment program is required.
c. The design capacity of the facility is greater than 1.0 MGD.

The following calculation is the required dilution at which chronic toxicity testing must meet permit requirements.

$$IC_{25}\ \% = \frac{\text{Design Flow}}{\text{Low Flow+ Design Flow}} * 100 \geq \frac{3}{5.6} * 100 > 53\%$$

where:

5.6	=	Low Flow - 7Q10 (MGD)
3	=	Design Flow Capacity (MGD)
IC_{25}	=	Concentration causing 25% reduction in survival, reproduction and growth of test organisms

6.7. METALS AND TOXICS

Pass-through limitations for heavy metals and other toxic substances have been recalculated as part of the permit issuance process and/or due to changes in

industrial waste contribution to the POTW. This POTW is required to implement/maintain a pretreatment program. More frequent monitoring will be required **in the permit** if (a) the reported concentrations approach or exceed calculated allowable values, (b) significant amounts of particular pollutants are present which may impact the treatment process sludge character or the receiving stream, or (c) minimum information is lacking to accurately calculate water quality protection values, in which case additional stream monitoring may also be required.

A summary of the semi-annual report data does not indicate that the potential exists for the water quality criteria for any parameter to be exceeded. Appendix 3 lists the metal and toxic parameters calculations and the procedure used to derive the results.

6.8. VOLATILE ORGANIC, ACID-EXTRACTABLE, AND BASE-NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS

The division evaluated effluent concentrations of volatile organic, acid-extractable, and base-neutral compounds and antimony, arsenic, beryllium, selenium and thallium for potential to violate water quality criteria using the following mass balance equation:

$$Cm = \frac{QsCs + QwCw}{Qs + Qw}$$

where:

Cm = resulting in-stream concentration after mixing
Cw = concentration of pollutant in wastewater
Cs = stream background concentration
Qw = wastewater flow, (STP design flow)
Qs = stream low flow

to protect water quality:

$$Cw \leq Ca$$

where:

Ca = STP effluent concentration allowable

$$= \frac{(S_A)\,[Cm\,(Qs + Qw) - QsCs]}{Qw}$$

and (S_A) = the percent “Stream Allocation”.

The reasonable potential evaluation uses the following assumptions and procedures:

a. Stream background concentrations, Cs, for all volatile organic, acid-extractable, and base-neutral compounds equal zero unless actual stream data exists to show otherwise. Use of the effluent concentrations of such pollutants contributed

by upstream dischargers as background is not justifiable due to the volatility and reactivity of these pollutants.

b. The stream allocation, S_A , is 90% and is used as a factor of safety.

c. A mass balance uses the STP design flow, the receiving stream critical low flow (7Q10 or 1Q10), the state water quality numeric criteria, and the stream allocation safety factor to derive the allowable effluent concentrations.

d. When pollutants have potential to violate standards because the concentrations are below the scan detection levels but could be above the allowable water quality based effluent concentrations, the pollutants are handled one of three (3) ways:

   i. Additional testing of detected and non-detected pollutants is required if contributing industrial processes are likely to contain them and the effluent scans have not met the minimum required detection levels (RDL) in the state water quality standards or approximated the method detection limits (MDL) of the approved test methods for the pollutants in 40 CFR Part 136.
   ii. If the required RDL has been used and resulted in non-detection, or if an MDL has been used with non-detection and the contributing industrial processes do not reasonably contain that pollutant, the division drops the pollutant from further consideration.
   iii. Pollutants detected at levels high enough to violate standards are limited in the permit to the allowable concentration, Cw, based on STP design flow.

Calculations for this permit have been done using a standardized spreadsheet, titled "WQ Based Effluent Calculations- Other Compounds", and are located in Appendix 4. All metals other than antimony, arsenic, beryllium, selenium, and thallium have been evaluated using procedures described in the rationale, or fact sheet, section headed, “METALS & TOXICS”.

The evaluation indicates that volatile organic, acid extractable, and base neutral compounds and antimony, arsenic, beryllium, selenium, and thallium do not exhibit the potential to violate water quality criteria and thus will not be given effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in the permit.

6.9. OVERFLOW AND BYPASS REPORTING

For the purposes of demonstrating proper operation of the collection, transmission, and treatment system, the permit defines overflow as any release of sewage other than through permitted outfalls. This definition includes, but is not necessarily limited to, sanitary sewer overflows and dry weather overflows as defined. For example, a collection system blockage or hydraulic overload that causes backup and release of sewage into a building during a wet weather event may not clearly fit either the definition of a sanitary sewer overflow or a dry weather overflow. Still, any unpermitted release potentially warrants permittee mitigation of human health and/or water quality impacts via direct or indirect contact and demonstrates a hydraulic problem in the system that warrants permittee consideration as part of proper operation and maintenance of the system.

However, for the more typical, unpermitted, releases into the environment, this permit intends interchangeable use of the terms, “overflow” and “sanitary sewer overflow” for compliance reporting purposes.

7. OTHER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

7.1. CERTIFIED WASTEWATER TREATMENT OPERATOR

The waste treatment facilities shall be operated under the supervision of a Grade 4 certified wastewater treatment operator in accordance with the Water Environmental Health Act of 1984. Operator grades are under jurisdiction of the Water and Wastewater Operators Certification Board. This NPDES permit is under jurisdiction of the Tennessee Board of Water Quality, Oil and Gas. Operator grades are rated and recommended by the Division of Water Resources pursuant to Rule 0400-49-01 (formerly 1200-05-03) and are included in this fact sheet for reference.

7.2. COLLECTION SYSTEM CERTIFIED OPERATOR

The collection system shall be operated under the supervision of a Grade 1 certified collection system operator in accordance with the Water Environmental Health Act of 1984.

7.3. PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

The Athens Utilities Board (AUB) has an approved pretreatment program. An updated Industrial Waste Survey must be completed within 120 days of the effective date of the permit, unless such a survey has been submitted within 3 years of the effective date.

At least once each reporting period, all permittees with approved pretreatment programs are required to analyze the STP influent and effluent for the following pollutant parameters: chromium (trivalent and hexavalent and total if drinking water use applies), copper, lead, nickel, zinc, silver, cadmium, mercury, total phenols, and cyanide. These pollutants were selected because, historically, they are the ones that

tend to be predominant in industrial wastewaters. Other pollutants may be added to the list, as required.

During preparation of this permit, data from ten previous semiannual reports were analyzed. If any particular value of a pollutant equals or exceeds 85% of the pass-through limit, the pollutant was added to the list of those that are required to be sampled. Based on our review of the semiannual reports and other documents, sampling for additional pollutants is not required at this time.

7.4. BIOSOLIDS/SLUDGE MANAGEMENT

The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that any NPDES permit issued to a publicly owned treatment works or any other treatment works treating domestic sewage shall comply with 40 CFR Part 503, the federal regulation governing the use and disposal of sewage sludge. It is important to note that “biosolids” are sewage sludge that has been treated to a level so that they can be land applied.

The language in subpart 3.3 of the permit, relative to biosolids management, a CWA requirement, allows the “permitting authority” under 40 CFR Part 503.9(p) to be able to enforce the provisions of Part 503. The “permitting authority” relative to Part 503 is either a state that has been delegated biosolids management authority or the applicable EPA Region; in the case of Tennessee it is EPA-Region 4.

Tennessee regulates the land application of biosolids under state rules, Chapter 0400-40-15. The state rules became effective on June 30, 2013. Under these state rules, all facilities that land apply biosolids must obtain a biosolids permit from the division. The land application of biosolids under state rules will be regulated through either a general permit or by an individual permit. It is anticipated that the permitting of biosolids land application will begin near the beginning of calendar year 2014. Questions about the division’s biosolids regulations and permitting program should be directed to the division’s Biosolids Coordinator at:

State of Tennessee
Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Water Resources
William R. Snodgrass - Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102
(615) 532-0625

7.5. PERMIT TERM

This permit is being reissued for 5 years in order to coordinate its reissuance with other permits located within the Hiwassee Watershed.

7.6. ELECTRONIC REPORTING

Starting on December 21, 2016, all Individual NPDES Permit holders will be required to submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) electronically through NetDMR.

Prior to 21 December 2016, the permittee may elect to electronically submit DMRs instead of mailing paper DMRs.

EPA published the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, which will modernize Clean Water Act reporting for municipalities, industries and other facilities. The rule was published in the Federal Register on October 22, 2015 and became effective on December 22, 2015. The rule replaces most paper-based NPDES reporting requirements with electronic reporting.

More information is available at: http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-netdmr-electronic-reporting:

- Getting Started on NetDMR,
- Electronic reporting schedule,
- Training Opportunities,
- NetDMR User Guide and other supporting information.

8. ANTIDEGRADATION STATEMENT/WATER QUALITY STATUS

Tennessee's Antidegradation Statement is found in the Rules of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Chapter 0400-40-03-.06. It is the purpose of Tennessee's standards to fully protect existing uses of all surface waters as established under the Act.

Stream determinations for this permit action are associated with the waterbody segment identified by the division as segment ID# TN06020002084_1000.

The division has made a water quality assessment of the receiving waters associated with the subject discharge(s) and has found the receiving stream to be neither an exceptional nor outstanding national resource water. Additionally, this water does not support fish and aquatic life and recreation designated uses due to alteration in stream-side or littoral vegetative covers, sedimentation/siltation, phosphorus (total) and *Escherichia coli* from grazing in riparian or shoreline zones, municipal point source discharges and discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s).

Sediments/silts are produced as a result of stream channelization and bank erosion. The TSS component of wastewater treatment facility discharges is generally composed of primarily organic material and is considered to be different in nature than the sediments produced from erosional processes. Therefore, TSS discharges from wastewater treatment facilities are not sources of sediment/silt. STPs are sources of pathogens, but must meet water quality standards at the end of the discharge pipe by disinfecting the effluent. Municipal facilities discharge nutrients, so additional controls on nitrogen and phosphorus are proposed in this permit consistent with a permit strategy developed consistent with a state-wide nutrient strategy being developed by the division.

APPENDIX 1
PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITS

PARAMETERS	MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	MONTHLY AVERAGE AMOUNT (LB/DAY)	WEEKLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	WEEKLY AVERAGE AMOUNT (LB/DAY)	DAILY MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	DAILY MINIMUM PERCENT REMOVAL	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY
$CBOD_5$ (May 1- Oct. 31)	12.5	125	17	170	21	40	3/week
$CBOD_5$ (Nov. 1- April 30)	20	200	27	270	34	40	3/week
NH_3-N (May 1- Oct. 31)	2	20	3	30	4	—	3/week
NH_3-N (Nov. 1- April 30)	3	30	4.5	45	6	—	3/week
Total Suspended Solids	30	300	40	400	45	40	3/week
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	6.0 (daily minimum) instantaneous	—	—	—	—	—	5/week
Total Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	Report	Report (daily max load)	1/quarter
Total Phosphorus	—	—	—	—	Report	Report (daily max load)	1/quarter
Total Phosphorus	69 lb/day, average daily load, May 1- October 31 & November 1- April 30						1/6 months
E. coli (colonies/100ml)	126/100 ml	—	—	—	941/100 ml	—	3/week
Settleable Solids (ml/l)		—	—	—	1.0 (daily maximum)	—	5/week
pH (standard units)	6.0-9.0	—	—	—	—	—	5/week
Flow (MGD):							
Influent	Report	—	—	—	Report	—	7/week
Effluent	Report	—	—	—	Report	—	7/week
Whole Effluent Toxicity:							
IC_{25}	53% per sample	—	—	—	—	—	1/year
Metals & Toxics:							
Sanitary Sewer Overflows, Total Occurrences			Report				continuous
Dry Weather Overflows, Total Occurrences			Report				continuous
Bypass of Treatment, Total Occurrences			Report				continuous

APPENDIX 2
Discharge Monitoring Report Summary

	Flow (MGD)		Biochemical Oxygen Demand				Suspended Solids				Effluent (mg/l)									By-passing
			Influent	Effluent (mg/l)		%	Influent	Effluent (mg/l)		%	Settleable	pH		Cl_2	Ammonia		D.O.	E. coli		
	Monthly Average	Daily Max	(mg/l)	Monthly Average	Daily Max	Removal	(mg/l)	Monthly Average	Daily Max	Removal	Solids (ml/l)	(std. units) Min	Max	Daily Max	Monthly Average	Daily Max	Daily Min	Monthly Average	Daily Max	
Limits	Report	Report	Report			85	Report			85	1.0	6.0	9.0				6.0	126	941	
Summer				12.5	21			30	45						2.0	4.0				
Winter				20	34			30	45						3.0	6.0				
Average	1.074	2.367	168	1	2	99	157.8	1	2	99	0.1	7.1	7.6		0.4	0.6	7.8	2	66	
Maximum	2.135	4.716	289	3	5	100	286.0	3	7	100	0.1	7.5	7.9		1.5	2.3	9.3	20	517	
Minimum	0.470	0.685	64	1	1	97	79.0	0	1	98	0.1	6.5	7.3		0.0	0.1	6.4	1	1	
+ = Exceedence																				1
Date																				
Mar/12	1.249	2.583	164	2	3	98.7	109	2	4	97.9		7.0	7.5		0.65	1.00	8.4	1	1	
Apr/12	0.649	0.996	182	1	2	99.3	221	1	1	99.7		7.2	7.8		0.24	0.32	8.0	1	1	
May/12	0.570	0.970	187	2	3	98.1	147	1	5	98.8		7.1	7.9		0.37	0.45	7.3	2	6	
Jun/12	0.531	0.837	217	2	3	99.3	108	1	1	99.2		6.7	7.9		0.51	0.60	6.8	6.5	517	
Jul/12	0.774	1.811	168	1	1	99.4	127	1	1	99.4		7.2	7.5		0.34	0.61	7.2	1.5	461	
Aug/12	0.681	1.575	188	2	4	99.1	216	1	1	99.5		7.1	7.5		0.42	0.58	7.3	8.2	236	
Sep/12	0.821	3.569	165	3	4	98.5	144	3	7	97.9	0.1	6.8	7.5		0.40	0.54	6.8	2.2	155	
Oct/12	0.566	0.804	215	2	3	99.2	227	2	3	99	0.1	7.1	7.5		0.42	0.66	7.5	1.4	15	
Nov/12	0.470	0.692	237	1	2	99.5	234	3	4	99	0.1	6.9	7.4		0.42	0.69	6.8	1.7	8	
Dec/12	1.059	2.621	252	3	4	99	265	3	7	99	0.1	6.9	7.6		0.38	0.48	8.2	1.1	4	1
Jan/13	1.904	4.483	105	1	2	98.8	128	3	7	98.1		6.8	7.4		0.24	0.33	8.1	1.8	110	
Feb/13	1.233	2.439	128	1	2	99.1	158	1	2	99.1		7.0	7.4		0.23	0.35	8.9			
Mar/13	1.293	1.857	114	2	3	98.3	91	2	4	98		7.0	7.4		0.35	0.42	9.0	1.1	2	
Apr/13	1.904	4.445	97	1	1	99.3	122	1	2	99.2	0.1	7.0	7.4		0.35	0.48	8.0	1	1	
May/13	1.804	4.716	115	1	2	99.1	93	1	1	99.1		7.0	7.5		0.30	0.41	7.6	1.1	5	
Jun/13	1.747	3.931	121	1	1	99.1	109	1	2	98.8	0.1	7.1	7.5		0.45	0.61	7.3	1	1	
Jul/13	1.450	4.197	141	1	1	99.2	137	2	2	98.9	0.1	7.0	7.6		0.28	0.38	7.5	1.1	3	
Aug/13	1.001	1.553	169	1	1	99.6	144	1	2	99.1	0.1	7.3	7.7		0.32	0.41	7.4	1	1	
Sep/13	0.708	1.391	223	1	1	99.6	187	1	2	99.3	0.1	7.3	7.9		0.41	0.43	6.4	2.3	12	
Oct/13	0.542	0.766	210	1	2	99.4	267	1	2	99.6	0.1	7.2	7.6		0.31	0.48	7.8	1.6	23	
Nov/13	0.692	2.846	225	1	2	99.6	249	2	3	99.3	0.1	6.8	7.4		0.35	0.41	8.3	2.8	113	
Dec/13	1.678	3.677	141	2	3	99	100	1	1	99.1	0.1	6.9	7.5		0.39	0.61	8.4	1	1	
Jan/14	1.150	2.457	137	2	4	98.8	89	1	2	98.7	0.1	7.0	7.8		0.39	0.61	7.4	1.1	2	
Feb/14	1.742	3.562	129	2	4	98.3	117	2	3	98.7	0.1	6.8	7.3		0.47	0.65	8.6	2.3	25	
Mar/14	0.981	1.416	170	1	2	99.2	126	1	2	99.3	0.1	7.1	7.6		0.26	0.56	9.0	1	1	
Apr/14	1.188	2.862	130	1	2	99	148	1	1	99.5	0.1	6.9	7.7		0.28	0.46	7.8	2.1	180	
May/14	0.830	1.352	170	1	3	99.2	186	1	1	99.7	0.1	7.1	7.6		0.28	0.38	7.7	1.2	3	
Jun/14	0.852	3.047	185	2	2	99	177	1	2	99.3	0.1	7.1	7.7		0.30	0.34	7.6	1.1	2	
Jul/14	0.904	1.900	202	1	2	99.6	131	1	3	98.9	0.1	7.0	7.7		0.30	0.49	7.5	1	1	
Aug/14	0.935	2.354	185	2	2	99.2	158	2	2	99.1	0.1	6.9	7.7		0.36	0.51	7.1	1.4	10.2	
Sep/14	0.603	0.866	289	1	2	99.7	202	1	1	99.6	0.1	7.2	7.8		0.22	0.29	7.3	1.1	2	
Oct/14	0.839	2.378	193	1	3	99.4	176	1	1	99.5	0.1	6.9	7.6		0.20	0.21	7.6	1.9	26	
Nov/14	0.660	1.420	176	1	1	99.7	153	1	1	99.4	0.1	7.0	7.6		0.17	0.30	8.3	1.2	13	
Dec/14	0.940	2.763	168	1	2	99.5	161	0	1	99.7	0.1	7.1	7.7		0.15	0.25	8.2	1.1	4	
Jan/15	1.166	3.090	152	1	1	99.5	129	1	1	99.2	0.1	6.5	7.5		0.18	0.19	9.1	1	1	
Feb/15	1.167	1.790	143	1	2	99.3	110	1	2	99	0.1	7.1	7.6		0.11	0.14	9.3	1	1	
Mar/15	1.715	3.448	104	1	2	99.1	126	1	2	99	0.1	7.0	7.6		0.53	0.94	8.3	1.3	10	
Apr/15	1.499	2.950	119	1	2	99.1	119	1	1	99.1	0.1	7.2	7.6		0.14	0.25	8.0	1.1	3	
May/15	0.738	1.154	153	1	2	99.3	181	1	2	99.2	0.1	7.2	7.8		0.17	0.21	7.8	2.2	11	
Jun/15	0.635	1.070	165	1	2	99.2	173	2	2	99.1	0.1	7.2	7.7		0.30	0.59	7.4	1.6	5	
Jul/15	1.705	4.242	150	1	2	99.5	96	1	2	99.2	0.1	7.2	7.7		0.27	0.58	7.1	2.1	41	
Aug/15	1.065	3.772	118	3	5	97.2	168	1	1	99.5	0.1	7.1	7.8		0.18	0.41	7.5	1.4	15	
Sep/15	0.741	1.396	228	2	5	99.1	209	1	2	99.6	0.1	7.0	7.5		0.05	0.12	7.6	1.4	4	
Oct/15	1.705	4.242	150	1	2	99.5	96	1	2	99.2	0.1	7.2	7.7		0.27	0.58	7.1	20	1.7	
Nov/15	1.197	4.393	182	1	2	99.3	177	1	1	99.7	0.1	7.3	7.7		0.38	0.61	7.8	1.3	20	
Dec/15	2.135	4.521	149	2	5	98.6	109	2	3	98.3	0.1	7.1	7.8		0.47	0.69	8.2	1.8	83	
Jan/16	1.321	2.293	91	1	2	98.8	79	1	2	98.9	0.1	7.1	7.6		0.59	0.87	9.0	1.1	2	
Feb/16	2.079	4.330	64	1	2	97.8	115	1	2	99	0.1	6.8	7.6		0.43	0.68	8.1	3.6	436	
Mar/16	1.137	1.868	144	2	5	98.8	150	1	1	99.4	0.1	7.1	7.9		0.05	0.07	8.7	1.4	11	
Apr/16	0.941	1.905	161	2	2	98.8	152	1	2	99.5	0.1	7.3	7.8		0.38	0.65	8.0	1.3	5	
May/16	0.741	1.115	164	2	2	98.8	191	1	1	99.6	0.1	7.5	7.8		0.36	0.90	7.7	1	1	
Jun/16	0.603	0.894	217	1	1	99.5	187	1	2	99.4	0.1	7.5	7.8		0.73	1.30	7.4	4.8	173	
Jul/16	0.669	0.984	229	1	1	99.6	203	1	2	99.4	0.1	7.5	7.9		0.55	1.04	7.2	3	387	
Aug/16	0.670	0.892	215	1	2	99.4	217	1	2	99.5	0.1	7.5	7.8		1.07	2.31	7.1	4.1	378	
Sep/16	0.483	0.685	245	1	2	99.4	286	2	2	99.4	0.1	7.4	7.6		1.46	1.89	7.2	1.3	9.6	

APPENDIX 3
Metal and Toxic Parameter Calculations

The following procedure is used to calculate the allowable instream concentrations for pass-through guidelines and permit limitations.

a. The most recent background conditions of the receiving stream segment are compiled. This information includes:

   * 7Q10 of receiving stream (5.6 MGD, USGS)
   * Calcium hardness (105 mg/l, permit application)
   * Total suspended solids (17.4 mg/l, water quality monitoring data)
   * Background metals concentrations (½ water quality criteria)
   * Other dischargers impacting this segment
   * Downstream water supplies, if applicable

b. The chronic water quality criteria are converted from total recoverable metal at lab conditions to dissolved lab conditions for the following metals: cadmium, copper, trivalent chromium, lead, nickel and zinc. Then translators are used to convert the dissolved lab conditions to total recoverable metal at ambient conditions.

c. The acute water quality criteria are converted from total recoverable metal at lab conditions to dissolved lab conditions for the following metals: cadmium, copper, trivalent chromium, lead, nickel, zinc and silver. Then translators are used to convert the dissolved lab conditions to total recoverable metal at ambient conditions for the following metals: cadmium, copper, lead, nickel and silver.

d. The resulting allowable trivalent and hexavalent chromium concentrations are compared with the effluent values characterized as total chromium on permit applications. If reported total chromium exceeds an allowable trivalent or hexavalent chromium value, then the calculated value will be applied in the permit for that form of chromium unless additional effluent characterization is received to demonstrate reasonable potential does not exist to violate the applicable state water quality criteria for chromium.

e. A standard mass balance equation determines the total allowable concentration (permit limit) for each pollutant. This equation also includes a percent stream allocation of no more than 90%.

The following formulas are used to evaluate water quality protection:

$$Cm = \frac{QsCs + QwCw}{Qs + Qw}$$

where:

Cm = resulting in-stream concentration after mixing
Cw = concentration of pollutant in wastewater
Cs = stream background concentration
Qw = wastewater flow
Qs = stream low flow

to protect water quality:

$$Cw \leq \frac{(S_A)\,[Cm\,(Qs + Qw) - QsCs]}{Qw}$$

where (S_A) is the percent "Stream Allocation".

Calculations for this permit have been done using a standardized spreadsheet, titled "Water Quality Based Effluent Calculations." Division policy dictates the following procedures in establishing these permit limits:

1. The critical low flow values are determined using USGS data:

   Fish and Aquatic Life Protection
   7Q10 - Low flow under natural conditions
   1Q10 - Regulated low flow conditions

   Other than Fish and Aquatic Life Protection
   30Q2 - Low flow under natural conditions

2. Fish & Aquatic Life water quality criteria for certain Metals are developed through application of hardness dependent equations. These criteria are combined with dissolved fraction methodologies in order to formulate the final effluent concentrations.

3. For criteria that are hardness dependent, chronic and acute concentrations are based on a Hardness of 25 mg/L and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) of 10 mg/L unless STORET or Water Supply intake data substantiate a different value. Minimum and maximum limits on the hardness value used for water quality calculations are 25 mg/L and 400 mg/L respectively. The minimum limit on the TSS value used for water quality calculations is 10 mg/L.

4. Background concentrations are determined from the division database, results of sampling obtained from the permittee, and/or obtained from nearby stream sampling data. If this background data is not sufficient, one-half of the chronic "In-stream Allowable" water quality criteria for fish and aquatic life is used. If the measured background concentration is greater than the chronic "In-stream Allowable" water quality criteria, then the measured background concentration is used in lieu of the chronic "In-stream Allowable" water quality criteria for the purpose of calculating the appropriate effluent limitation (Cw). Under these circumstances, and in the event the "stream allocation" is less than 100%, the calculated chronic effluent limitation for fish and aquatic life should be equal to the chronic "In-stream Allowable" water quality criteria. These guidelines should be strictly followed where the industrial source water is not the receiving stream.

Where the industrial source water is the receiving stream, and the measured background concentration is greater than the chronic “In-stream Allowable” water quality criteria, consideration may be given as to the degree to which the permittee should be required to meet the requirements of the water quality criteria in view of the nature and characteristics of the receiving stream.

The spreadsheet has fifteen (15) data columns, all of which may not be applicable to any particular characteristic constituent of the discharge. A description of each column is as follows:

Column 1: The "Stream Background" concentrations of the effluent characteristics.

Column 2: The "Chronic" Fish and Aquatic Life Water Quality criteria. For cadmium, copper, trivalent chromium, lead, nickel, and zinc, this value represents the criteria for the dissolved form at laboratory conditions. The Criteria Continuous Concentration (CCC) is calculated using the equation:

$$CCC = (\exp \{ m_C [\ln (\text{stream hardness})] + b_C \}) (CCF)$$

CCF = Chronic Conversion Factor

This equation and the appropriate coefficients for each metal are from Tennessee Rule 0400-40-03-.03 and the EPA guidance contained *in The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From a Dissolved Criterion* (EPA 823-B-96-007, June 1996). Values for other metals are in the total form and are not hardness dependent; no chronic criterion exists for silver. Published criteria are used for non-metal parameters.

Column 3: The "Acute" Fish and Aquatic Life Water Quality criteria. For cadmium, copper, trivalent chromium, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc, this value represents the criteria for the dissolved form at laboratory conditions. The Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) is calculated using the equation:

$$CMC = (\exp \{ m_A [\ln (\text{stream hardness})] + b_A \}) (ACF)$$

ACF = Acute Conversion Factor

This equation and the appropriate coefficients for each metal are from Tennessee Rule 0400-40-03-.03 and the EPA guidance contained in *The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From a Dissolved Criterion* (EPA 823-B-96-007, June 1996). Values for other metals are in the total form and are not hardness dependent. Published criteria are used for non-metal parameters.

Column 4: The “Fraction Dissolved” converts the value for dissolved metal at laboratory conditions (columns 2 & 3) to total recoverable metal at in-stream ambient conditions (columns 5 & 6). This factor is calculated

using the linear partition coefficients found in *The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From a Dissolved Criterion* (EPA 823-B-96-007, June 1996) and the equation:

$$\frac{C_{diss}}{C_{total}} = \frac{1}{1 + \{ [K_{po}] [ss^{(1+a)}] [10^{-6}] \}}$$

ss = in-stream suspended solids concentration [mg/l]

Linear partition coefficients for streams are used for unregulated (7Q10) receiving waters, and linear partition coefficients for lakes are used for regulated (1Q10) receiving waters. For those parameters not in the dissolved form in columns 2 & 3 (and all non-metal parameters), a Translator of 1 is used.

Column 5: The "Chronic" Fish and Aquatic Life Water Quality criteria at in-stream ambient conditions. This criteria is calculated by dividing the value in column 2 by the value in column 4.

Column 6: The "Acute" Fish and Aquatic Life Water Quality criteria at in-stream ambient conditions. This criteria is calculated by dividing the value in column 3 by the value in column 4.

Column 7: The "Chronic" Calculated Effluent Concentration for the protection of fish and aquatic life. This is the chronic limit.

Column 8: The "Acute" Calculated Effluent Concentration for the protection of fish and aquatic life. This is the acute limit.

Column 9: The In-Stream Water Quality criteria for the protection of Human Health associated with the stream use classification of Organism Consumption (Recreation).

Column 10: The In-Stream Water Quality criteria for the protection of Human Health associated with the stream use classification of Water and Organism Consumption. These criteria are only to be applied when the stream use classification for the receiving stream includes both “Recreation” and “Domestic Water Supply.”

Column 11: The In-Stream Water Quality criteria for the protection of Human Health associated with the stream use classification of Domestic Water Supply.

Column 12: The Calculated Effluent Concentration associated with Organism Consumption.

Column 13: The Calculated Effluent Concentration associated with Water and Organism Consumption.

Column 14: The Calculated Effluent Concentration associated with Domestic Water Supply.

Column 15: The Effluent Limited criteria. This upper level of allowable pollutant loading is established if (a) the calculated water quality value is greater than accepted removal efficiency values, (b) the treatment facility is properly operated, and (c) full compliance with the pretreatment program is demonstrated. This upper level limit is based upon EPA's 40 POTW Survey on levels of metals that should be discharged from a POTW with a properly enforced pretreatment program and considering normal coincidental removals.

The most stringent water quality effluent concentration from Columns 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, and 15 is applied if the receiving stream is designated for domestic water supply. Otherwise, the most stringent effluent concentration is chosen from columns 7, 8, 12, and 15 only.

WQ Based Effluent Calculations

2013 WQC

PASS-THROUGH LIMITATIONS FOR METALS AND OTHER TOXIC SUBSTANCES
WATER QUALITY BASED EFFLUENT CALCULATIONS
OUTFALL 001

FACILITY:	PERMIT #:	DATE:	CALC BY:
Athens Utilities Board (AUB)	TN0067539	11/9/2016	MTS

non-regulated stream worksheet (7Q10)

Stream (7Q10) [MGD]	Stream (30Q5) [MGD]	Waste Flow [MGD]	Ttl. Susp. Solids [mg/l]	Hardness (as CaCO3) [mg/l]	Margin of Safety [%]
5.6	7.4	3.0	17.4	105	90

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Stream	Fish/Aqua. Life (F & AL) WQC			F & AL- instream allowable		Calc. Effluent Concentration		Human Health Water Quality Criteria *						effluent	
	Bckgrnd.	lab conditions		Fraction	ambient conditions (Tot)		based on F & AL		In-Stream Criteria			Calc. Effluent Concentration **			limited	
	Conc.	Chronic	Acute	Dissolved	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Organisms	Water/Organisms	DWS	Organisms	Water/Organisms	DWS	case	
PARAMETER	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[Fraction]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	ug/l	**PARAMETER**
Copper (a,b)	14.768	9.337	14.071	0.316	29.535	44.511	**51.49**	**90.23**	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**80.0**	**Copper (a,b)**
Chromium III	196.660	77.136	592.992	0.196	393.319	3023.685	**685.71**	**7489.86**	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A		**Chromium III**
Chromium VI	5.500	11.000	16.000	1.000	11.000	16.000	**19.18**	**32.11**	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A		**Chromium VI**
Chromium, Total		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	100.0	**N/A**	N/A	311.03	**60.0**	**Chromium, Total**
Nickel (a,b)	72.205	54.198	487.967	0.375	144.409	1300.173	**251.76**	**3241.46**	4600.0	610.0	100.0	**14147.56**	1737.66	151.43	**180.0**	**Nickel (a,b)**
Cadmium (a,b)	0.478	0.254	2.112	0.266	0.955	7.926	**1.67**	**19.70**	N/A	N/A	5.0	**N/A**	N/A	14.50	**5.0**	**Cadmium (a,b)**
Lead (a,b)	7.905	2.654	68.102	0.168	15.810	405.722	**27.56**	**1036.18**	N/A	N/A	5.0	**N/A**	N/A	-1.92	**45.0**	**Lead (a,b)**
Mercury (T) (c,e)	0.006	0.770	1.400	1.000	0.770	1.400	**1.98**	**3.61**	0.051	0.05	2.0	**0.15**	0.14	6.21	**0.4**	**Mercury (T) (c,e)**
Silver (a,b,f)	1.749	N/A	3.498	1.000	N/A	3.498	**N/A**	**6.10**	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**5.0**	**Silver (a,b,f)**
Zinc (a,b)	240.903	123.125	122.126	0.256	481.806	477.896	**839.97**	**829.86**	26000.0	7400.0	N/A	**80334.05**	22483.40	N/A	**200.0**	**Zinc (a,b)**
Cyanide (d)	2.600	5.200	22.000	1.000	5.200	22.000	**9.07**	**52.52**	140.0	140.0	200.0	**429.69**	429.69	616.30	**230.0**	**Cyanide (d)**
Toluene	0.000								15000.0	1300.0	1000.0	**46653.75**	4043.33	3110.25	**15.0**	**Toluene**
Benzene	0.000								510.0	22.0	5.0	**1586.23**	68.43	15.55	**3.0**	**Benzene**
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.000								N/A	N/A	200.0	**N/A**	N/A	622.05	**30.0**	**1,1,1 Trichloroethane**
Ethylbenzene	0.000								2100.0	530.0	700.0	**6531.53**	1648.43	2177.18	**4.0**	**Ethylbenzene**
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.000								16.0	2.3	5.0	**49.76**	7.15	15.55	**15.0**	**Carbon Tetrachloride**
Chloroform	0.000								4700.0	57.0	N/A	**14618.18**	177.28	N/A	**85.0**	**Chloroform**
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000								33.0	6.9	5.0	**102.64**	21.46	15.55	**25.0**	**Tetrachloroethylene**
Trichloroethylene	0.000								300.0	25.0	5.0	**933.08**	77.76	15.55	**10.0**	**Trichloroethylene**
1,2 trans Dichloroethylene	0.000								10000.0	140.0	100.0	**N/A**	435.44	311.03	**1.5**	**1,2 trans Dichloroethylene**
Methylene Chloride	0.000								5900.0	46.0	N/A	**18350.48**	143.07	N/A	**50.0**	**Methylene Chloride**
Total Phenols	0.000								860000.0	10000.0	N/A	**2674815.21**	31102.50	N/A	**50.0**	**Total Phenols**
Naphthalene	0.000								N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**1.0**	**Naphthalene**
Total Phthalates	0.000								N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**64.5**	**Total Phthalates**
Chlorine (T. Res.)	5.500	11.000	19.000	1.000	11.000	19.000	**21.31**	**44.30**	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Chlorine (T. Res.)**

a Denotes metals for which Fish & Aquatic Life Criteria are expressed as a function of total hardness.
b The criteria for this metal is in the dissolved form at lab conditions. The calculated effluent concentration is in the total recoverable form.
c The chronic criteria for mercury is not converted to dissolved, since it is based on fish tissue data rather than toxicity.
d The criteria for this parameter is in the total form.
e Previously, the Division established that 0.006 ug/L would be maximum background default if no sample data available or if all samples were <RDL (<0.2 ug/L), based on reference stream monitoring by DOE.
f Silver limit is daily max if column 8 is most stringent.
g When columns 7 or 8 result in a negative number, use results from columns 5 or 6, respectively.
h When columns 12, 13 or 14 result in a negative number, use results from columns 9, 10 or 11, respectively, as applicable.

* Domestic supply included in river use so pick from columns 7,8,12,13,14,15 or Domestic supply not included in river use so pick from columns 7, 8, 12 or 15.
** Water Quality criteria for stream use classifications other than Fish & Aquatic Life are based on the 30Q5 flow.

SAR Summary

	PTL	85% PTL	PTL	Apr-16	Oct-15	Apr-15	Oct-14	Apr-14	Oct-13	Apr-13	Oct-12	Apr-12	Oct-11
TN 0067539	9/8/2011		11/9/2016										
COPPER	**0.08000**	**0.04377**	**0.05149**	0.00120	0.00461	0.00190	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.00050
CHROMIUM, III	**report**	**n/a**	**report**	0.00100	0.00100	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000		
CHROMIUM, VI	**0.02676**	**0.01630**	**0.01918**	0.0005	0.0005	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000		
CHROMIUM, TOTAL	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000
NICKEL	**0.18000**	**0.15300**	**0.18000**	0.00100	0.00174	0.00100	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000
CADMIUM	**0.00246**	**0.00142**	**0.00167**	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00050	0.00050	0.00500	0.00050	0.00500	0.00050	0.00500
LEAD	**0.04500**	**0.02343**	**0.02756**	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00500	0.00100	0.00500	0.00100	0.00100
MERCURY	**0.00015**	**0.00013**	**0.00015**	**DNS**	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00020	0.00020
SILVER	**0.00500**	**0.00425**	**0.00500**	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050
ZINC	**0.20000**	**0.17000**	**0.20000**	0.03170	0.05490	0.04800	0.05000	0.04200	0.14000	0.05500	0.05700	0.11000	0.14000
CYANIDE	**0.01344**	**0.00771**	**0.00907**	0.00500	0.00500	0.00500	0.00500	0.00500	0.00500	0.00500	0.00500	0.01200	0.00500
TOLUENE	**0.01500**	**0.01275**	**0.01500**							0.00500			
BENZENE	**0.00300**	**0.00255**	**0.00300**							0.00100			
1,1,1 TRICHLOROETHANE	**0.03000**	**0.02550**	**0.03000**							0.00100			
ETHYLBENZENE	**0.00400**	**0.00340**	**0.00400**							0.00100			
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	**0.01500**	**0.01275**	**0.01500**							0.00100			
CHLOROFORM	**0.08500**	**0.07225**	**0.08500**							0.00500			
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	**0.02500**	**0.02125**	**0.02500**							0.00100			
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	**0.01000**	**0.00850**	**0.01000**							0.00100			
1,2 TRANSDICHLOROETHYL	**0.00150**	**0.00128**	**0.00150**							0.00100			
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	**0.05000**	**0.04250**	**0.05000**							0.00500			
TOTAL PHENOLS	**0.05000**	**0.04250**	**0.05000**	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000
NAPHTHALENE	**0.00100**	**0.00085**	**0.00100**							0.00100			
TOTAL PHTHALATES	**0.06450**	**0.05483**	**0.06450**							0.00600			

Bolded in effluent data exceeds 85% of proposed PTLs
Shaded means detection level

APPENDIX 4
WQ Based Effluent Calculations- Other Compounds

WATER QUALITY BASED EFFLUENT CALCULATIONS
OUTFALL 001

FACILITY: Athens Utility Board (AUB)
PERMIT #: TN0067539
DATE: 11/9/2016

Stream (7Q10) [MGD]	Stream (30Q5) [MGD]	Waste Flow [MGD]	Ttl. Susp. Solids [mg/l]	Hardness (as CaCO3) [mg/l]	Margin of Safety [%]
5.6	7.4	3.0	17.4	105	90

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Stream	Dectection Levels			F & AL- instream allowable		Calc. Effluent Concentration		Human Health Water Quality Criteria (30Q2)						avg. daily	
	Bckgrnd.	Scan	WQC RDL		ambient conditions (Tot)		based on F & AL, Ca		In-Stream Criteria			Calc. Effluent Concentration, Ca			effluent	
	Conc.	MDL	*EPA MDL		Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Organisms	Water/Organisms	DWS	Organisms	Water/Organisms	DWS	(<,=), Cw	
PARAMETER	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]		[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	[ug/l]	ug/l	**PARAMETER**
ANTIMONY		2.0	3.0						4300.0	14.0	6.0	13374.1	43.5	18.7	1.0	ANTIMONY
ARSENIC		1.0	1.0		190.0	360.0	491.486	931.24	50.0	50.0	50.0	155.5	155.5	155.5	0.5	ARSENIC
BERYLLIUM		1.0	1.0								4.0			12.4	0.5	BERYLLIUM
SELENIUM		2.0	2.0		5.0	20.0	12.934	51.735			50.0			155.5	1.0	SELENIUM
THALLIUM		1.0	*						6.3	1.7	2.0	19.6	5.3	6.2	0.5	THALLIUM
ACROLEIN	0.0	50.0	1.0						780.0	320.0		2426.0	995.3		25.0	ACROLEIN
ACRYLONITRILE	0.0	10.0	1.0						6.6	0.6		20.5	1.8		5.0	ACRYLONITRILE
BENZENE	0.0	1.0	1.0						710.0	12.0	5.0	2208.3	37.3	15.6	0.5	BENZENE
BROMOFORM	0.0	1.0	1.0						3600.0	43.0		11196.9	133.7		0.5	BROMOFORM
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	0.0	1.0	1.0						44.0	2.5	5.0	136.9	7.8	15.6	0.5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CLOROBENZENE	0.0	1.0	*						21000.0	680.0		65315.3	2115.0		0.5	CLOROBENZENE
CHLORODIBROMO-METHANE	0.0	1.0	*						340.0	4.1		1057.5	12.8		0.5	CHLORODIBROMO-METHANE
CHLOROETHANE	0.0	5.0	*												2.5	CHLOROETHANE
2-CHLORO-ETHYLVINYL ETHER	0.0	50.0	*												25.0	2-CHLORO-ETHYLVINYL ETHER
CHLOROFORM	0.0	5.0	0.5						4700.0	57.0		14618.2	177.3		2.5	CHLOROFORM
DICHLOROBROMO-METHANE	0.0	1.0	1.0						460.0	5.6		1430.7	17.4		0.5	DICHLOROBROMO-METHANE
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	0.0	1.0	1.0						32.0	0.6	7.0	99.5	1.8	21.8	0.5	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	0.0	1.0	1.0						990.0	3.8	5.0	3079.1	11.8	15.6	0.5	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE
TRANS 1,2-DICHLORO-ETHYLENE	0.0	1.0	*						140000	700.0	100.0	435435.0	2177.2	311.0	0.5	TRANS 1,2-DICHLORO-ETHYLENE
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.0	1.0	1.0												0.5	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	0.0	1.0	*						39.0	0.5	5.0	121.3	1.6	15.6	0.5	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
1,3-DICHLORO-PROPYLENE	0.0	1.0	1.0						1700.0	10.0		5287.4	31.1		0.5	1,3-DICHLORO-PROPYLENE
ETHYLBENZENE	0.0	1.0	1.0						29000	3100.0	700.0	90197.3	9641.8	2177.2	0.5	ETHYLBENZENE
METHYL BROMIDE	0.0	5.0	*						4000.0	48.0		12441.0	149.3		2.5	METHYL BROMIDE
METHYL CHLORIDE	0.0	5.0	1.0												2.5	METHYL CHLORIDE
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	0.0	5.0	1.0						16000.0	47.0		49764.0	146.2		2.5	METHYLENE CHLORIDE
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLORO-ETHANE	0.0	1.0	0.5						110.0	1.7		342.1	5.3		0.5	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLORO-ETHANE
TETRACHLORO-ETHYLENE	0.0	1.0	0.5						88.5	8.0	5.0	275.3	24.9	15.6	0.5	TETRACHLORO-ETHYLENE
TOLUENE	0.0	5.0	1.0						200000	6800.0	1000.0	622050.0	21149.7	3110.3	2.5	TOLUENE
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.0	1.0	1.0								200.0			622.1	0.5	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.0	1.0	0.2						420.0	6.0	5.0	1306.3	18.7	15.6	0.5	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE
TRICHLORETHYLENE	0.0	1.0	1.0						810.0	27.0	5.0	2519.3	84.0	15.6	0.5	TRICHLORETHYLENE
VINYL CHLORIDE	0.0	1.0	2.0						5250.0	20.0	2.0	16328.8	62.2	6.2	0.5	VINYL CHLORIDE
P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL	0.0	10.0	*												5.0	P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL
2-CHLOROPHENOL	0.0	10.0	*						400.0	120.0		1244.1	373.2		5.0	2-CHLOROPHENOL
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	0.0	10.0	*						790.0	93.0		2457.1	289.3		5.0	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	0.0	10.0	*						2300.0	540.0		7153.6	1679.5		5.0	2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL
4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL	0.0	10.0	24.0						765.0	13.4		2379.3	41.7		5.0	4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	0.0	10.0	42.0						14000.0	70.0		43543.5	217.7		5.0	2,4-DINITROPHENOL
2-NITROPHENOL	0.0	10.0	*												5.0	2-NITROPHENOL
4-NITROPHENOL	0.0	10.0	*												5.0	4-NITROPHENOL
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	0.0	10.0	5.0		13.000	20.000	33.6	51.7	82.0	2.8	1.0	255.0	8.7	3.1	5.0	PENTACHLOROPHENOL

PHENOL	0.0	10.0	*						4600000	21000.0		14307151.1	65315.3		5.0	PHENOL
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	0.0	10.0	2.7						65.0	21.0		202.2	65.3		5.0	2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL
ACENAPHTHENE	0.0	1.0	*						2700.0	1200.0		8397.7	3732.3		0.5	ACENAPHTHENE
ACENAPHTHYLENE	0.0	1.0	2.3												0.5	ACENAPHTHYLENE
ANTHRACENE	0.0	1.0	0.7						110000	9600.0		342127.5	29858.4		0.5	ANTHRACENE
BENZIDINE	0.0	10.0	*						0.0054	0.0012		0.017	0.0		5.0	BENZIDINE
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	0.0	1.0	0.3						0.49	0.044		1.5	0.1		0.5	BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE
BENZO(A)PYRENE	0.0	1.0	0.3						0.49	0.044	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	BENZO(A)PYRENE
3,4 BENZO-FLUORANTHENE	0.0	1.0	0.3						0.49	0.044		1.5	0.1		0.5	3,4 BENZO-FLUORANTHENE
BENZO(GHI)PERYLENE	0.0	1.0	*												0.5	BENZO(GHI)PERYLENE
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	0.0	1.0	0.3						0.49	0.044		1.5	0.1		0.5	BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE
BIS (2-CHLOROETHOXY) METHANE	0.0	10.0	*												5.0	BIS (2-CHLOROETHOXY) METHANE
BIS (2-CHLOROETHYL)-ETHER	0.0	10.0	1.0						14.0	0.31		43.5	1.0		5.0	BIS (2-CHLOROETHYL)-ETHER
BIS (2-CHLOROISO-PROPYL) ETHER	0.0	10.0	*						170000	1400.0		528742.5	4354.4		5.0	BIS (2-CHLOROISO-PROPYL) ETHER
BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	0.0	3.0	2.5						59.0	18.0	6.0	183.5	56.0	18.7	1.5	BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYL ETHER	0.0	10.0	*												5.0	4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYL ETHER
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	0.0	3.0	*						5200.0	3000.0		16173.3	9330.8		1.5	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	0.0	1.0	*						4300.0	1700.0		13374.1	5287.4		0.5	2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE
4-CHLORPHENYL PHENYL ETHER	0.0	10.0	*												5.0	4-CHLORPHENYL PHENYL ETHER
CHRYSENE	0.0	1.0	2.5						0.49	0.044		1.5	0.1		0.5	CHRYSENE
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	0.0	3.0	2.5						12000.0	2700.0		37323.0	8397.7		1.5	DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	0.0	3.0	*												1.5	DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE
DIBENZO(A,H) ANTHRACENE	0.0	1.0	*						0.49	0.044		1.5	0.1		0.5	DIBENZO(A,H) ANTHRACENE
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.0	1.0	2.0						17000.0	2700.0		52874.3	8397.7		0.5	1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.0	1.0	2.0						2600.0	400.0		8086.7	1244.1		0.5	1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.0	1.0	2.0						2600.0	400.0		8086.7	1244.1		0.5	1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE
3,3-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	0.0	10.0	*						0.77	0.4		2.4	1.2		5.0	3,3-DICHLOROBENZIDINE
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	0.0	3.0	1.9						120000	23000.0		373230.0	71535.8		1.5	DIETHYL PHTHALATE
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	0.0	3.0	1.6						2900000	313000.0		9019725.7	973508.3		1.5	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	0.0	10.0	1.0						91.0	1.1		283.0	3.4		5.0	2,4-DINITROTOLUENE
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	0.0	10.0	*												5.0	2,6-DINITROTOLUENE
1,2 DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	0.0	10.0	*						5.4	0.4		16.8	1.2		5.0	1,2 DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE
FLUORANTHENE	0.0	1.0	2.2						370.0	300.0		1150.8	933.1		0.5	FLUORANTHENE
FLUORENE	0.0	1.0	0.3						14000.0	1300.0		43543.5	4043.3		0.5	FLUORENE
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	0.0	1.0	1.9						0.0077	0.0075	1.0	0.024	0.0	3.1	0.5	HEXACHLOROBENZENE
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	0.0	10.0	5.0						500.0	4.4		1555.1	13.7		5.0	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE
HEXACHLOROCYCLO-PENTADIENE	0.0	10.0	*						17000.0	240.0	5.0	52874.3	746.5	15.6	5.0	HEXACHLOROCYCLO-PENTADIENE
HEXACHLOROETHANE	0.0	10.0	0.5						89.0	19.0		276.8	59.1		5.0	HEXACHLOROETHANE
INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	0.0	1.0	*						0.49	0.044		1.5	0.1		0.5	INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE
ISOPHORONE	0.0	10.0	*						26000	360.0		80866.5	1119.7		5.0	ISOPHORONE
NAPHTHALENE	0.0	1.0	*												0.5	NAPHTHALENE
NITROBENZENE	0.0	10.0	10.0						1900.0	17.0		5909.5	52.9		5.0	NITROBENZENE
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	0.0	10.0	*						1.4	0.005		4.4	0.0		5.0	N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE
N-NITROSODI- METHYLAMINE	0.0	10.0	*						81.0	0.0069		251.9	0.0		5.0	N-NITROSODI- METHYLAMINE
N-NITROSODI-PHENYLAMINE	0.0	10.0	*						160.0	50.0		497.6	155.5		5.0	N-NITROSODI-PHENYLAMINE
PHENANTHRENE	0.0	1.0	0.7												0.5	PHENANTHRENE
PYRENE	0.0	1.0	0.3						11000.0	960.0		34212.8	2985.8		0.5	PYRENE
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	0.0	10.0	*								70.0			217.7	5.0	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE

a. Columns 7-8, and 12-14 are the effluent concentrations allowable to prevent exceedence of water quality criteria.
b. Potential to exceed criteria exists if the measured quantity in column 15 exceeds, or could exceed, the calculated allowable concentrations in columns 7-8, and 12-14.
c. Additional testing is required if the detection level used in the scan is higher than the state RDL and/or the MDL of the approved EPA scan method and industry is known to have that pollutant.
d. All background concentrations for these volatile organic, acid-extractable, and base-neutral compounds are assumed zero in the absence of supporting monitoring data.
e. Other metals for which data were provided on the application are evaluated on the Metals & Toxics spreadsheet.
f. Reasonable potential does not exist for the following reason(s):
The required MDL has been used and resulted in non-detection (BDL) or the contributing industrial processes are NOT likely to contain them.