



# Fact Sheet

NPDES Permit Number: ID-002127-0

Date:

Public Notice Expiration Date:

## **The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Plans To Reissue A Wastewater Discharge Permit To:**

**City of Twin Falls  
P.O. Box 1907  
Twin Falls, Idaho 83303-1907**

and requests the State of Idaho to certify this NPDES permit pursuant to 40 CFR Part 124.53.

### **EPA Proposes NPDES Permit Reissuance.**

EPA proposes to reissue a *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* (NPDES) Permit to the City of Twin Falls wastewater treatment plant. The draft permit sets conditions on the discharge of pollutants from the City of Twin Falls facility to the Snake River. In order to ensure protection of water quality and human health, the permit places limits on the types and amounts of pollutants that can be discharged.

This Fact Sheet includes:

- information on public comment, public hearing, and appeal procedures
- a description of the current discharge
- a listing of past and proposed effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, and other conditions
- a description of the discharge location
- and detailed technical material supporting the conditions in the permit

### **Idaho State Certification.**

EPA requests the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Environmental Quality (IDHW-DEQ) to certify the NPDES permit for the City of Twin Falls facility, under section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The state provided preliminary comments prior to the Public Notice which have been incorporated or addressed into the fact sheet and draft permit.

### **Public Comment.**

EPA will consider all substantive comments before issuing the final permit. Those wishing to comment on the draft permit may do so in writing by the expiration date of the Public Notice. A request for public hearing must state the nature of the issues to be raised as well as the requester's name, address and telephone number. After the Public Notice expires, and all comments have been considered, EPA's regional Director for the Office of Water will make a final decision regarding permit reissuance.

If no substantive comments are received, the tentative conditions in the draft permit will become final, and the permit will become effective upon issuance. If comments are received, EPA will address the comments and issue the permit. The permit will become effective 30 days after the issuance date, unless a request for an evidentiary hearing is submitted within 30 days.

**Documents are Available for Review.**

The draft NPDES permit and related documents can be reviewed or obtained by visiting or contacting EPA's Regional Office in Seattle between 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday (See address below). Draft permits, Fact Sheets, and other information can also be found by visiting the Region 10 website at [www.epa.gov/r10earth/water.htm](http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/water.htm). The EPA technical contact is Mike Lidgard, Office of Water, (206) 553-1755.

United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 10  
1200 Sixth Avenue, OW-130  
Seattle, Washington 98101  
(206) 553-1214 or  
1-800-424-4372 (within Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

The Fact Sheet and draft permit are also available at:

EPA Idaho Operations Office  
1435 North Orchard Street  
Boise, Idaho 83706  
(208) 378-5746.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality  
Twin Falls Regional Office  
601 Pole Line Road, Suite 2  
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-3035

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### 1. Applicant

City of Twin Falls  
P.O. Box 1907  
Twin Falls, Idaho 83303-1907

### 2. Background

The City of Twin Falls wastewater treatment plant operates under a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit with effective and expiration dates of October 31, 1994, and November 1, 1999, respectively.

The City of Twin Falls permit was modified effective August 31, 1999 in order to incorporate the applicable effluent limitation and conditions of the *Middle Snake River Watershed Management Plan*, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) 1997. The Management Plan addressed nutrient loading, specifically total phosphorus, for the Middle Snake River. The modification included effluent limitations, monitoring, and best management practices related to the discharge of total phosphorus. The modification also included a schedule for the facility to comply with the phosphorus effluent limits.

### 3. Project Activity and Location

The City of Twin Falls owns and operates a facility that treats wastewater from both domestic and commercial sources. The facility discharges secondarily treated wastewater throughout the year to the Snake River at approximate river mile 608.5. The Twin Falls wastewater treatment plant utilizes an activated sludge system designed to treat 7.8 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater. The facility consists of the following unit operations: bar screens, grit removal, primary clarification, activated biofilter tower, intermediate clarification, activated sludge, secondary clarification, and ultraviolet disinfection. A city-owned anaerobic digester was recently added between Lamb-Weston (formerly Universal Frozen Foods) and the treatment plant to digest potato solids before they reach the plant.

### 4. Receiving Water

The City of Twin Falls discharges throughout the year to the Snake River at approximate river mile 608.5. The state of Idaho Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements (16 IDAPA 16.01.2150.01,u.) Protect this segment (USB-70) for the following existing uses: agricultural water supply, cold water biota, salmonid spawning, and primary and secondary contact recreation.

Flows in the segment of the Snake River that the Twin Falls wastewater treatment plant discharges to are controlled by Milner Dam, located approximately 30 miles upstream of Twin Falls. Data from the Kimberly USGS gage (station #13090000, river mile 617.5) indicate the river flow at this gage is characterized by a 7Q10 flow of 289 cfs (197 mgd), and a 1Q10 flow of 216 cfs (140 mgd).

5. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

The permit was issued in October 1994. The draft permit and fact sheet with technical material supporting the conditions in the permit was issued on January 17, 1994. The permit was drafted using technology-based guidelines and water-quality based procedures as described in the EPA document “Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control (March 1991)”. Limits were developed for BOD<sub>5</sub>, total suspended solids, ammonia, pH, fecal coliform bacteria, and total residual chlorine. Phosphorus limitations were added through a permit modification in 1999 to address the TMDL for the mid-Snake River. The permit contains effluent monitoring to measure parameters with effluent limitations, and for other nutrients.

The basis for the permit conditions for the Twin Falls facility is described in detail in the fact sheets, responses to comments, and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) developed for the 1994 permit and the 1999 modification for phosphorus. There have been no changes in the technology or water quality-based requirements that apply to the Twin Falls facility since the development of the 1994 permit other than the phosphorus conditions which were addressed in 1999. There also have been no changes in Idaho Water Quality criteria or significant changes at the facility. Therefore, EPA proposes to reissue the permit with no changes to the permit limitations and a small number of revisions which are described below.

The 1994 fact sheet and response to comments, along with the fact sheet and response to comments for the 1999 phosphorus modification continue to form the basis for the unchanged permit conditions. These documents are available upon request by calling (206) 553-1755. The documents are also available for review at the offices listed on page 2 of this fact sheet.

6. Proposed Permit Changes

A. **Biomonitoring Program Requirements.** Due to the fact that this facility is a major publically-owned treatment works which receives wastewater from commercial as well as domestic sources, the proposed permit continues to require toxicity testing twice per year. The permit language however, has been updated to meet the latest toxicity testing requirements including references to the most recent EPA toxicity testing guidance documents. The toxicity targets which, if exceeded, trigger additional toxicity testing are the same as the 1994 permit. Major components of the testing program including tests species remain unchanged. The only

significant addition to the toxicity program is a requirement that the permittee develop an “initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation workplan” within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. This workplan will include steps that the permittee will follow in the event that toxicity is detected.

- B. Removal of Sludge Management Requirements. The proposed NPDES wastewater permit no longer contains any requirements related to sewage sludge. EPA Region 10 has recently decided to change the regional approach to permitting disposal of biosolids and to separate wastewater and sludge permitting. As a result, the sludge language in the proposed NPDES permit has been removed so it can be placed in a separate “sludge only” permit to be issued at a later date. Under the CWA, EPA has the authority to issue separate “sludge only” NPDES permits for the purposes of regulating biosolids. EPA Region 10 has historically implemented the biosolids standards by inclusion of the biosolid requirements in the facility’s NPDES wastewater permit, the other option authorized by the Act.

The proposed permit requires the permittee to update the biosolids permit application for this facility as necessary. EPA will issue a sludge-only permit to this facility at a later date. This will likely be in the form of a general permit through which EPA can cover and better serve multiple facilities.

Meanwhile, the environment will be protected since the permittees sludge activities will continue to be subject to the national sewage sludge standards at 40 CFR 503. The CWA prohibits any use or disposal of biosolids not in compliance with these standards. EPA has the authority under the CWA to enforce these standards directly, including in the absence of a permit. The CWA does not require the facility to have a permit prior to use or disposal of biosolids. Also, the State of Idaho Division of Environmental Quality conducts a program to review and approve biosolids activities.

- C. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions. The 1994 permit contained maximum penalty amounts for civil and criminal penalties. Those amounts have since been modified and are periodically adjusted per the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act. The permit language of Section III.B. has been modified and now references the appropriate Clean Water Act sections and no longer includes specific fine amounts.
- D. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan. The date for submission of the BMP plan was based on the effective date of the permit modification. In order to clarify this requirement the specific date (February 28, 2000) has been included in the permit.

7. Other Legal Requirements

- A. Endangered Species Act: Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies to request a consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) regarding potential effects an action may have on listed endangered species. In letters dated February 25 and May 20, 1997, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) identified the following federally-listed endangered and threatened species in the Middle Snake River area:

Endangered Species:

- Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) - experimental
- Utah valvata snail (*Valvata utahensis*)
- Snake River physa snail (*Physa natricina*)
- Banbury Springs limpet (*Lanx sp.*)
- Idaho spring snail (*Pyrgulopsis idahoensis*)

Threatened Species:

- Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
- Bliss Rapids snail (*Taylorconcha serpenticola*)
- Ute ladies' tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*)

In addition to these species, the USFWS has listed several species of concern: kit fox (*Vulpes velox*), white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*), Shoshone sculpin (*Cottus greenei*), California floater (*Anodonta californiensis*), and Columbia pebblesnail (*Fluminicola columbianus*).

As part of the 1999 NPDES modification for this facility, EPA completed a biological evaluation analyzing the effects of this permit on listed species. The evaluation lead to consultation with USFWS under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act regarding the impact of the permit on the listed species.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service subsequently issued a Biological Opinion in 1999 on the effects of EPA issuing this and eight other NPDES permits that authorize discharge into the Middle Snake River. The Service's opinion is that the proposed action was not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed snail species in the action area. The opinion also includes an "Incidental Take Statement". Under the terms of Section 7(b)(4) and Section 7(o)(2) of the Endangered Species Act, take of species that is incidental to an agency's action is not prohibited provided that such taking is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Incidental Take Statement. The Service identified eight "reasonable and prudent measures" that must be addressed by EPA in order to minimize incidental take. As described in the Biological Opinion, measures listed in the Incidental Take Statement are "non-discretionary, and must be

implemented by the EPA so that they become binding conditions of any grant or permit issued to the applicant...”

EPA revised the NPDES permit during the 1999 modification in order to address the reasonable and prudent measures identified by the USFWS. USFWS has stated that the not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of snail species issued with the 1999 modification continues to be applicable to this reissuance action. EPA will provide NMFS and USFWS with copies of the proposed permit and fact sheet during the public notice period. Any comments received from these agencies regarding this determination will be considered prior to reissuance of this permit.

**B. State Certification**

Because state waters are involved in this permitting action, the provisions of Section 401 of the Act apply. In accordance with 40 CFR §124.10(c)(1), public notice of the draft permit has been provided to the State of Idaho agencies having jurisdiction over fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources.

As part of the certification, the State will be asked to certify the mixing zone used in calculating the effluent limitations in the proposed permit. If certification of the mixing zone is not provided, the limitations in the permit will be recalculated based on meeting water quality standards at the point of discharge.