

STATEMENT OF BASIS

FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A NPDES PERMIT

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5, Permits Branch - WP-16J
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Public Notice No.: 19-05-01-A

Public Notice Issued On: May 20, 2019

Comment Period Ends: June 19, 2019

Permit No.: WI-0036544-5 (REISSUANCE)

Application No.: WI-0036544-5

Name and Address of Applicant:

Name and Address of Facility Where
Discharge Occurs:

Bad River Utilities
Bad River Band of the Lake Superior
Tribe of Chippewa Indians
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, Wisconsin 54861

Diaperville Stabilization Lagoon
Bad River Indian Reservation
Diaperville, Wisconsin
Ashland County
(S ½ of the Sec. 26, T48N, R3W)

Receiving Water: Hanson Swamp

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S FACILITY AND DISCHARGE

The above facility is located within the boundaries of the Bad River Indian Reservation. The EPA has retained the authority to issue NPDES permits to facilities with discharges to waters of the United States within the boundaries of Indian Reservations. The EPA is issuing this NPDES permit under the authorities of the Clean Water Act.

The treatment facility consists of a 2-cell stabilization lagoon, the primary cell being 1.76 acres in area and the secondary cell being 1.66 acres in area measured at the mean operating level. It has an average design flow of 20,025 gallons per day. The discharge is controlled, usually occurring during the spring and fall to Hanson Swamp. The facility was built around 1975 and expanded in 1999.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification

Where states or tribes have federally approved Water Quality Standards (WQS) that are applicable at the point of discharge, federal NPDES permits cannot be issued unless water quality certification for the discharge is granted or waived pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The tribal Section 401 authority within the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians

(Band) is the Tribal Council. The permittee has provided a copy of its NPDES permit application and requested Section 401 certification from the Band. EPA has provided a copy of the draft NPDES permit to the Tribal Council.

The Band is a federally recognized Indian Tribe and has Treatment-in-the-Same-Manner-As-a-State (“TAS”) for purposes of enforcement of federally approved WQS on the Band’s Reservation in northern Wisconsin. In accordance with the Band’s rules, the Bad River Natural Resources Department (BRNRD) reviewed the applications and draft permits. The BRNRD has determined that there is reasonable assurance that the discharges authorized under the NPDES permits will not violate the Band’s WQS and public noticed the application for Section 401 water quality certification under the Band’s rules. Comments related to the certification are due to the BRNRD by June 18, 2019. After the comment period closes, the BRNRD will address comments and present a recommendation to the Tribal Council. It should be noted that this permit may be re-public noticed based on the conditions for Section 401 certification provided by the Tribal Council. The Band’s Water Quality Standards can be obtained at: <https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech/water-quality-standards-regulations-bad-river-band-lake-superior-chippewa-tribe>.

ESA and NHPA Compliance

EPA believes it has satisfied its requirements under the Endangered Species Act. This is an existing facility that has previously been permitted by EPA. We reviewed the USFWS website for threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat listed within Ashland County. The site identified the Gray wolf and Piping plover as endangered species and the Canada lynx, Northern long-eared bat and Rufa red knot as threatened species. This facility has been in existence for many years and no new construction is planned. The discharges from the above facilities have been treated and should have no effect on any of the species or the species’ critical habitat, especially for the Canada lynx, the Gray wolf, the Northern long-eared bat and the Rufa red knot (see <https://ebird.org/map>: no sightings in area of discharges). Regarding the Piping plover, it can be found along the Lake Superior shoreline. Specific critical habitat has been identified along the shoreline of the Bad River Reservation, however, the facility and discharge are outside the critical habitat and should not adversely affect the plover or its critical habitat.

EPA believes it has satisfied its requirements under the National Historical Preservation Act. This is an existing facility that has previously been permitted by EPA. We do not have any records indicating any historical properties being in the area of potential effect (the existing site and discharge location). Also, no construction is planned at the site during the permit term. Therefore, we believe that no historic or archeological sites or cultural resources will be affected by the continued operation of the facility and its discharge with the reissuance of the permit.

Receiving Water

Hanson Swamp is protected under the Band’s WQS within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Indian Reservation. It has the following classifications: *Cultural (C1)*. Water-based activities essential to maintaining the Tribe’s cultural heritage, including but not limited to ceremony, subsistence fishing, hunting and harvesting. This use includes primary and secondary contact and ingestion.; *Wildlife (W2)*. Supports the proper habitat for propagation of wildlife, which will allow the safe ingestion of any wildlife resources that provide a dietary food source for Tribal

subsistence.; *Aquatic Life and Fish (A)*. Supports conditions for a balanced aquatic community.; and *Recreational (R)*. Supports primary contact recreation and secondary contact recreation. This includes Tribal activities including water contact such as boating, hunting, fishing and harvesting. This use includes primary and secondary contact and ingestion.

Proposed Effluent Limitations:

The permittee is authorized to discharge treated municipal wastewater through Outfall 001, which discharges to the Hanson Swamp.

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>						
	Concentration (Specified Units)				Quantity/Loading (lbs/day)		
Parameter	Minimum	Monthly	Weekly	Maximum	Monthly	Weekly	Maximum
Flow (MGD)	-	-	-	-	Report	Report	-
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
pH (SU)	6.0	-	-	9.0	-	-	-
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	-	60	90	-	135	202	-
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) (mg/L)	-	30	45	-	68	101	-
Phosphorus, Total (mg/L)	-	Report	-	Report	-	-	-
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/L)	-	Report	-	Report	-	-	-
Sulfates (mg/L)	-	Report	-	Report	-	-	-
Mercury, Total (ng/L)	-	-	-	Report	-	-	-
Mercury, Total (ng/L) effective beginning on the expiration date of the permit	-	0.194	-	-	4.4×10^{-7}	-	-
E. coli (#/100ml)	-	126*	-	235	-	-	-
BOD ₅ percent removal (%)	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
TSS percent removal (%)	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outfall observation (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	Report	-	-

* Geometric Mean

Discharge is limited to a maximum 6 inches per day. Discharge flow was calculated as follows

1.66 acres x 0.5 feet/day (6 inches/day) x 325,900 gallons per acre-ft \approx 0.27 million gallons/day.

Loading limits in the permit were calculated using the following formula:

$$0.27 \text{ mgd} \times \text{limit (mg/L)} \times 8.34 = \text{Loading (lbs/d)}.$$

Basis for Permit Requirements

The limits were developed to ensure compliance with 40 CFR Parts 131 and 133, the Band's WQS and protection of Wisconsin's WQS where they are applicable.

pH

The limits for pH are based on secondary treatment requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 133.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand(BOD)

The limits for BOD are based on secondary treatment requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 133. A 7-day average limit of 45 mg/L and a 30-day average limit of 30 mg/L are carried from the previous permit; these are the arithmetic mean of pollutant parameter values for samples collected in a period of 7 and 30 consecutive days, respectively.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

The limits for TSS are based on secondary treatment requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 133. A 7-day average limit of 90 mg/L and a 30-day average limit of 60 mg/L are carried from the previous permit; these are the arithmetic mean of pollutant parameter values for samples collected in a period of 7 and 30 consecutive days, respectively.

E. coli

The limits for E. coli are based on the Band's WQS. The geometric mean of not less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period shall not exceed an E. coli count of 126 Colony Forming Units (CFU) per 100 milliliters (ml). Any single sample shall not exceed an E. coli count of 235 CFU per 100 ml. These limits have been carried from the previous permit but are now required year-round.

Mercury

The previous permit required monitoring for mercury to help determine whether the permittee can meet the Bad River's Human Health criteria of 0.194 ng/L. A Pollutant Minimization Program for mercury was also included in the permit to help identify possible sources of mercury in the system. Based on the monitoring data collected, the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the Human Health criteria. The average of the daily maximum values during the previous permit term was 1.92 ng/L with the highest daily maximum being 6.3 ng/L. Therefore, the permit includes a monthly average limit for mercury based on the criteria. The permit also includes a 5-year compliance schedule as allowed by 40 CFR 132 Appendix F: Procedure 9 and 40 CFR 122.47. In addition, the permit contains a reopener clause in the event that the permittee requests a variance to the water quality standard. If a variance is approved by the Band and EPA, the alternative limit will take effect upon modification of the permit.

Phosphorus

According to the Band's Environmental staff, the receiving waters are not impaired for phosphorus at the point of discharge. In addition, the Band's WQS and Wisconsin's WQS for phosphorus are not applicable in wetlands. However, there is still concern related to excessive phosphorus loads being discharged to waters of the U.S. and its effects in downstream waters. The previous permit required monitoring to determine levels being discharged. Based on sampling data submitted, the average of the daily maximum effluent values was 0.62 mg/L with a maximum daily value of 1.1 mg/L. Due to the seasonal nature and short duration of the discharge, we do not believe this constitutes an excessive load and therefore no limits have been included in the permit. The permit will still require monitoring for phosphorus. This information will be used to determine if limits are needed in future permits.

Dissolve Oxygen

A minimum dissolved oxygen discharge limit of 5.0 mg/L is included in the permit based on the Band's WQS. The previous limit was set at 4.0 mg/L based on no aquatic life in the receiving water. After discussions with the BRNRD, it could not be stated for certain that the receiving water did not contain aquatic life and that we should use the standard for protection of aquatic life.

Sulfates

The Band's WQS do not have numeric standards for sulfates. Monitoring is required to provide information related to sulfate levels being discharged from wastewater treatment ponds and the possible impacts to wild rice waters. The data will be used to help the Band develop numeric standards if determined necessary to protect wild rice waters. Since the discharge does not appear to adversely affect the receiving water's designated uses, development of limits based on the Band's narrative criteria is not needed at this time. A reopener clause is included in the permit to possibly modify the permit if numeric standards are developed.

Ammonia Nitrogen

The previous permit required monitoring to provide information related to ammonia nitrogen levels being discharged from the wastewater treatment pond. Based on sampling data submitted, the average of the daily maximum effluent values was 0.11 mg/L with a maximum daily value of 0.2 mg/L. Due to the seasonal and short duration of the discharge and higher stream flows, we do not believe the effluent has a reasonable potential to violate Band's WQS and therefore no limits have been included in the permit. The permit will still require monitoring for ammonia. This information will be used to determine if limits are needed in future permits. The reopener clause from the previous permit has been removed.

Asset Management

Regulations regarding proper operation and maintenance are found at 40 CFR § 122.41(e). These regulations require, "that the permittee shall at all times operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit." The treatment plant and the collection system are included in the definition of "facilities and systems of treatment and control"

and are therefore subject to the proper operation and maintenance requirements of 40 CFR § 122.41(e).

Similarly, a permittee has a “duty to mitigate” pursuant to 40 CFR §122.41(d), which requires the permittee to “take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of the permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.”

The draft permit requirements are the first steps of an asset management program which contains goals of effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training. Asset management is a planning process that ensures that you get the most value from each of your assets and have the financial resources to rehabilitate and replace them when necessary, and typically includes five core elements which identify: 1) the current state of the asset; 2) the desired level of service (e.g., per the permit, or for the customer); 3) the most critical asset(s) to sustain performance; 4) the best life cycle cost; and 5) the long term funding strategy to sustain service and performance.

EPA believes that requiring a certified wastewater operator and adequate staffing will help to ensure that the facilities and systems of treatment and control will be properly operated and maintained. Mapping the system service area will help the operator get a better handle on the assets that he/she is responsible for and the resources needed to properly operate and maintain them. This will help in the development of a budget and a user rate structure that is necessary to sustain the operation, maintenance and repair of the system. Requiring the development and implementation of a preventive maintenance program is one reasonable step that the permittee can take to minimize or prevent a discharge in violation of the permit.

Special Conditions

- The permit requires electronic reporting.
- Dikes must be maintained and vegetation cut.
- The permit requires the continued implementation of an Operation & Maintenance Plan. The plan covers the use of a certified operator to oversee the facility, having adequate staff to help ensure compliance with the permit, mapping the treatment system, developing a preventive maintenance program and other items.
- The permit contains Industrial Waste Pretreatment Program requirements in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 403.
- Compliance with 40 CFR Part 503 (sludge use and disposal regulations). These requirements were developed using the Part 503 Implementation Guidance for sludge and 40 CFR Parts 122, 501, and 503. It is not expected that any sludge will be used or disposed of during this permit term. EPA is to be contacted if sewage sludge is to be removed from the pond system.

Significant Changes

Following are the significant changes in the draft permit:

- Effluent limits for mercury have been added to the permit. (Part I.B)
- E. coli limits are applicable year-round. (Part I.B)
- The dissolved oxygen limit is now 5 mg/L instead of 4 mg/L. (Part I.B)

- The Reporting requirement has been changed to require electronic submittal of DMRs. (Part I.E.2)
- Additional requirements related to Asset Management have been added. (Part I.E.5)
- A compliance schedule for meeting the new effluent limits for mercury has been added (Part I.E.10).
- The ammonia reopener clause has been removed.

The permit is based on applications dated May 4, 2018, and additional supporting documents found in the administrative record.

The permit can be effective for five years from the date of reissuance as allowed by 40 CFR 122.46.

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