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

September 6, 2016

Honorable Joe Williams
Mayor
e-copy: cityhall@cityofbellstenn.us
City of Bells
12987 Highway 79
Bells, TN 38006

Subject: **NPDES Permit No. TN0026247**
Bells Lagoon
Bells, Crockett County, Tennessee

Dear Mayor Williams:

In accordance with the provisions of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act, Tennessee Code Annotated (T.C.A.), Sections 69-3-101 through 69-3-120, the Division of Water Resources hereby issues the enclosed NPDES Permit. The continuance and/or reissuance of this NPDES Permit is contingent upon your meeting the conditions and requirements as stated therein.

Please be advised that a petition for permit appeal may be filed, pursuant to T.C.A. Section 69-3-105, subsection (i), by the permit applicant or by any aggrieved person who participated in the public comment period or gave testimony at a formal public hearing whose appeal is based upon any of the issues that were provided to the commissioner in writing during the public comment period or in testimony at a formal public hearing on the permit application. Additionally, for those permits for which the department gives public notice of a draft permit, any permit applicant or aggrieved person may base a permit appeal on any material change to conditions in the final permit from those in the draft, unless the material change has been subject to additional opportunity for public comment. Any petition for permit appeal under this subsection (i) shall be filed with the Technical Secretary of the Water Quality, Oil and Gas Board within thirty (30) days after public notice of the commissioner's decision to issue or deny the permit. A copy of the filing should also be sent to TDEC's Office of General Counsel.

If you have questions, please contact the Jackson Environmental Field Office at 1-888-891-TDEC; or, at this office, please contact Mr. Wade Murphy at (615) 532-0666 or by E-mail at *Wade.Murphy@tn.gov*.

Sincerely,

Vojin Janjić
Manager, Water-Based Systems

Enclosure

cc: Permit File & Jackson Environmental Field Office
NPDES Permit Section, EPA Region IV, r4npdespermits@epa.gov
Mr. Bob Brown, Engineer, Bolton & Menk, bobbr@bolton-menk.com
Mr. Marlon Jordan, Jr., Superintendent, City of Bells Lagoon, bellsww@bellsouth.net
Ms. Lana Tullis, P.E., Bolton & Menk, lanatu@bolton-menk.com
Ms. Angela West, Laboratory Technician, City of Bells, bellsww@bellsouth.net

STATE OF TENNESSEE

NPDES PERMIT

No. TN0026247

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:	**Bells Lagoon**
is authorized to discharge:	**treated municipal wastewater from Outfall 001**
from a facility located:	**in Bells, Crockett County, Tennessee**
to receiving waters named:	**South Fork Forked Deer River Mile 36**

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

This permit shall become effective on:	**October 1, 2016**
This permit shall expire on:	**September 30, 2021**
Issuance date:	**September 1, 2016**

for Tisha Calabrese Benton
Director

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1.0. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1.1. NUMERIC AND NARRATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The City of Bells is authorized to discharge treated municipal wastewater from Outfall 001 to the South Fork Forked Deer River at mile 36. Discharge 001 consists of municipal wastewater from a treatment facility with a design capacity of 2.75 MGD. Discharge 001 shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Effluent Gross, Season : All Year

Code	Parameter	Qualifier	Value	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency	Statistical Base
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	35	mg/L	Grab	Weekly	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	803	lb/d	Grab	Weekly	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	45	mg/L	Grab	Weekly	Weekly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	1032	lb/d	Grab	Weekly	Weekly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	55	mg/L	Grab	Weekly	Daily Maximum
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	<=	1261	lb/d	Grab	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	12	mg/L	Grab	Weekly	Monthly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	275	lb/d	Grab	Weekly	Monthly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	18	mg/L	Grab	Weekly	Weekly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	413	lb/d	Grab	Weekly	Weekly Average
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	24	mg/L	Grab	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00610	Nitrogen, Ammonia total (as N)	<=	550	lb/d	Grab	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	60	mg/L	Grab	Weekly	Monthly Average
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	1376	lb/d	Grab	Weekly	Monthly Average
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	75	mg/L	Grab	Weekly	Weekly Average
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	1720	lb/d	Grab	Weekly	Weekly Average
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	90	mg/L	Grab	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<=	2064	lb/d	Grab	Weekly	Daily Maximum
51040	E. coli	<=	126	#/100ml	Grab	Weekly	Monthly

							Geometric Mean
51040	E. coli	<=	941	#/100mL	Grab	Weekly	Daily Maximum
00300	Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	>=	3.0	mg/L	Grab	Five Per Week	Instantaneous Minimum
00545	Settleable Solids	<=	1.0	mL/L	Grab	Five Per Week	Daily Maximum
00400	pH	>=	6.0	SU	Grab	Five Per Week	Minimum
00400	pH	<=	9.0	SU	Grab	Five Per Week	Maximum
50060	Chlorine, total residual (TRC)	<=	.64	mg/L	Grab	Five Per Week	Daily Maximum
00600	Nitrogen, total (as N)	Report	-	mg/L	Grab	Twice Per Month	Monthly Average
00600	Nitrogen, total (as N)	Report	-	lb/d	Grab	Twice Per Month	Monthly Average
00600	Nitrogen, total (as N)	Report	-	mg/L	Grab	Twice Per Month	Daily Maximum
00600	Nitrogen, total (as N)	Report	-	lb/d	Grab	Twice Per Month	Daily Maximum
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	Report	-	mg/L	Grab	Twice Per Month	Monthly Average
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	Report	-	lb/d	Grab	Twice Per Month	Monthly Average
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	Report	-	mg/L	Grab	Twice Per Month	Daily Maximum
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	Report	-	lb/d	Grab	Twice Per Month	Daily Maximum
00665	Phosphorus, total (as P)	<=	84	lb/d	Calculated	See Permit	Annual Rolling Average
50050	Flow	Report	-	Mgal/d	Continuous	Daily	Monthly Average
50050	Flow	Report	-	Mgal/d	Continuous	Daily	Daily Maximum
TRP3B	IC25 Static Renewal 7 Day Chronic Ceriodaphnia	>	3	%	Composite	Annual	Minimum

TRP6C	IC25 Static Renewal 7 Day Chronic Pimephales	>	3	%	Composite	Annual	Minimum

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	>=	65	%	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
50050	Flow	Report	-	Mgal/d	Continuous	Daily	Monthly Average
50050	Flow	Report	-	Mgal/d	Continuous	Daily	Daily Maximum
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Monthly Average
80082	CBOD, 5-day, 20 C	Report	-	mg/L	Composite	Weekly	Daily Maximum

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	Occurrences	Monthly	Monthly Total

Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : Dry Weather, Season : All Year

Code	Parameter	Qualifier	Value	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency	Statistical Base
74062	Overflow use, occurrences	Report	-	occur/mo	Occurrences	Monthly	Monthly Total

Description : External Outfall, Number : 001, Monitoring : All Weather, Season : All Year

Code	Parameter	Qualifier	Value	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency	Statistical Base
80998	Bypass of Treatment	Report	-	occur/mo	Occurrences	Monthly	Monthly Total

Notes: The permittee shall achieve 65% removal of $CBOD_5$ 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. (Notes continue on next page.)

Twice monthly monitoring and reporting for both total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) applies beginning the effective date of the permit. Beginning the 13th month of permit

effectiveness, the 84 lb/d becomes the 12-month (annual), average rolling load limit (reported on the DMR for the 13th month and each month thereafter). The annual rolling (lb/day) is calculated as the average of the loads collected during the twelve month monitoring period. Each load is to be calculated from the sample concentration and the average effluent flow rate for the day of the sample.

Calculation Formula:

Average Annual Rolling Load (lb/d) = (∑ n loads (lb/d) during preceding 12 calendar months ÷ n)

Where each n load = effluent concentration (mg/l) x average effluent flow for sample day (MGD) x 8.34

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 $CBOD_5$ the treatment facility shall demonstrate a minimum of 65% 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:

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

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).

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 Jackson Environmental Field Office (EFO) at the following address:

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
Jackson Environmental Field Office
1625 Hollywood Drive
Jackson, Tennessee 38305

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

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.

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.

This permit may be reopened and modified during the permit term, pursuant to applicable public notice procedures, for revision of terms and conditions related to total nitrogen and total phosphorus. This action may occur pursuant to new information regarding lagoon design capability for nutrient removal, management of these nitrogen and phosphorus via the pretreatment program, or implementation of the state-wide nutrient reduction framework.

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 certified wastewater treatment operator and the collection system shall be operated under the supervision of a 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	24-hour composite
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
chromium, total		

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.

Division of Solid Waste Management			
Office	**Location**	**Zip Code**	**Phone No.**
Jackson	1625 Hollywood Drive	38305	(731) 512-1300

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					
4 X PL	**2 X PL**	**Permit Limit (PL)**	**0.50 X PL**	**0.25 X PL**	**Control**
% effluent					
12	**6**	**3**	**1.5**	**0.75**	**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.

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.**
Jackson	1625 Hollywood Drive	38305	(731) 512-1300

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
Bells Lagoon
(731) 663-2334
NPDES Permit NO. TN0026247
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
1-888-891-8332 ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD OFFICE - Jackson

NPDES Permitted Municipal/Sanitary Outfall:

TREATED MUNICIPAL/SANITARY WASTEWATER
Bells Lagoon
(731) 663-2334
NPDES Permit NO. TN0026247
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
1-888-891-8332 ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD OFFICE - Jackson

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.

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

NOEC – no observed effect concentration

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

ADDENDUM TO RATIONALE AT PERMIT ISSUE

Bells Lagoon
NPDES Permit No. TN0026247
Date: 8/31/16
Permit Writer: Wade Murphy

PUBLIC COMMENT

By letter dated July 28, 2016, the division received comments from the Tennessee Clean Water Network (TCWN). The division has considered the comments, provides additional rationale below, and corrects a typographical error in the final permit. The division appreciates the TCWN's participation in the permitting process.

The TCWN alleges that the calculation of the phosphorous limit in this permit deviates from, and fails to implement, Tennessee's nutrient reduction framework. The TCWN points out that the limit calculation has deviated from the statistical methods identified in EPA's Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control that are often used by division staff in developing permit limits.

The division appreciates this opportunity to bear out some factors regarding the division's state-wide nutrient reduction framework. First of all, in its water quality assessments, standard development and permitting, the division does not view, or equate, nutrients to be toxics. The draft Tennessee Nutrient Reduction Framework of March 2015 says, on the introductory page (Page 4), that nutrient effects are better characterized as indirect and waterbody-specific unlike the dose-response effects expected from toxics. Additionally, the draft framework document says that,

1) for Mississippi River Basins, prioritization and action plans with phosphorous load reduction targets for wastewater treatment plants in conjunction with storm water discharges will follow implementation of the agricultural nonpoint source reduction strategy detailed in Appendix B of the strategy (Page 7),
2) that the subsequent development of load allocations via action plans will consider additional factors such as a facility's operation and maintenance in determining whether the analysis results should be adjusted based on best professional judgement (Page 9), and,
3) that the framework approach is to utilize adaptive management of the process steps (Page 10).

Finally, the division confirmed via sampling in 2011-2012 that ambient phosphorous concentrations generally exceed the 90th percentile value for reference streams in Eco-region 74b, and it simultaneously confirmed via sampling that habitat fails to meet eco-region target scores. This is reflected in division's published assessments

for this river. The assessments (303d) assert that loss of biological integrity is related to siltation. They also acknowledge these stream segments are channelized.

This means that for the Forked Deer-South Fork watersheds, there is no action plan for point sources to implement at this time and there is no SPARROW model analysis, but case specific factors consistent with the adaptive management process can be applied. The expectation that the nutrient reduction framework will be implemented by nutrient limits being calculated and applied uniformly using a statistical method developed for toxics control, to the exclusion from consideration of all other watershed factors, is not supported by the adaptive management, operations relevant, watershed-specific, and non-toxic approach to nutrient reduction. This permit proposes a capped limit consistent with what would be the low action category in the statewide nutrient reduction framework, and the capped limit intentionally attempts to account for the unique situation wherein Bells operates a municipal wastewater treatment lagoon with more than 50% industrial contribution. Currently that contribution averages 65% of the average flow rate, but it averaged 90% of the flow rate when the permit was issued in 2011.

The TCWN says that the permit should require Bells to optimize its treatment plant operation to reduce phosphorous loading as recommended by the nutrient reduction framework.

The division reserves the right to require optimization in Mississippi River watersheds simultaneous with implementation of the agricultural nonpoint source reduction strategy where watershed-specific factors and point source characteristics combine to present a case for optimization. Such need does not present in this case. Bell's design flow rate of 2.75 MGD is 3% of the low flow of the river and 85% of the land area in the watershed is deciduous forest, pasture land and row crops.

The TCWN pointed out a typographical error in the Part 1 limit table related to the phosphorus load limit. The final permit correctly reflects that the effluent phosphorous must be less than or equal to (< =) 84 lb/d.

TCWN requests that the TP effluent limit for this facility be enforced by the Division as monthly averages. Federal regulations require monthly effluent limits for wastewater treatment plants. 40 C.F.R § 122.45(d) unless impracticable.

Monthly average and daily maximum limits are applied in association with dose-response relationships to acute and chronic concentrations of a pollutant. Division research to date suggests that phosphorous effects are better characterized as indirect and waterbody specific. Relationship(s) between ambient concentrations of nutrients and biological integrity and habitat have not been established. It is not meaningful, and therefore impracticable, to establish a limit in terms of an exposure factor that is not believed to exist.

RATIONALE

Bells Lagoon
NPDES Permit No. TN0026247
Date: 6/28/16
Permit Writer: Wade Murphy

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Bells Lagoon
Honorable Joe Williams - Mayor
Bells, Crockett County, Tennessee
(731) 663-2334
Treatment Plant Average Design Flow: 2.75 MGD
Percentage Industrial Flow: 65% of long-term average flow
Treatment Description: Multi-celled aerated lagoon with chlorination
Certified Operator Grades: STP: BNS; CS: I; Date Rated: NA

2. RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION

South Fork Forked Deer River Mile 36
Watershed Group: Forked Deer-South Fork
Hydrocode: 08010205
Low Flow: 7Q10 = 90 MGD (140 CFS)
Low Flow Reference:
USGS Flow Duration Program, TDEC Version 10.0.3
Station #0727680
Water Quality Designation: Unavailable Conditions
Stream Classification Categories:

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

Water Quality Assessment: Not supporting

3. CURRENT PERMIT STATUS

Permit Type:	**Municipal**
Classification:	**Major**
Issuance Date:	**30-JUN-11**
Expiration Date:	**31-JAN-16**
Effective Date:	**01-AUG-11**

1. NEW PERMIT LIMITATIONS AND COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE SUMMARY

a. This reissued permit proposes 2 changes from the previous permit. This permit adds a limit for total phosphorus for anti-degradation purposes. See Part 6.4 of this fact sheet for additional detail. This permit deletes the cyanide limit based on evaluation of the sampling data collected during the previous permit term. See Part 6.7 of this fact sheet for additional detail.

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
Biomonitoring Report annually	3.4

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

2. PREVIOUS PERMIT DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT REVIEW

A review of the DMR summary from September 2011 through February 2016 indicates the facility has occasional difficulty achieving its permit limits. The summary suggests that some of this difficulty may be a function of season on the lagoon operation. The facility effluent TSS is elevated in late summer and ammonia concentrations peak in spring.

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

1. 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
$CBOD_5$	35	803	45	1032	55	1261	D.O. protection, Refer to 6.1 below
NH_3-N	12	275	18	413	24	550	D.O protection, Refer to 6.2 below
Total Suspended Solids	60	1376	75	1720	90	2064	T.C.A. 0400-40-05-.09, Refer to 6.1 below
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	3.0 (daily minimum) instantaneous	—	—	—	—	—	D.O. protection, Refer to 6.1 below
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	—	—	—	—	0.64 (daily maximum)	—	Refer to 6.3 below
Total Nitrogen	Report	Report	—	—	Report	Report	Refer to 6.4 below
Total Phosphorous	Report	Report	—	—	Report	Report	Refer to 6.4 below
Total Phosphorous	84 lb/d, 12-month rolling average						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}	3% 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 133.105(a)(2) or 133.105(e)(1)(ii) & 133.105(b)(2) respectively; daily $CBOD_5$ and TSS limitations are authorized by T.C.A. 0400-40-05-.09; monthly, weekly, and daily 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$CBOD_5$ are required per 40 CFR 133.105(a)(3) and 133.105(e)(1)(iii). Monthly average percent removals for TSS are established per 40 CFR 133.105 (b)(3) and 133.103(c).

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

a. Biochemical oxygen demand, or BOD, is a measure of the oxygen used when biological processes break down organic pollutants in wastewater. Oxygen depletion is measured over a period of days with five days being commonly used. This amount of oxygen used is more specifically referred to as the five-day biochemical oxygen demand, or BOD_5. This parameter is used in the wastewater industry to measure both the strength of wastewater and the performance of wastewater treatment processes.

   Limits on the oxygen demand remaining in the treated wastewater is often necessary to prevent pollutants in the wastewater from driving oxygen in the receiving stream down below the levels necessary to support fish and aquatic life. Additionally, the biological oxidation of ammonia into other forms of nitrogen also requires oxygen and therefore exerts an oxygen demand on receiving wastewaters. Oxygen demand tests that intentionally inhibit the demand exerted by the oxidation of ammonia measure only the carbonaceous oxygen demand, termed $CBOD_5$. Ammonia 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.

   The cities of Jackson and Brownsville and the smaller cities of Henderson, Maury City, and Halls discharge treated municipal wastewater into the main channel South Fork Forked Deer River (SFFD). Previously Bells hired consultants Bolton & Menk, who conducted two, time-of-travel studies[1] in the summer of 2005 and conducted Qual2E modeling to analyze the combined effects of the multiple dischargers. Bells and their consultants worked with the division to reach a mutually agreeable interpretation of the modeling results. Additionally, stream data, derived from a diurnal dissolved oxygen study conducted by division staff in the stream in the late summer of 2003[2], indicate that a diurnal variation of at least 0.5 mg/l should be incorporated into the model predictions. A revised calibration by Bolton & Menk, Inc., predicts that 35 mg/l in conjunction with 12.0 mg/l ammonia and 3.0 mg/l dissolved oxygen in the effluent will just maintain 5.5 mg/l dissolved oxygen in stream. Therefore, the division allowed Bells and Brownsville each to discharge 35 mg/l $CBOD_5$ as a monthly average. This permit proposed to continue those limitations.

   Conservative permit limits for this equivalent to secondary technology are warranted given the limitations of the calibrated model in predicting future conditions. Even though the model was calibrated on the basis of actual stream data, some level of error is introduced by projecting worse case conditions on the basis of measurements made at conditions better than critical flow. More importantly, the measured stream conditions used to calibrate the model did not reflect the impact of an actual discharge by Bells into the main channel. Rather,

[1] City of Bells, Tennessee, Report on the Time of Travel Study and Stream Modeling Program, South Fork Forked Deer River, BMI Project No. M21.34472, Bolton & Menk, Inc. Consulting Engineers & Surveyors, November 2005

[2] Extended Dissolved Oxygen Monitoring of the South Fork Forked Deer River in Crockett, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Dyer Counties, Division of Water Pollution Control, Jackson Environmental Assistance Center, TDEC, Ben Matthews, et al, September 2003

the calibration data reflected the reduced impact by the Bells discharge after some waste assimilation occurred in the old channel where the discharge was formerly located.

b. This permit does not propose any revision to the current concentration or load limitations for total suspended solids since they are consistently being achieved. However, the facility receives 90% industrial contribution, the majority of which is discharged from a frozen vegetable industry that prescreens solids from its process wastewater prior to discharge into the sanitary sewer. Bells would be eligible to receive a variance to their TSS effluent limitations per 40 CFR Parts 133.103(b) and 407.72 in the absence of water quality concerns associated with an increase in pollutant loading. The variance would allow for Bells effluent limitations to incorporate the applicable effluent guideline proportional to flow. For this specific industry, the applicable guideline allows TSS loads based on pounds of raw materials processed.

c. The treatment facility is required to remove 65% of the $CBOD_5$ that enters the facility on a monthly basis for 001. This is part of the minimum requirement for all municipal treatment facilities contained in Code of Federal Regulations 40 Part 133.105. 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.

Therefore, the treatment facility is required to remove 65% of the $CBOD_5$ that enters 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 will be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

A minimum percent removal rate for TSS is not imposed as a monthly average. The regulation in 40 CFR 133.103(d) allows for mass loading limits to substitute for the percent removal rates in cases where the treatment facility receives weak influent concentrations of TSS. In this case, industry is the source of low strength TSS. The pretreatment program development documents in the division files indicate that the effluent TSS concentration from the vegetable processor to the municipal sewer was expected to approximate 70 mg/l. Facility inspections document that the facility pre-treats its wastewater via screening. Therefore, the average monthly average effluent TSS value of 34 mg/l reported on the DMR summary in Appendix 2 would fall short of a 65% removal rate with such low influent TSS concentrations. Alternatively, 40 CFR 133.103(b) and (c) do allow for development of a permit-specific, minimum removal rate for TSS, but this would not represent technological capability of the lagoon. Rather, it would represent characterization of an industrial wastewater whose TSS is highly variable and dependent on changes in production rates and ratios of the various vegetables processed.

6.2. NH_3-N TOXICITY

To access toxicity impacts to Outfall 001, the state utilizes the EPA document, 1999 Update to Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia and assumed stream temperatures of 30°C and 20°C and pH of 7.5 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) = 90
Q_{STP} = Design flow of STP (MGD) = 2.75
C_S = Assumed/Measured instream NH_3 (mg/l) = 0.1
C_{STP} = Allowable STP discharge of NH_3 (mg/l)

$$C_{STP} = \frac{\text{CCC (90 MGD+ 2.75 MGD)} - \text{(90 MGD x 0.1mg/l)}}{\text{2.75 MGD}} = 49 \text{ mg/l (summer)}$$

$$C_{STP} = \frac{\text{CCC (90 MGD+ 2.75 MGD)} - \text{(90 MGD x 0.1mg/l)}}{\text{2.75 MGD}} = 93 \text{ mg/l (winter)}$$

Because the NH_3-N concentration limits calculated to protect dissolved oxygen are more restrictive than the toxicity limits calculated above, the monthly average limit of 12 mg/l is applied to the permit.

6.3. CHLORINATION

The residual chlorine limit is derived using the mass balance formula and the EPA instream protection value of 0.019 mg/l for fish and aquatic life. Applying this formula yields the following calculation:

$$\frac{0.019\,(Qd + Qs)}{Qd} = \text{Limit (mg/l)} = \frac{0.019(2.75 + 90)}{2.75} = 0.64 \text{ mg/l*}$$

where:

0.019	=	instream protection value (acute)
2.75	=	Qd, design flow of STP (MGD)
90	=	Qs, 7Q10 flow of receiving stream (MGD)

*This facility does not currently chlorinate to meet its *E. coli* limits. Pathogen die-off is achieved via the long detention time in the four-cell lagoon. A limit will be established for protection of water quality in case the use of chlorine becomes necessary. Monitoring and reporting of chlorine will not apply if chlorine is not used in the treatment process.

6.4. TOTAL NITROGEN AND TOTAL PHOSPHOROUS LIMITATIONS

For major NPDES permits (design flows $\geq$ 1.0 MGD) EPA recommends continued monitoring for total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) in order to have current nutrient data maintained in its Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) database to accurately forecast nutrient loading to the Mississippi River. This ICIS data is being used by the Mississippi Hypoxia Task Force which consists of the EPA and States along the Mississippi River. Tennessee is one of three states in Region 4 which has rivers that ultimately drain to the Mississippi River.

Additionally, the South Fork of the Forked Deer River is assessed as needing additional controls on phosphorus to ensure that the river complies with the state's narrative criterion for nutrients. The river has phosphorus levels in excess of the 90th percentile value for the comparable eco-region reference streams both up and downstream of Outfall 001. Therefore, the division has identified this stream for TMDL development. At the present time, Tennessee is implementing a statewide nutrient reduction framework rather than develop site-specific TMDLs for each stream segment. Computer modeling for this framework is not complete for the Mississippi River basin, so this permit proposes conditions expected to be consistent with that draft framework http://www.tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-tennessee-nutrient-reduction-framework .

The framework is an adaptive management approach that essentially caps point source dischargers at existing capability or suggests 2 tiers of reduction based on technologically achievable effluent limits and overall watershed loading from all sources. This permit proposes a capped limit because the South Fork Forked Deer Watershed Plan (Ref. http://tn.gov/environment/article/wr-ws-south-fork-forked-deer-river-watershed) indicates that only 1% of the land area in the watershed is urban

while 85% is deciduous forest, pasture land and row crops. The permit includes a reopener clause in Part 1.5. to allow for reopening of the permit if warranted to address assumptions regarding development of the phosphorus limit or implementation of the framework.

The division proposes an effluent limit specific to the capability of this lagoon. As part of the permit application process, the applicant provided a summary of effluent phosphorus data collected during the previous permit term. The data included effluent loads calculated from the effluent flow rate on the date of the sample. This effluent phosphorus data is summarized at the end of this section.

Bell's effluent characterization demonstrates that effluent phosphorus is about 0.1 mg/L for each mg/L TSS discharged. The long term average effluent TSS is 33 mg/L and the effluent phosphorus concentration averages 3.387 mg/L. This is twice the rule of thumb for soluble phosphorus from a biological treatment process.

The current effluent TSS is only about half of the 60 mg/L TSS effluent limit. The division does not intend for the "capped" load limit to penalize this good performance. Additionally, the framework intends effluent limits that reflect the technology capability of the biological treatment process. Also, the effluent data demonstrates that effluent loading, based on flow rate, has differing statistics (standard deviation and coefficient of variation) from the effluent concentration. Therefore, to meet both anti-degradation and framework objectives, the phosphorus limit is developed from the current, long-term average flow rate of 1.684 MGD, the relationship between effluent phosphorus and effluent TSS and the 60 mg/L effluent TSS limit authorized for this discharge. Long term average values are taken from the DMR summary in Appendix 2.

<u>Phosphorus Removal Capability of the Existing Technology (lagoon):</u>

$$\frac{0.1\ mg/l\ TP}{1\ mg/l\ TSS} \times \frac{60\ mg/l\ TSS\ limit}{1} = \frac{6\ mg/\ l\ TP}{}$$

<u>New Load Limit:</u>

(6 mg/L TP)(1.684 MGD)(8.34) = 84 lb/d

This limit will be applied as an annual rolling average and will be effective beginning the 13th month after the permit effective date. When discussing this proposed limit with the permittee's engineering consultant, the consultant suggested this delay since previous monitoring has been passive and not in conjunction with actively evaluating the facility for nutrient removal. Additionally, while the nutrient removal is likely to be primarily a function of the lagoon technology, it is not definitive how the 65% industrial contribution may impact removal. So, the delay allows the permittee to actively focus on lagoon operation in conjunction with first year sampling and in conjunction with implementation of industrial pretreatment program.

Sample Date	TP	Effluent Flow	TP
	mg/L	MGD	lb/d
1/2/2014	4.05	2.145	72.45
1/29/2014	4.81	0	0.00
2/12/2014	4.37	2.193	79.93
3/7/2014	4.31	1.61	57.87
3/26/2014	4.45	1.747	64.84
4/9/2014	4.27	1.537	54.74
4/30/2014	4.08	1.675	57.00
5/14/2014	3.97		0.00
5/28/2014	4.58	1.572	60.05
6/11/2014	4.1	2.134	72.97
6/25/2014	3.78	1.737	54.76
7/9/2014	3.35	1.765	49.31
7/30/2014	2.08	1.389	24.10
8/13/2014	2.48	1.887	39.03
8/27/2014	2.35	2.117	41.49
9/10/2014	2.33	1.854	36.03
9/23/2014	2.39	1.715	34.18
10/15/2014	2.79	1.925	44.79
10/29/2014	3.08	1.67	42.90
11/12/2014	3.06	1.238	31.59
11/25/2014	3.35	1.556	43.47
12/10/2014	3.75	1.08	33.78
12/31/2014	3.8	0.707	22.41
1/12/2015	3.94	0.463	15.21
1/28/2015	4.21	0	0.00
2/11/2015	3.57	1.328	39.54
2/25/2015	3.13	2.134	55.71
3/11/2015	2.63	2.132	46.76
3/31/2015	2.75	1.674	38.39
4/15/2015	2.69	0	0.00
4/29/2015	3.17	1.12	29.61
5/13/2015	3.47	2.284	66.10
5/27/2015	3.57	2.51	74.73
6/10/2015	2.99	2.071	51.64
6/24/2015	2.96	2.204	54.41
7/8/2015	2.62	2.471	53.99
7/29/2015	2.59	2.188	47.26
8/12/2015	3.35	2.472	69.07
8/26/2015	2.87	2.5	59.84
AVE	3.387		44.10
STDEV	0.728		21.23
CV	0.215		0.48

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 annual whole effluent toxicity testing conducting in calendar years 2011 through 2014 reported a calculated toxicity value of >100% effluent. Therefore, demonstrated potential for instream toxicity after mixing, expressed as TUc does not exceed the CCC. However, because the design capacity of the facility exceeds 1.0 MGD and a pretreatment program is required, the facility is considered to have the reasonable potential to violate the narrative water quality criterion, "no toxics in toxic amounts". Therefore, toxicity testing is required and will be maintained at an annual frequency consistent with minimum application requirements for permit renewal.

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

$$IC_{25}\ \% = \frac{\text{Design Flow}}{\text{Low Flow+ Design Flow}} * 100 \geq \frac{2.75}{90+2.75} * 100 > 3\%$$

where:

90	=	Low Flow - 7Q10 (MGD)
2.75	=	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. Cyanide had been limited during the previous permit cycle due to a single value reported on the 2011 permit application that was high enough to constitute reasonable potential for the discharge to violate a water quality standard for cyanide. All the monitoring and reporting data during the previous permit term has resulted in values below detection, so this limit is dropped from the permit based on this new information. 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.

1. OTHER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

7.1. CERTIFIED WASTEWATER TREATMENT OPERATOR

The waste treatment facilities shall be operated under the supervision of a Biological Natural Systems 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. The grades are intentionally not specified in the permit so that the operation certification board can authorize changes in grade without conflicting with this permit.

7.2. COLLECTION SYSTEM CERTIFIED OPERATOR

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

7.3. PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

The Bells Lagoon 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 nine 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 4 years in order to coordinate its reissuance with other permits located within the Forked Deer-South Fork 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.

2. 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# **TN08010205012_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 is assessed as needing additional load allocations and/or wasteload allocations for *escherichia coli*, total phosphorus, sedimentation/siltation, physical substrate habitat alterations from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4), non-irrigated crop production, channelization, sand/gravel/rock mining or quarries, and site clearance (land development or redevelopment). This permit requires treated effluent to meet water quality standards for *E. coli* at the end of the discharge pipe. Wastewater treatment facilities are not sources of sediment or siltation. This permit does not authorize habitat alterations. A phosphorous limit is imposed consistent with anti-degradation and the statewide nutrient reduction framework to

limit this facility's contribution of phosphorus into the watershed. Refer to Section 6.4 above for additional discussion on nutrients.

TMDLs have been developed and approved for this waterbody segment on the following parameters and dates:

Parameter	TMDL Approval Date
E. Coli	12/15/11

The proposed terms and conditions of this permit comply with the wasteload allocations of this TMDL. The TMDL establishes a wasteload allocation (WLA) for wastewater treatment facilities for impaired waterbody ID TN08010205012_1000 of 4.684 x 10^{10} cfu/day, and additional imposes the narrative condition that all current and future WWTPs must meet water quality standards [*E. coli*] as specified in their NPDES permits. The permit limit of 126 cfu/100 ml is within this WLA:

$$\frac{126\,cfu}{100\,ml} \times \frac{2.75\,MG}{day} \times \frac{1{,}000{,}000\,gal}{MG} \times \frac{1{,}000\,ml}{l} \times \frac{l}{0.264\,gal} = \frac{1.31\,EE\,10\,cfu}{day}$$

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	RATIONALE
$CBOD_5$	35	803	45	1032	55	1261	D.O. protection, Refer to 6.1 below
NH_3-N	12	275	18	413	24	550	D.O protection, Refer to 6.2 below
Total Suspended Solids	60	1376	75	1720	90	2064	T.C.A. 1200-4-5-.09, Refer to 6.1 below
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	3.0 (daily minimum) instantaneous	—	—	—	—	—	D.O. protection, Refer to 6.1 below
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	—	—	—	—	0.64 (daily maximum)	—	Refer to 6.3 below
Total Nitrogen	Report	Report	—	—	Report (qtr avg)	Report (qtr load)	Refer to 8.0 below
Total Nitrogen	Report, average daily load, May 1 – Oct. 31 Report average daily load, Nov. 1 – April 30						Refer to 8.0 below
Total Phosphorous	Report	Report	—	—	Report (qtr avg)	Report (qtr load)	Refer to 8.0 below
Total Phosphorous	Report, average daily load, May 1 – Oct. 31 Report average daily load, Nov. 1 – April 30						Refer to 8.0 below
E. coli (colonies/100ml)	126/100 ml	—	—	—	941/100 ml	—	T.C.A. 1200-4-3-.03, Refer to 6.4 below
Settleable Solids (ml/l)		—	—	—	1.0 (daily maximum)	—	T.C.A. 1200-4-5-.09
pH (standard units)	6.0-9.0	—	—	—	—	—	T.C.A. 1200-4-3-.03
Flow (MGD):							
Influent	Report	—	—	—	Report	—	Used to quantify pollutant load
Effluent	Report	—	—	—	Report	—	Used to quantify pollutant load
Whole Effluent Toxicity:							
IC_{25}	3% per sample	—	—	—	—	—	Refer to 6.5 below
Metals & Toxics:							Refer to 6.6 below
Total Cyanide	0.045	—	—	—	0.328	—	Refer to Appendix 3
Sanitary Sewer Overflows, Total Occurrences			Report				Refer to 6.8 below
Dry Weather Overflows, Total Occurrences			Report				Refer to 6.8 below
Bypass of Treatment, Total Occurrences			Report				Refer to 6.8 below

The permittee shall achieve 65% removal of $CBOD_5$ on a monthly average basis.

APPENDIX 2
Discharge Monitoring Report Summary

	(MGD)		Influent	Effluent (mg/l)		%	Influent	Effluent (mg/l)		%	Settleable	pH		Cl_2	Ammonia		D.O.	E. coli		Overflow
	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	Bypass
Limits	Report	Report	Report			65	Report			NA	1.0	6.0	9.0				3.0	126	941	
Summer				35	55			60	90					0.64	12.0	24.0				
Winter				35	55			60	90					0.64	12.0	24.0				
Average	1.684	2.492	171	15	19	83		33	48		0.1	7.1	8.0		7.2	8.4	4.9	43	106	
Maximum	4.188	5.994	391	38	84	97		85	113		0.1	7.8	9.4		14.0	15.0	10.0	320	921	
Minimum	0.563	1.169	60	5	2	9		1	9		0.1	6.0	7.4		1.0	2.0	1.4	3	9	
+ = Exceedence				1	1	3		4	3				1		2		2	3		10
Date																				
09/30/2011	1.622	2.263	90	17	21	81		54	72		0.1	7.8	8.8		3.00	4.00	7.0	60	128	
10/31/2011	1.875	2.115	370	20	22	90		63 +	76			7.8	8.0		2.00	3.00	8.5	15	20	
11/30/2011	2.230	2.379	154	22	27	86		50	67			7.6	8.1		3.60	5.00	7.9	53	104	
12/31/2011	1.762	2.496	175	26	29	85		33	35		0.1	7.5	7.7		8.00	9.00	7.6	76	144	
01/31/2012	0.954	1.857	130	19	26	85		17	29		0.1	7.3	8.0		9.00	10.00	3.0	3	45	
02/29/2012	0.995	3.175	95	11	13	88		12	14		0.1	7.0	8.0		12.00	13.00	3.0	19	84	
03/31/2012	1.077	1.592	96	14	21	8.5 +		17	22		0.1	7.0	8.0		11.00	12.00	6.0	42	116	
04/30/2012	0.746	2.496	67	14	18	80		32	38		0.1	7.3	7.9		6.00	13.00	3.5	14	44	
05/31/2012	1.567	1.947	108	12	18	89		43	63		0.1	7.7	8.1		3.00	4.00	6.0	13	62	
06/30/2012	1.648	1.869	116	20	22	83		69 +	87		0.1	7.8	8.3		3.00	4.00	6.8	51	104	
07/31/2012	1.805	3.084	122	18	22	85		47	87		0.1	7.3	8.1		4.00	5.00	5.0	101	180	
08/31/2012	0.951	1.469	103	23	31	78		85 +	113 +		0.1	7.8	8.0		5.00	5.00	10.0	92	113	
09/30/2012	1.823	2.561	83	18	20	78		50	52		0.1	7.0	8.0		7.00	9.00	7.0	26	62	
10/31/2012	1.877	2.083	69	19	23	72		1	63			7.0	7.6		2.00	4.00	8.1	18	42	
11/30/2012	1.930	3.976	88	17	17	87		37	49			7.0	8.0		1.00	2.00	7.0	26	40	
12/31/2012	2.166	2.855	93	14	2	8.5 +		27	32			7.0	8.0		8.00	11.00	4.0	22	36	10
01/31/2013	NODI=G	NODI=G	173	15	17	91		19	26			6.0	7.8		11.00	12.00	4.6	12	30	
02/28/2013	1.598	2.636	67	14	20	79		12	14			7.0	9.0		12.00	14.00	3.0	12	30	
03/31/2013	1.444	2.896	131	10	21	42 +		8	10		0.1	7.2	7.4		14.00 +	14.00	3.3	54	198	
04/30/2013	4.188	5.994	71	12	14	83		24	34		0.1	7.1	7.8		11.00	15.00	4.3	22	35	
05/31/2013	3.848	5.066	66	11	14	83		44	74			7.0	8.5		4.00	5.00	3.0	28	54	
06/30/2013	1.536	1.707	109	9	13	91		35	52		0.1	7.0	8.0		3.00	4.00	4.2	54	162	
07/31/2013	1.609	2.176	108	15	20	86		49	63		0.1	7.0	7.8		3.00	5.00	1.4 +	62	184	
08/31/2013	1.693	2.280	75	14	16	81		59	85		0.1	7.0	7.6		4.00	4.00	6.0	233 +	294	
09/30/2013	1.901	2.247	192	12	17	89		59	98 +		0.1	7.0	8.2		5.00	6.00	6.5	114	210	
10/31/2013	2.178	2.547	60	8	15	87		41	56		0.1	7.5	8.0		8.00	8.00	7.8	7	25	
11/30/2013	1.956	4.079	171	18	23	87		40	64		0.1	6.0	8.0		6.00	6.00	9.0	8	17	
12/31/2013	1.015	1.882	153	38 +	84 +	75		32	40		0.1	7.0	9.0		9.00	10.00	7.0	20	43	
01/31/2014	0.666	2.145	171	10	12	94		13	23			6.9	7.5		10.52	12.20	3.2	8.2	13.4	
02/28/2014	1.028	2.754	391	11	12	97		8	9			7.2	7.6		11.77	12.30	4.1	7.7	14.2	
03/31/2014	1.574	2.120	242	11	13	92		11	16			7.2	9.0		10.63	11.20	2.4 +	12.9	28.5	
04/30/2014	1.278	1.675	245	16	21	86		25	30			7.2	7.8		8.42	10.30	3.0	43.7	93.3	
05/31/2014	1.515	1.989	258	16	18	85		35	45			7.0	8.4		5.53	6.35	3.0	21	43.1	
06/30/2014	1.768	2.206	297	14	17	92		39	69			7.1	7.6		5.91	6.31	3.1	11.5	37.6	
07/31/2014	1.610	2.764	242	18	22	93		34	43			7.0	8.8		5.34	6.05	7.1	30.7	150	
08/31/2014	1.892	2.131	239	14	18	92		27	37			6.8	8.8		4.53	5.07	6.3	319.5 +	689	
09/30/2014	1.822	2.119	262	17	23	86		28	38			7.2	9.0		5.89	6.53	4.0	178.2 +	921	
10/31/2014	1.672	2.179	229	13	18	92		26	34			7.0	7.5		6.46	6.66	6.3	30.5	119	
11/30/2014	1.351	1.836	360	19	23	92		40	49			6.8	7.8		7.22	7.90	4.6	21.9	73.8	
12/31/2014	0.918	1.169	250	13	18	92		37	53			6.8	7.4		9.69	10.90	3.0	12	16.4	
01/31/2015	0.563	1.206	146	5	7	93		28	86			7.1	7.4		11.20	13.30	3.3	3.6	8.5	
02/28/2015	1.565	2.629	155	9	12	94		12	17			7.1	9.4 +		12.33 +	13.50	3.0	2.7	51	
03/31/2015	1.916	4.803	309	12	16	95		15	22			6.8	7.4		10.20	11.90	3.1	2.8	9.4	
04/30/2015	1.180	2.614	225	9	13	94		23	34			6.8	7.6		7.44	7.94	3.0	22.2	71.7	
05/31/2015	2.330	3.262	110	17	29	75		17	22			7.1	8.3		8.71	9.32	4.4	23	48.7	
06/30/2015	2.137	2.362	141	14	19	83		37	78			7.3	7.8		5.75	7.86	3.0	9	20.9	
07/31/2015	1.939	2.638	152	12	15	84		45	79			7.1	7.6		5.61	7.27	3.0	54.4	77.1	
08/31/2015	2.330	2.528	185	16	20	88		47	63			7.0	7.5		3.80	4.07	3.7	66.7	142	
09/30/2015	1.969	2.430	119	14	19	75		63 +	96 +			6.6	7.6		5.34	6.89	3.0	26	127	
10/31/2015	2.037	2.238	241	12	14	92		19	29			7.1	7.6		10.16	11.10	5.0	37	172	
11/30/2015	1.897	2.419	267	13	15	92		44	64			7.2	7.8		10.78	12.00	6.0	41.5	53	
12/31/2015	1.560	2.197	248	9	12	94		19	24			7.0	7.7		9.33	9.53	3.9	39	66.3	
01/31/2016	1.465	1.936	271	8	9	96		18	22			7.3	7.5		9.39	9.64	3.0	35.6	72.7	
02/29/2016	1.252	1.994	146	8	9	94		10	13			7.3	7.5		10.98	12.00	4.0	6.6	23.1	

NODI = G means sampling equipment failure

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 (90 MGD, USGS)
   * Calcium hardness (25 mg/l, default)
   * Total suspended solids (34 mg/l, ambient)
   * Background metals concentrations (ambient & ½ water quality criteria)
   * Other dischargers impacting this segment (none)
   * 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:
Bells Lagoon	TN0026247	5/13/2016	PJH

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 [%]
90.000	112.000	5.030	34	25	50

Flow includes BEA N Plant Lagoon flow 2.28 MGD + Bells Lagoon 2.75 MGD
Receiving stream: S Fork Forked Deer - non-wadeable

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Stream Bckgrnd. Conc.	Fish/Aqua. Life (F & AL) WQC lab conditions		Fraction Dissolved	F & AL- instream allowable ambient conditions (Tot)		Calc. Effluent Concentration based on F & AL		Human Health Water Quality Criteria *						effluent limited case	
									In-Stream Criteria			Calc. Effluent Concentration **				
PARAMETER	[ug/l]	Chronic [ug/l]	Acute [ug/l]	[Fraction]	Chronic [ug/l]	Acute [ug/l]	Chronic [ug/l]	Acute [ug/l]	Organisms [ug/l]	Water/Organisms [ug/l]	DWS [ug/l]	Organisms [ug/l]	Water/Organisms [ug/l]	DWS [ug/l]	ug/l	**PARAMETER**
Copper (a,b)	1.180	2.739	3.640	0.280	9.776	12.990	**81.79**	**112.15**	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**80.0**	**Copper (a,b)**
Chromium III	1.700	23.813	183.066	0.189	126.083	969.274	**1175.81**	**9140.87**	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A		**Chromium III**
Chromium VI	1.700	11.000	16.000	1.000	11.000	16.000	**88.70**	**135.93**	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A		**Chromium VI**
Chromium, Total	1.700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	100.0	**N/A**	N/A	1144.39	**60.0**	**Chromium, Total**
Nickel (a,b)	1.260	16.096	144.918	0.311	51.785	466.242	**477.91**	**4393.00**	4600.0	610.0	100.0	**53498.70**	7082.22	1149.29	**180.0**	**Nickel (a,b)**
Cadmium (a,b)	0.165	0.094	0.522	0.284	0.330	1.840	**1.64**	**15.90**	N/A	N/A	5.0	**N/A**	N/A	56.33	**5.0**	**Cadmium (a,b)**
Lead (a,b)	0.960	0.541	13.882	0.150	3.607	92.571	**25.49**	**865.86**	N/A	N/A	5.0	**N/A**	N/A	47.48	**45.0**	**Lead (a,b)**
Mercury (T) (c,e)	0.006	0.770	1.400	1.000	0.770	1.400	**7.22**	**13.17**	0.051	0.05	2.0	**0.53**	0.51	23.20	**0.4**	**Mercury (T) (c,e)**
Silver (a,b,f)	0.148	N/A	0.296	1.000	N/A	0.296	**N/A**	**1.47**	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**5.0**	**Silver (a,b,f)**
Zinc (a,b)	5.200	36.498	36.202	0.220	166.157	164.809	**1523.05**	**1510.31**	26000.0	7400.0	N/A	**302405.33**	86027.79	N/A	**200.0**	**Zinc (a,b)**
Cyanide (d)	2.600	5.200	22.000	1.000	5.200	22.000	**25.86**	**184.56**	140.0	140.0	200.0	**1599.70**	1599.70	2297.69	**230.0**	**Cyanide (d)**
Toluene	0.000								15000.0	1300.0	1000.0	**174498.01**	15123.16	11633.20	**15.0**	**Toluene**
Benzene	0.000								510.0	22.0	5.0	**5932.93**	255.93	58.17	**3.0**	**Benzene**
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.000								N/A	N/A	200.0	**N/A**	N/A	2326.64	**30.0**	**1,1,1 Trichloroethane**
Ethylbenzene	0.000								2100.0	530.0	700.0	**24429.72**	6165.60	8143.24	**4.0**	**Ethylbenzene**
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.000								16.0	2.3	5.0	**186.13**	26.76	58.17	**15.0**	**Carbon Tetrachloride**
Chloroform	0.000								4700.0	57.0	N/A	**54676.04**	663.09	N/A	**85.0**	**Chloroform**
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000								33.0	6.9	5.0	**383.90**	80.27	58.17	**25.0**	**Tetrachloroethylene**
Trichloroethylene	0.000								300.0	25.0	5.0	**3489.96**	290.83	58.17	**10.0**	**Trichloroethylene**
1,2 trans Dichloroethylene	0.000								10000.0	140.0	100.0	**N/A**	1628.65	1163.32	**1.5**	**1,2 trans Dichloroethylene**
Methylene Chloride	0.000								5900.0	46.0	N/A	**68635.88**	535.13	N/A	**50.0**	**Methylene Chloride**
Total Phenols	0.000								860000.0	10000.0	N/A	**10004552.68**	116332.01	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	**109.41**	**260.55**	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	Oct-15	Apr-15	Oct-14	Apr-14	Oct-13	Apr-13	Oct-12	Apr-12	Oct-11	Apr-11
TN0026247	PTL 5/11/06		PTL 5/13/16										
COPPER	**0.08000**	**0.06800**	**0.08000**	0.00113	0.00590	DNS	0.00270	0.00510	0.00320	0.00280	0.00360	0.02100	0.02800
CHROMIUM, III	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	0.00012	0.00191	DNS	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000				
CHROMIUM, VI	**n/a**	**0.07540**	**0.08870**	0.01000	ND	DNS	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000		0.01000		
CHROMIUM, TOTAL	**0.06000**	**n/a**	**n/a**	0.00012	0.00191	DNS	0.01000	0.01000				0.01000	0.01000
NICKEL	**0.18000**	**0.15300**	**0.18000**	0.00238	0.00257	DNS	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000	0.02000
CADMIUM	**0.00500**	**0.00425**	**0.00164**	0.00012	ND	DNS	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050
LEAD	**0.04500**	**0.03825**	**0.02549**	0.00040	ND	DNS	0.00100	0.00510	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100
MERCURY	**0.00040**	**0.00034**	**0.00040**	0.00020	ND	DNS	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020
SILVER	**0.00463**	**0.00394**	**0.00147**	0.00020	ND	DNS	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050
ZINC	**0.20000**	**0.17000**	**0.20000**	0.00598	**0.22000**	DNS	0.16000	**0.81000**	0.05800	**0.22000**	**0.20000**	0.05800	0.03600
CYANIDE	**0.08126**	**0.06907**	**0.02586**	0.00500	ND	DNS	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050
TOLUENE	**0.01500**	**0.01275**	**0.01500**										
BENZENE	**0.00300**	**0.00255**	**0.00300**										
1,1,1 TRICHLOROETHANE	**0.03000**	**0.02550**	**0.03000**										
ETHYLBENZENE	**0.00400**	**0.00340**	**0.00400**										
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	**0.01500**	**0.01275**	**0.01500**										
CHLOROFORM	**0.08500**	**0.07225**	**0.08500**										
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	**0.02500**	**0.02125**	**0.02500**										
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	**0.01000**	**0.00850**	**0.01000**										
1,2 TRANSDICHLOROETHYLEN	**0.00150**	**0.00128**	**0.00150**										
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	**0.05000**	**0.04250**	**0.05000**										
TOTAL PHENOLS	**0.05000**	**0.04250**	**0.05000**	0.01010	0.01600	DNS	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000	0.04000
NAPHTHALENE	**0.00100**	**0.00085**	**0.00100**										
TOTAL PHTHALATES	**0.06450**	**0.05483**	**0.06450**										

Bolded in effluent data = potential to exceed 85% of proposed PTLs

Shaded means BDL

APPENDIX 4
WQ Based Effluent Calculations- Other Compounds

WATER QUALITY BASED EFFLUENT CALCULATIONS
OUTFALL 001

FACILITY: Bells STP
PERMIT #: TN0026247
DATE: 6/1/2016

Stream (7Q10)	Stream (30Q5)	Waste Flow	Ttl. Susp. Solids	Hardness (as CaCO3)	Margin of Safety
[MGD]	[MGD]	[MGD]	[mg/l]	[mg/l]	[%]
90.0	112.0	5.030	34	25	50

	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	2150	**3.8**	**3.0**						**4300.0**	**14.0**	**6.0**	**26086.4**			<1	ANTIMONY
ARSENIC	25	**1.0**	**1.0**		**190.0**	**360.0**	**1571.143**	**3177.02**	**50.0**	**50.0**	**50.0**	**303.3**			<1	ARSENIC
BERYLLIUM		**2.0**	**1.0**								**4.0**				<1	BERYLLIUM
SELENIUM	2.5	**5.0**	**2.0**		**5.0**	**20.0**	**24.87**	**166.56**	**4200.0**	**170.0**	**50.0**	**48831.6**			1.1	SELENIUM
THALLIUM	3.15	**5.0**	*				**-28.181**	**-28.181**	**6.3**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**38.2**			<1	THALLIUM
ACROLEIN	**0.0**	**50.0**	**1.0**						**9.0**	**6.0**		**104.7**			<50	ACROLEIN
ACRYLONITRILE	**0.0**	**50.0**	**1.0**						**6.6**	**0.6**		**76.8**			<10	ACRYLONITRILE
BENZENE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**710.0**	**12.0**	**5.0**	**8259.6**			<10	BENZENE
BROMOFORM	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**3600.0**	**43.0**		**41879.5**			<10	BROMOFORM
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**44.0**	**2.5**	**5.0**	**511.9**			<10	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CLOROBENZENE	**0.0**	**1.0**	*						**21000.0**	**680.0**		**244297.2**			<10	CLOROBENZENE
CHLORODIBROMO-METHANE	**0.0**	**1.0**	*						**340.0**	**4.1**		**3955.3**			<10	CHLORODIBROMO-METHANE
CHLOROETHANE	**0.0**	**1.0**	*												<5	CHLOROETHANE
2-CHLORO-ETHYLVINYL ETHER	**0.0**	**1.0**	*												<50	2-CHLORO-ETHYLVINYL ETHER
CHLOROFORM	**0.0**	**5.0**	**0.5**						**4700.0**	**57.0**		**54676.0**			<50	CHLOROFORM
DICHLOROBROMO-METHANE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**460.0**	**5.6**		**5351.3**			<10	DICHLOROBROMO-METHANE
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**32.0**	**0.6**	**7.0**	**372.3**			<10	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**990.0**	**3.8**	**5.0**	**11516.9**			<10	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE
TRANS 1,2-DICHLORO-ETHYLENE	**0.0**	**1.0**	*						**140000**	**700.0**	**100.0**	**1628648.1**			<10	TRANS 1,2-DICHLORO-ETHYLENE
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**												<10	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	**0.0**	**1.0**	*						**39.0**	**0.5**	**5.0**	**453.7**			<10	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
1,3-DICHLORO-PROPYLENE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**1700.0**	**10.0**		**19776.4**			<10	1,3-DICHLORO-PROPYLENE
ETHYLBENZENE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**29000**	**3100.0**	**700.0**	**337362.8**			<10	ETHYLBENZENE
METHYL BROMIDE	**0.0**	**1.0**	*						**4000.0**	**48.0**		**46532.8**			<5	METHYL BROMIDE
METHYL CHLORIDE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**												<2.5	METHYL CHLORIDE
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	**0.0**	**5.0**	**1.0**						**16000.0**	**47.0**		**186131.2**			<5	METHYLENE CHLORIDE
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLORO-ETHANE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.5**						**110.0**	**1.7**		**1279.7**			<10	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLORO-ETHANE
TETRACHLORO-ETHYLENE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.5**						**88.5**	**8.0**	**5.0**	**1029.5**			<10	TETRACHLORO-ETHYLENE
TOLUENE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**200000**	**6800.0**	**1000.0**	**2326640.2**			<5	TOLUENE
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**								**200.0**				<10	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.2**						**420.0**	**6.0**	**5.0**	**4885.9**			<10	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE
TRICHLORETHYLENE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**						**810.0**	**27.0**	**5.0**	**9422.9**			<10	TRICHLORETHYLENE
VINYL CHLORIDE	**0.0**	**1.0**	**2.0**						**5250.0**	**20.0**	**2.0**	**61074.3**			<10	VINYL CHLORIDE
P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	*												<40	P-CHLORO-M-CRESOL
2-CHLOROPHENOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	*						**400.0**	**120.0**		**4653.3**			<40	2-CHLOROPHENOL
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	*						**790.0**	**93.0**		**9190.2**			<40	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	*						**2300.0**	**540.0**		**26756.4**			<40	2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL
4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	**24.0**						**765.0**	**13.4**		**8899.4**			<40	4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	**42.0**						**14000.0**	**70.0**		**162864.8**			<40	2,4-DINITROPHENOL
2-NITROPHENOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	*												<40	2-NITROPHENOL
4-NITROPHENOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	*												<40	4-NITROPHENOL
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	**5.0**		**13.000**	**20.000**	**122.8**	**188.9**	**82.0**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**953.9**			<40	PENTACHLOROPHENOL
PHENOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	*						**860000**	**10000.0**		**10004553**			<40	PHENOL
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	**0.0**	**10.0**	**2.7**						**65.0**	**21.0**		**756.2**			<40	2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL

ACENAPHTHENE	0.0	10.0	*						2700.0	1200.0		31409.6	[redacted]	<20	ACENAPHTHENE
ACENAPHTHYLENE	0.0	10.0	2.3										[redacted]	<20	ACENAPHTHYLENE
ANTHRACENE	0.0	10.0	0.7						110000	9600.0		1279652.1	[redacted]	<20	ANTHRACENE
BENZIDINE	0.0	50.0	*						0.0054	0.0012		0.063	[redacted]	<200	BENZIDINE
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	0.0	10.0	0.3						0.49	0.044		5.7	[redacted]	<20	BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE
BENZO(A)PYRENE	0.0	10.0	0.3						0.49	0.044	0.2	5.7	[redacted]	<20	BENZO(A)PYRENE
3,4 BENZO-FLUORANTHENE	0.0	10.0	0.3						0.49	0.044		5.7	[redacted]	<20	3,4 BENZO-FLUORANTHENE
BENZO(GHI)PERYLENE	0.0	10.0	*										[redacted]	<20	BENZO(GHI)PERYLENE
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	0.0	10.0	0.3						0.49	0.044		5.7	[redacted]	<20	BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE
BIS (2-CHLOROETHOXY) METHANE	0.0	10.0	*										[redacted]	<200	BIS (2-CHLOROETHOXY) METHANE
BIS (2-CHLOROETHYL)-ETHER	0.0	10.0	1.0						14.0	0.31		162.9	[redacted]	<200	BIS (2-CHLOROETHYL)-ETHER
BIS (2-CHLOROISO-PROPYL) ETHER	0.0	10.0	*						170000	1400.0		1977644.1	[redacted]	<200	BIS (2-CHLOROISO-PROPYL) ETHER
BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	0.0	10.0	2.5						59.0	18.0	6.0	686.4	[redacted]	<60	BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYL ETHER	0.0	10.0	*										[redacted]	<200	4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYL ETHER
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	0.0	10.0	*						5200.0	3000.0		60492.6	[redacted]	<60	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	0.0	10.0	*						4300.0	1700.0		50022.8	[redacted]	<20	2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE
4-CHLORPHENYL PHENYL ETHER	0.0	10.0	*										[redacted]	<200	4-CHLORPHENYL PHENYL ETHER
CHRYSENE	0.0	10.0	2.5						0.49	0.044		5.7	[redacted]	<20	CHRYSENE
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	0.0	10.0	2.5						12000.0	2700.0		139598.4	[redacted]	<60	DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	0.0	10.0	*										[redacted]	<60	DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE
DIBENZO(A,H) ANTHRACENE	0.0	10.0	*						0.49	0.044		5.7	[redacted]	<20	DIBENZO(A,H) ANTHRACENE
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.0	1.0	2.0						17000.0	2700.0		197764.4	[redacted]	<1	1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.0	5.0	2.0						2600.0	400.0		30246.3	[redacted]	<1	1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.0	5.0	2.0						2600.0	400.0		30246.3	[redacted]	<1	1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE
3,3-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	0.0	10.0	*						0.77	0.4		9.0	[redacted]	<200	3,3-DICHLOROBENZIDINE
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	0.0	10.0	1.9						120000	23000.0		1395984.1	[redacted]	<60	DIETHYL PHTHALATE
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	0.0	10.0	1.6						2900000	313000.0		33736282	[redacted]	<60	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	0.0	10.0	1.0						91.0	1.1		1058.6	[redacted]	<200	2,4-DINITROTOLUENE
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	0.0	10.0	*										[redacted]	<200	2,6-DINITROTOLUENE
1,2 DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	0.0	10.0	*						5.4	0.4		62.8	[redacted]	<200	1,2 DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE
FLUORANTHENE	0.0	10.0	2.2						370.0	300.0		4304.3	[redacted]	<20	FLUORANTHENE
FLUORENE	0.0	10.0	0.3						14000.0	1300.0		162864.8	[redacted]	<20	FLUORENE
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	0.0	10.0	1.9						0.0077	0.0075	1.0	0.090	[redacted]	<40	HEXACHLOROBENZENE
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	0.0	10.0	5.0						500.0	4.4		5816.6	[redacted]	<200	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE
HEXACHLOROCYCLO-PENTADIENE	0.0	10.0	*						17000.0	240.0	5.0	197764.4	[redacted]	<200	HEXACHLOROCYCLO-PENTADIENE
HEXACHLOROETHANE	0.0	10.0	0.5						89.0	19.0		1035.4	[redacted]	<200	HEXACHLOROETHANE
INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	0.0	10.0	*						0.49	0.044		5.7	[redacted]	<40	INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE
ISOPHORONE	0.0	10.0	*						26000	360.0		302463.2	[redacted]	<200	ISOPHORONE
NAPHTHALENE	0.0	10.0	*										[redacted]	<40	NAPHTHALENE
NITROBENZENE	0.0	10.0	10.0						1900.0	17.0		22103.1	[redacted]	<200	NITROBENZENE
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	0.0	10.0	*						1.4	0.005		16.3	[redacted]	<200	N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE
N-NITROSODI- METHYLAMINE	0.0	10.0	*						81.0	0.0069		942.3	[redacted]	<200	N-NITROSODI- METHYLAMINE
N-NITROSODI-PHENYLAMINE	0.0	10.0	*						160.0	50.0		1861.3	[redacted]	<200	N-NITROSODI-PHENYLAMINE
PHENANTHRENE	0.0	10.0	0.7										[redacted]	<100	PHENANTHRENE
PYRENE	0.0	10.0	0.3						11000.0	960.0		127965.2	[redacted]	<20	PYRENE
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	0.0		*								70.0		[redacted]	<200	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.