

FACT SHEET FOR ISSUANCE OF
GENERAL PERMIT FOR WASTEWATER LAGOON SYSTEMS IN INDIAN COUNTRY IN
REGION 8 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SSG589###

INTRODUCTION: This fact sheet is for the general permits for wastewater lagoon systems in Indian country in Region 8 that are being issued to replace the general permits that were issued in 1998 and expired on September 30, 2003. Instead of renewing the twenty-one general permits issued in 1998, EPA Region 8 is grouping Indian country together geographically by State for administrative ease. General permits are not being issued at this time for the Southern Ute Indian Reservation located in Colorado and the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation located in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, due to water quality concerns in the San Juan River Basin portion of the Colorado River Basin. The permit number is in the format of SSG589###, where "SS" is for the state abbreviation, "G" indicates general permit, "58" indicates municipal sewerage system, and the 9### will be a number assigned to a specific facility covered under the permit. A list of the mailing addresses and telephone numbers of the tribal environment directors for each Indian tribe covered by the general permits is included in Attachment 1 of this Fact Sheet. The names of the environmental directors are not included as they periodically change. The areas covered by each general permit are given below.

Montana:

MTG589###. This permit covers the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; the Crow Indian Reservation; the Flathead Indian Reservation; the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation; the Fort Peck Indian Reservation; the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation; the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation; any land within the State of Montana held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe; and any other areas within the State of Montana which are Indian country within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1151.

North Dakota:

NDG589###. This permit covers the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; the Fort Totten Indian Reservation - also known as Spirit Lake Indian Reservation; the Standing Rock Sioux Indian Reservation ; the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation; any land within the State of North Dakota held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe; and any other areas within the State of North Dakota which are Indian country within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1151. This permit includes that portion of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation and associated Indian country located within the State of South Dakota. It does not include any land held in trust by the United States for the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe or any other Indian country associated with that Tribe, which is covered under general permit SDG589###.

South Dakota:

SDG589###. This permit covers the Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation; Crow Creek Sioux Indian Reservation; the Flandreau Indian Reservation; the Lower Brule Indian Reservation; the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation - includes the entire Reservation, which is located in both South Dakota and Nebraska; the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation; the Yankton Sioux Indian Reservation; any land within the State of South Dakota held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe; and any other areas, within

the State of South Dakota which are Indian country within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1151. This permit includes any land in the State of North Dakota that is held in trust by the United States for the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe or any other Indian country associated with that Tribe. It does not include the Standing Rock Indian Reservation or any associated Indian country, which is covered under general permit NDG589###. The communities of Batesland, Claire City, Martin, New Effington, Peever, Rosholt, Sisseton, Summit, and Veblen in South Dakota were exclude from coverage under this general permit.

Utah:

UTG589###. This permit covers the Northern Shoshoni Indian Reservation; the Paiute Indian Reservation; the Skull Valley Indian Reservation; the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation; any land within the State of Utah held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe; and any other areas within the State of Utah which are Indian country within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1151. It does not include those portions of the Navajo Nation, the Goshutes Indian Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation located in the State of Utah, any land held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe that is associated with those reservations, and any other areas which are Indian country within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1151 that are associated with those reservations.

Wyoming:

WYG589###. This permit covers the Wind River Indian Reservation; any land within the State of Wyoming held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe; and any other areas within the State of Wyoming which are Indian country within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1151.

Coverage under the general permits will be limited to those wastewater lagoon systems that treat primarily domestic wastewater. If the permitting authority determines that a facility receives significant industrial discharge contributions, the operator of that facility will be required to submit an application for an individual permit and will not be covered under this general permit.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMITS:

Although the new general permits are nearly the same as the permits issued in 1998, some changes have been made, with the following being the most significant:

1. As explained in the introductory paragraph, the coverage of the general permits was changed. Instead of a general permit being limited to a specified Indian reservation, a general permit will cover all of the Indian reservations, land held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe, and any other areas which are Indian country within the meaning of 18 § 1151 located within a State unless specifically excluded. The number of permits will go from 21 to five.
2. The format of the permit was changed. The numbering system was changed from the use of the traditional listing of alternate numbers and letters (e.g., Part I.A.3.a.) to a decimal system (e.g., Part 1.1.3.1.). This makes it easier to determine where you are in the permit and for the most part eliminated the use of "Continued on next page". Except for the first page, the font size was generally changed from 12 point to 11 point. Starting with the second page, the

page number and the permit number appear in a header. The Roman numeral part number (e.g., Part II, etc.) is not given in the top right corner of the page.

3. The inspection requirements, given in Parts 3.3., 4.3., and 5.3. for Categories 1, 2, and 3, respectively, were changed, with the following being the most significant changes:
 - a. The frequency of inspections was increased from monthly to weekly unless otherwise approved by the permit issuing authority. Monthly inspections are considered inadequate to keep track of what is happening with a lagoon system. A longer time between inspections may be approved in situations where it is justified (e.g., difficult access problems in the winter, etc.).
 - b. The inspection requirements were expanded to include checking for leakage through the dikes, animal burrows in the dike, excessive erosion of the dikes, rooted plants growing in the water, and if vegetation grow on the dikes needs mowing. These are items that often have been ignored in the past, but can lead to problems if ignored.
 - c. Records of inspections are to be kept in a **bound notebook**. The use of unbound notebook has resulted in the loss of pages from the notebook.
 - d. The following wording was added as a reminder to do the appropriate monitoring and reporting:

(Note: If a discharge has occurred or is likely to occur before the next inspection, perform the appropriate monitoring and reporting requirements in Parts 3.2. and 6.4.1. of this permit if not already done.);

4. Part 7.5., Proper Operation and Maintenance, was changed by adding the following:

In addition to the operation and maintenance items in the manual for the lagoon system, the permittee shall do the following maintenance:

- 7.5.1. Take necessary action to promptly correct the problem of leakage through the dikes;
- 7.5.2. Take necessary action to promptly remove burrowing animals from the dikes;
- 7.5.3. Promptly repair damage to dikes caused by burrowing animals and/or erosion;
- 7.5.4. Remove rooted plants, including weeds, from the water on a regular basis or as needed; and
- 7.5.5. Keep the dikes mowed on a regular basis during the growing season or as needed (e.g., keep growth below 6" in height).

The lagoon system should have an operations and maintenance manual that is provided when the lagoon was constructed. These manuals normally include a schedule for checking items such as valves, etc., to see that they still function properly. The notebook for inspection records should have a log of when such maintenance was conducted. The problems of leakage through the dikes, burrowing animals in the dikes, excessive erosion of the dikes, rooted plant growth in the lagoons and excessive vegetation growth on the dikes should be promptly corrected before they result in significant problems with the operation of the lagoon system. In many cases this has not been done.

5. Parts 3.4., 4.4., and 5.4., Land Application of Wastewater, were added the permit and they contain a notice that the permit does not authorize the discharge of wastewater from land application sites and the requirements that (1) the land application of wastewater from the lagoon system be done in such a manner as to prevent runoff of wastewater from the land application site from reaching waters of the United States, and (2) that the land application of the wastewater be done in accordance with a written operational plan for the land application of the wastewater.
6. In Parts 2.2.22. and 8.7.4., lines for Typed or Printed Name, Signature, Title, and Date were added below the certification statement. This was done because certification statements were sometimes submitted without being signed and or, it sometimes was not possible to read the signature. It is necessary to know the name and title of the person signing the certification statement and when it was signed.

OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION: The normal procedure for obtaining authorization to discharge under the general permit is a three step process as follows:

- (1) The operator of an eligible wastewater lagoon system submits, in letter format, the information specified in Part 2., Notice of Intent Requirements, of the permit. That submittal is called a “notice of intent” (NOI) and is considered the application for coverage under the general permit. There is not a formal application form to submit. The NOI must be signed by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official of the organization that operates the facility. The deadline for submitting the NOI depends on whether or not the wastewater lagoon system was covered under the previous general permit that is being replaced by this general permit.
 - (a) Facilities that had coverage under the previous general permit that this permit replaces are required to submit a complete NOI within 90 days after the effective date of this permit if they want to maintain coverage under the general permit.
 - (b) Facilities that did not have coverage under the previous general permit that this permit replaces must submit a complete NOI at least thirty (30) days before:
 - (i) The expected start of discharge from the wastewater lagoon system; or,
 - (ii) The date when the operator wants authorization to begin.
- (2) The permit issuing authority reviews the NOI for completeness.
- (3) If the NOI is considered complete and the facility is considered eligible for coverage under the general permit, the permit issuing authority sends the operator a written notice of authorization. If the NOI is not considered complete, the operator is requested to submit additional information. If the permit issuing authority determines that the facility is not eligible for coverage under the general permit, coverage under the general permit will be denied and, if appropriate, the operator will be directed to submit an application for an individual permit.

Authorization to discharge under the general permit does not begin until the operator receives a written notice of authorization from the permit issuing authority.

The NPDES regulations (40 CFR 122.28(b)(2)(vi)) provide that the permit issuing authority may notify the operator that the facility is covered under the general permit even though the operator has not submitted a NOI to be covered under the general permit. The operator has the option of requesting an individual permit.

CATEGORIES OF COVERAGE UNDER THE GENERAL PERMIT: Historically, most of the individual NPDES permits for discharges from wastewater lagoon systems in Region 8 have been one of three categories; no permission is required before starting to discharge; permission is required before starting to discharge; and the lagoon system is required to have no discharge. **All three of the categories are included in the general permit, but the authorization for coverage will be limited to one of the following three categories and will be determined by the permit issuing authority:**

Category 1 - No prior permission is required before starting to discharge. In this category the operator does not have to request prior permission to discharge each time there is to be a discharge. This category is normally used for wastewater lagoon systems that either discharge on a continuous basis or discharge most of the time.

Category 2 - Prior permission is required before starting to discharge. In this category, the operator must conduct pre-discharge monitoring and request permission to discharge before the start of each discharge. This category is normally used for wastewater lagoon systems that are operated on a seasonal, controlled discharge basis.

Category 3 - The lagoon system is required to have no discharge. This category is for those facilities that normally do not discharge, except in accordance with the bypass provisions of the permit, and the operator wants the lagoon system covered under a permit.

The basic requirements for each of the three categories are specified in Parts 3., 4., and 5., respectively, of the permit.

(NOTE : As a condition of 401 certification by the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribe for the permit issued in 1998, coverage under the general permit for the Flathead Indian Reservation (MTG583####) was limited to those Category 3 type lagoon systems that are not suppose to have a discharge except in accordance with the bypass provisions of the permit. That condition is also being included in this permit.)

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: In categories 1 and 2 there will be numerical effluent limitations on 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), pH, and oil and grease. The numerical limitations are given in Table 1. For facilities covered under Category 3, the permit requires that there be no discharge except in accordance with the bypass provisions of the permit. The no discharge requirement is based on best professional judgement for the specific facility.

For those wastewater lagoon systems in Categories 1 and 2 that meet the definition of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), the effluent limitations on BOD₅, TSS, and pH are based on the Federal Secondary Treatment Regulation (40 CFR Part 133) and the effluent

limitations on oil and grease are based on best professional judgement and protecting water quality. Some of the wastewater lagoon systems covered under Categories 1 and 2 may not meet the definition of a POTW because of ownership (i.e., not owned by a State or “municipality” as defined in the NPDES regulations.) The Secondary Treatment Regulation does not apply to those facilities. However, these facilities should have the capability of meeting those limitations. Therefore, based on best professional judgement, the effluent limitations will be set the same for the non-POTWs as for the POTWs.

TABLE 1
Effluent Limitations for Category 1 and Category 2 Facilities

Parameter	30-Day Average <u>a/</u>	7-Day Average <u>a/</u>	Daily Maximum <u>a/</u>
BOD ₅ , mg/L	30	45	N/A
Total Suspended Solids, mg/L	30 <u>b/</u>	45 <u>b/</u>	N/A
The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.0 nor greater than 9.0 in any single sample or analysis. <u>c/</u>			
The concentration of oil and grease in any single sample shall not exceed 10 mg/L nor shall there be any visible sheen in the receiving water or adjoining shoreline.			

a/ See Definitions, Part 9. (in the permit), for definition of terms.

b/ The Secondary Treatment Regulation (40 CFR Part 133) provides for higher effluent limitations for total suspended solids (TSS) for waste stabilization ponds provided that: (1) Waste stabilization ponds are the principal process used for secondary treatment; (2) The operation and maintenance data indicate that the above effluent limitations on total suspended solids cannot be achieved; and, (3) The above effluent limitations on BOD₅ are being met.

The permit issuing authority may change the effluent limitations on total suspended solids to the higher limitations without going to public notice upon demonstration of the above criteria. If a facility had the higher effluent limitations on total suspended solids in the previous permit, the permit issuing authority may assign those effluent limitations to that facility effective upon authorization of coverage under this permit.

c/ The Secondary Treatment Regulation (40 CFR Part 133.102(c)) has provisions for pH limitations outside the range of 6.0 - 9.0 where it can be demonstrated that: (1) Inorganic chemicals are not added to the waste stream as part of the treatment process; and (2) contributions from industrial sources do not cause the pH of the effluent to be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0. The permit issuing authority may change the effluent limitations on pH to outside the range of 6.0 - 9.0 without going to public notice upon demonstration of the above criteria. The allowable higher effluent limitations for TSS, given below by state, are based on best professional judgement.

<u>State</u>	<u>Effluent Limitations</u>	
	<u>30-day</u>	<u>7-day</u>
	<u>Avg.- mg/L</u>	<u>Avg. - mg/L</u>
Montana	100	135
North Dakota		
North & East of Missouri River	60	90
South & West of Missouri River	100	150
South Dakota	110	165
Utah	45	65
Wyoming	100	150

There may be situations where additional effluent limitations are necessary to protect water quality and/or to insure that adequate treatment is being provided. If the permit issuing authority determines that additional requirements (e.g., additional effluent limitations, self-monitoring requirements, etc.) are necessary to comply with applicable water quality standards, etc., those requirements will be specified in either the written notice of authorization of coverage or a subsequent letter from the permit issuing authority to the operator of that treatment facility. An additional public notice will not be required to impose those requirements.

It should be noted that the permit does not contain any State effluent limitations as they do not apply on the Reservations. If a Tribe were to adopt more stringent effluent limitations that were applicable to a facility covered under this permit, those limitations will be incorporated into the permit at a later date. The permittee will be sent a letter specifying the more stringent effluent limitations that apply to the facility, and include, if appropriate, a compliance schedule for meeting those effluent limitations.

SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: The self-monitoring requirements differ, depending on the category of coverage under the permit. For both Categories 1 and 2, the permit has a provision that the permit issuing authority may require monitoring for additional pollutants if it is considered necessary to ensure that the discharge will not violate water quality standards and/or additional effluent limitations have been imposed.

Category 1: Flow, pH, and oil and grease are to be monitored weekly and BOD₅ and TSS are to be monitored monthly. At least a weekly instantaneous reading is to be taken of the discharge flow rate, but the permittee has the option of taking more frequent flow measurements or even monitoring flow continuously. The normal monitoring for oil and grease is to be a weekly visual observation for an oil sheen or floating oil. In the event that an oil sheen or floating oil is observed, then a grab sample shall be immediately taken, analyzed, and the results reported along with the other monitoring results for that reporting period. Reporting frequency for these Category 1 facilities shall be on a monthly basis and are to be reported by the 28th of the following month. Results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, “no discharge” shall be reported.

Category 2: For those facilities covered under Category 2, it is necessary to collect a pre-discharge grab sample from each treatment unit (lagoon cell) from which it is desired to discharge. The samples are to be collected between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and analyzed for BOD₅, TSS, and pH. The reason the 11:00 to 4:00 time period is that the pH in a

lagoon can vary during the day due to the effects of photosynthesis, with the higher pH readings generally occurring in the afternoon. The results of the analyses, along with a request to discharge, are to be submitted to the permit issuing authority. The request to discharge shall explain why a discharge is needed, when the discharge would start, the expected duration of the discharge, and the approximate volume of water to be discharged. The estimated flow condition of the receiving water shall also be reported (i.e., dry, low, normal, high). No discharge shall occur until permission has been granted by the EPA.

When a discharge is occurring, the monitoring requirements are similar to those for Category 1 facilities, but the frequencies are different. A minimum of three (3) samples or measurements for flow, pH, oil and grease, BOD₅, and TSS shall be taken during any discharge of wastewater unless the discharge lasts only two days or less. It is required that a sample be taken at the beginning, middle, and end of the discharge if the discharge is less than one week in duration. If a single, continuous discharge is greater than one week in duration, three (3) samples for each parameter shall be taken during the first week and one (1) during each following week. Reporting frequency for these Category 2 facilities shall be on a quarterly basis, with the quarters ending at the end of March, June, September, and December. Results shall be summarized and reported on one Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent and are to be reported by the 28th of the month following the quarter (e.g., for the quarter January to March, the results are to be reported by the 28th of April). If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported.

Category 3: Facilities covered under Category 3 are not required to do any monitoring except during unauthorized releases. If an unauthorized release is discovered or expected to occur, the discharge is to be monitored. The discharge shall be monitored (sample taken and flow rate measured) three times per week during the first week of discharge, including as soon as is practical after the unauthorized release is discovered or when an expected unauthorized release begins, and at weekly intervals thereafter until the unauthorized release stops. If the discharge is less than one week in duration, monitoring shall be performed at the beginning, middle and end of the discharge. The monitoring shall be performed for flow, BOD₅, TSS, pH, and oil and grease. If it is not possible to measure the rate of discharge, the rate of discharge shall be estimated. In addition, the permittee shall monitor the duration and approximate volume of each discharge. In this case, the use of Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Forms for reporting monitoring results is not appropriate. Instead, the permittee shall report the monitoring results using the format on the last page of the permit in accordance with the instructions in Part 6.4.2. of the permit. A photocopy of the last page may be used. The monitoring results obtained during the duration of each discharge are to be reported by the 28th day of the month following the beginning of the unauthorized release. If the discharge continues into the next month, monitoring results are to be reported monthly until the discharge is terminated.

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS: Parts 3.3., 4.3., and 5.3. of the permit include routine inspection requirements. These are included as a preventative measure and require that the wastewater treatment facility be inspected on at least a weekly basis unless otherwise approved by the permit issuing authority. The previous permit had a minimum inspection frequency of monthly, but that is considered inadequate. Permission for less frequent inspections may be granted on a case-by-case basis where appropriate. An example would be a lagoon located in a remote area where access is a problem during the winter. The objectives of the inspections have been expanded somewhat from the previous permit and now include checking on the discharge status of the lagoon system; checking for specified items that will require corrective maintenance

(i.e., leakage through the dikes, animal burrows in the dike, excessive erosion of the dikes, rooted plants growing in the water, and the vegetation growth on the dikes need mowing); determine if proper operation and maintenance procedures are being undertaken. A note has been added that if the inspections shows that a discharge has occurred or is likely to occur before the next inspection, the appropriate monitoring and reporting requirements are to be performed if not already done. A record of inspections is to be maintained in a **bound** notebook. A bound notebook is required to minimize the potential for pages being lost. The record is to include the date and time of the inspection; the name(s) of the person(s) making the inspection; any problems identified; recommendations, as appropriate, to remedy identified problems; and a brief description of any actions taken with regards to identified problems. The inspection requirements apply to all three of the categories. The records of inspections are to be retained on-site at the facility or at a nearby office for the facility.

LAND APPLICATION OF WASTEWATER: Parts 3.4., 4.4., and 5.4. of the permit contain a notice that the permit does not authorize the discharge of wastewater from land application sites and the requirements that (1) the land application of wastewater from the lagoon system be done in such a manner as to prevent runoff of wastewater from the land application site from reaching waters of the United States, and (2) that the land application of the wastewater be done in accordance with a written operational plan for the land application of the wastewater. The land application requirements were added to the permit in an effort to minimize the potential for unpermitted discharges from the land application sites and to minimize the potential for environmental problems due to excessive application of wastewater to land application sites. If wastewater is land applied in excess of agronomic rates, stormwater runoff from the site can carry additional nutrients into waters of the United States.

The operational plan is to include information about the land application site; how the wastewater will be conveyed to the site and land applied; a nutrient management plan to ensure that excessive amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus are not added to the land; application rates and frequencies of application; runoff controls; written instructions for the person doing the land application; and notification procedures in case there is a discharge from the land application site. The nutrient management plan may be based on guidance provided by the local office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service, the State's agricultural extension service, the latest edition of EPA's Process Design Manual for Land Treatment of Municipal Wastewater (EPA 625/1-81-013), or similar references or sources of information.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND DURATION OF PERMIT: The permit will be issued for a period of five years, with the effective date and expiration date determined at the time of permit issuance.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXPIRED PERMIT: The permit will expire within five years after the effective date. If the permit has not been renewed or terminated, the expired permit may continue in force and effect. In order to obtain coverage under the continued permit until a new general permit is issued, the permittee must submit a letter to EPA containing the following:

1. Name, address, and telephone number of the operator of the facility;
2. The existing permit number for the facility; and,
3. A request that the facility be approved coverage under the continued permit until a new

general permit is issued.

The letter must be signed in accordance with Part 8.7., Signatory Requirements, and mailed no later than thirty (30) days before the expiration date of the permit.

CERTIFICATION OF THE PERMIT: With the exception of those Reservations where the Tribe(s) has Clean Water Act §401(a)(1) certification authority, EPA intends to certify that the permit complies with the applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act so long as the permittees comply with all permit conditions.

Changes Made from Draft Permit to Final Permit: The following changes were made to the general permits before issuance:

1. The communities of Batesland, Claire City, Martin, New Effington, Peever, Rosholt, Sisseton, Summit, and Veblen in South Dakota were exclude from coverage under the general permit for Indian country in South Dakota, SDG589####.
2. Parts 2.2.11.8. and 2.2.11.9. were added to the permits as part of the Notice of Intent (NOI) requirements. They are listed below.
 - 2.2.11.8. The name of the nearest waterbody downgradient from the lagoon and the approximate distance from the lagoon to the waterbody.
 - 2.2.11.9. The depth, in feet, from the bottom of the lagoon to the annual high groundwater level below the lagoon.
3. In Parts 3.4., 4.4., and 5.4. the language shown below was added so as to allow time for those permittees already land applying wastewater to develop a written operational plan for the land application of wastewater. The language was inadvertently omitted from the public notice draft of the general permit.

If the permittee is already land applying wastewater when this permit is issued, the operational plan shall be prepared within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this permit or prior to the next land application of wastewater, whichever occurs later. If the permittee is not land applying wastewater when the permittee obtains coverage under this general permit, the operational plan shall be prepared prior to land applying wastewater.
4. The requirements of Parts 3.4.1.1., 4.4.1.1., and 5.4.1.1. were modified to require that all springs and surface water bodies within 1 mile of the site boundary, plus all drinking water wells within 1/4 mile of the site boundary which are identified in the public record or otherwise known to the permittee be shown on the topographic map that is required as part of the operating plan.
5. Parts 3.4.1.4., 4.4.1.4., and 5.4.1.4. were added. They are the same and state “The depth, in feet, to the annual high groundwater level below the land application site. If the distance is shorter in one part of the site than in another part, use the shortest distance.”
6. The wording of Part 7.9 was revised to be consistent with the wording on industrial waste management that is being used in other NPDES permits for publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) in Region 8.

7. Part 8.4. was modified to require that a copy of the letter be sent to the applicable Tribe.
8. Miscellaneous editing and corrections, including changing "Region VIII" to "Region 8" and "Suite 500" to "Suite 300".

Permit and Fact Sheet drafted by:

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Senior Environmental Employee
EPA Region 8 (8P-W-P)
Date: July 12, 2004

Permit and Fact Sheet reviewed by:

Mike Reed
EPA Region 8 (8P-W-P)

ATTACHMENT 1
LIST OF TRIBAL LEADERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIRECTORS FOR
RESERVATIONS COVERED UNDER THE GENERAL PERMIT

LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATORS FOR APPLICABLE TRIBES IN MONTANA

Blackfoot Indian Reservation Blackfoot Tribe	Crow Indian Reservation Crow Tribe
Director of Environmental Program Blackfoot Tribe P.O. Box 2029 Browning, MT 59417 (406) 338-7421	Environmental Director Crow Tribe P.O. Box 159 Crow Agency, MT 59022 (406) 638-3903
Flathead Indian Reservation Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	Fort Belknap Indian Reservation Gros Ventre & Assiniboine Tribes
Manager, Division of Environmental Protection Flathead Indian Reservation 301 Main Street Polson, MT 59860 (406) 883-2896	Environmental Protection Program Manager Fort Belknap Environmental Protection Program RR1, Box 66 Harlem, MT 59526 (406) 353-8429
Fort Peck Indian Reservation Assinibonie & Sioux Tribes	Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation Northern Cheyenne Tribe
Environmental Program Manager Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes P.O. Box 1027 Poplar, MT 59255 (406) 768-5155 Ext. 399	Director, Environmental Protection Department Northern Cheyenne Tribe P.O. Box 128 Lame Deer, MT 59043 (406) 477-6503
Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation	
Chippewa Cree Tribe Director, Water Resources Department Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation RR1, Box 800 Box Elder, MT 59521-9724 (406) 395-4225	

LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATORS FOR APPLICABLE TRIBES IN NORTH DAKOTA

Fort Berthold Indian Reservation Three Affiliated Tribes	Fort Totten Indian Reservation (Also known as Spirit Lake Indian Reservation) Spirit Lake Tribe
Director, Environmental Division Three Affiliated Tribes 204 West Main New Town, ND 58763 (701) 627-4569	Tribal Environmental Administrator Spirit Lake Tribe P.O. Box 99 Fort Totten, ND 58335 (701) 766-4221
Standing Rock Indian Reservation Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas

Director of Environmental Department Standing Rock Sioux Tribe P.O. Box 516 Fort Yates, ND 58538 (701) 854-3823 or 3824	Director of Tribal Environmental Program Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas P.O. Box 570 Belcourt, ND 58316 (701) 477-2666
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LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATORS FOR APPLICABLE TRIBES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Cheyenne River Indian Reservation Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Crow Creek Indian Reservation Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
Director, Environmental Protection Department Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe P.O. Box 590 Eagle Butte, SD 57625 (605) 964-6558 or 6559	Environmental Director Crow Creek Sioux Tribe P.O. Box 380 Fort Thompson, SD 57339 (605) 245-2212 or (605) 245-2736
Flandreau Indian Reservation Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe	Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe
Natural Resources Director Flandreau Santee Sioux P.O. Box 283 Flandreau, SD 57028 (605) 997-5123	Office Administrator Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe P.O. Box 509 Agency Village, SD 57262-0509 (605) 698-4998 / 1-800-338-3180
Lower Brule Indian Reservation Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Oglala Sioux Tribe
Environmental Coordinator Lower Brule Sioux Tribe 187 Oyate Circle Lower Brule, SD 57548-0187 (605) 473-0163	Environmental Director Oglala Sioux Tribe P.O. Box 2008 Pine Ridge, SD 57770 (605) 867-5236 or 5736 or 5476
Rosebud Indian Reservation Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Yankton Indian Reservation Yankton Sioux Tribe
Director, Office of Water Resources Rosebud Sioux Tribe P.O. Box 430 Rosebud, SD 57570 (605) 747-2559	Director, Environmental Protection Program Yankton Sioux Tribe P.O. Box 248 Marty, SD 57361 (605) 384-3641

LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATORS FOR APPLICABLE TRIBES IN UTAH

Northern Shoshoni Indian Reservation Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation	Paiute Indian Reservations Paiute Indian Tribes of Utah
GAP Coordinator Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation 427 N. Main, Suite 101 Pocatello, Idaho 83204 (208) 478-5712	Environmental Director Paiute Tribe of Utah 440 North Paiute Drive Cedar City, UT 84720 (435) 586-1112 Ext 133
Skull Valley Indian Reservation Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians	Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation Ute Indian Tribe

Vice Chairperson SVBG TEPA 3359 S. Main Street - #808 Salt Lake City, UT 84115 (801) 487-5678	Environmental Coordinator Ute Indian Tribe P.O. Box 460 Fort Duchesne, UT 84026 (435) 722-9910
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LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATORS FOR APPLICABLE TRIBES IN WYOMING

Wind River Indian Reservation Northern Arapaho Tribe	Wind River Indian Reservation Eastern Shoshone Tribe
Executive Director for Environmental Quality Wind River Indian Reservation P.O. Box 217 Fort Washakie, WY 82514 (307) 332-3164	Executive Director for Environmental Quality Wind River Indian Reservation P.O. Box 217 Fort Washakie, WY 82514 (307) 332-3164