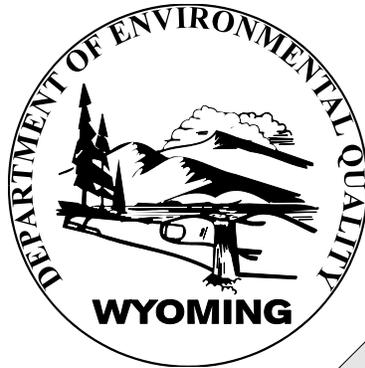


Wyoming Surface Water Quality Standards



DRAFT

**Implementation Policies
for**

**Antidegradation
Mixing Zones
Turbidity
Use Attainability Analysis
Agricultural Use Protection**

**EQC Draft
November, 2005**

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ANTIDEGRADATION IMPLEMENTATION POLICY

6 **I. Purpose**

8 Section 8 of Quality Standards for Wyoming Surface Waters (Water Quality Division
9 Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1) establishes a regulatory policy concerning
10 antidegradation. That regulation provides...

12 *(a) Water uses in existence on or after November 28, 1975 and the level of water quality
13 necessary to protect those uses shall be maintained and protected. Those surface waters
14 not designated as Class 1, but whose quality is better than the standards contained in these
15 regulations, shall be maintained at that higher quality. However, after full
16 intergovernmental coordination and public participation, the Wyoming Department of
17 Environmental Quality may issue a permit for or allow any project or development which
18 would constitute a new source of pollution, or an increased source of pollution, to these
19 waters as long as the following conditions are met:*

21 *(i) The quality is not lowered below these standards;*

23 *(ii) All existing water uses are fully maintained and protected;*

25 *(iii) The highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point
26 sources and all cost effective and reasonable best management practices for
27 nonpoint sources have been achieved; and*

29 *(iv) The lowered water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or
30 social development in the area in which the waters are located.*

32 *(b) The administrator may require an applicant to submit additional information, including
33 but not limited to an analysis of alternatives to any proposed discharge and relevant
34 economic information before making a determination under this section.*

36 *(c) The procedures used to implement this section are described in the "Antidegradation
37 Implementation Policy."*

39 Antidegradation protection is one of the essential elements of the state water quality
40 standards program and is required under Section 303(d)(4)(B) of the federal Clean Water
41 Act. The purpose of this implementation procedure is to disclose the decision-making and
42 public participation processes that will be employed by the Water Quality Division in order
43 to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 8.
44

1 A secondary purpose of this implementation plan is to ensure federal approval of the
2 State’s surface water quality standards. Though the State has the primary authority to
3 establish standards, the U.S. EPA has a responsibility to make a determination of whether
4 such standards will achieve the goals and requirements of the federal Act. To a large
5 extent, approval of the standards relies upon approval of an antidegradation
6 implementation procedure.

7 8 **II. Concepts**

9
10 The water quality standards designate the uses which are protected on waters of the state
11 and establish criteria that describe maximum pollutant concentrations and other water
12 quality conditions that are necessary to maintain those uses. Many waters in the state have
13 an existing level of water quality that is better than the criteria established to support
14 designated uses. The antidegradation requirements are designed to maintain water quality
15 at the higher levels unless there are good reasons for lowering the water quality.

16
17 The federal regulations (40 CFR 131.12) require state standards programs to address 3
18 levels or “tiers” of antidegradation protection. “Tier 1” is the basic level of protection
19 which applies to all waters. Waters which are afforded tier 1 protection only are waters not
20 generally considered to be high quality, or are not currently supporting designated uses, or
21 where assimilative capacity does not exist for parameters that would be affected by a
22 proposed activity.

23
24 “Tier 2” protections apply to high quality waters. These are waters which have an existing
25 quality that is better than the established use-support criteria and where an assimilative
26 capacity exists for parameters that would be affected by a proposed activity. Under tier 2,
27 a lowering of water quality may be allowed if it is determined that the amount of
28 degradation is insignificant or if the lowered water quality is necessary to accommodate
29 important economic or social development in the area. Under no circumstances, however,
30 may water quality be lowered below the criteria established in the standards or below a
31 level that would impair an existing use.

32
33 “Tier 3” protections apply to waters that constitute “outstanding national resource waters”
34 (ONRWs)¹. Tier 3 requires maintenance of existing quality with no consideration of
35 assimilative capacity or economic or social development. In certain circumstances,
36 temporary lowering of water quality is allowable, however the general rule is that no new
37 point sources or increased pollutant loading from existing point sources is allowable.

38
¹The Wyoming water quality protection program has no provision for designating waters that
have “national” significance, however, waters designated as Class 1 under the surface water standards are
considered to be outstanding resources. Though not designated as ONRWs, Class 1 waters are afforded a
level of antidegradation protection which is a functional equivalent of EPA’s tier 3 concept.

1 The antidegradation implementation procedures that follow shall apply to the review of
2 regulated activities involving new or increased discharges of pollution. Regulated
3 activities include individual [NPDES](#)[WYPDES](#) effluent discharge permits,
4 [NPDES](#)[WYPDES](#) stormwater permits for industrial and construction activities and Section
5 401 water quality certifications. The procedure is organized starting with the highest level
6 of protection applied to Class 1 waters to the basic minimum level applicable to all waters.
7

8 **III. Class 1 Waters (Outstanding Aquatic Resources)**

9
10 The qualification requirements for Class 1 waters are listed in Chapter 1, Water Quality
11 Rules and Regulations, Section 4(a). In addition, the general categories of waters (e.g.,
12 waters in national parks, etc.) and specific waters designated as Class 1 are listed in
13 Appendix A of Chapter 1.
14

15 Class 1 waters are designated by the Environmental Quality Council in rulemaking
16 hearings. Both the Wyoming Administrative Procedures Act and the Department's
17 Continuing Planning Process (CPP) provide for public input during regulatory and
18 planning processes. Any interested person may nominate a water for Class 1 designation
19 through the procedures outlined in those documents.
20

21 **A. Point Source Discharges.**

22
23 The Wyoming surface water quality standards prohibit new or increased "end-of-the-
24 pipe", effluent discharges of pollution to Class 1 waters but allow limited discharges
25 associated with stormwater runoff and construction activities. Permits issued by the
26 Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for stormwater or construction-related
27 discharges will contain the following safeguards: (1) changes in water quality will be
28 limited to temporary increases in turbidity; (2) turbidity increases will be limited to
29 those allowed in Section 23 of Chapter 1; and (3) necessary controls and monitoring
30 will be required to ensure existing water quality and uses are maintained and
31 protected. Furthermore, the Department will impose whatever controls are necessary
32 on regulated point source discharges to tributaries of Class 1 waters to the extent that
33 the existing quality and uses of the downstream Class 1 segment will be protected and
34 maintained. It is the Department's interpretation that "tributary" means any waters
35 feeding the mainstem and any upstream mainstem segments.
36

37 The following procedures and decision-making processes will be used for each of the
38 Water Quality Division's discharge permitting authorizations on Class 1 waters:
39

40 1. [NPDES](#)[WYPDES](#), "end-of-the-pipe" permits:

41
42 Permits for new or increased effluent discharges to Class 1 waters will not be
43 issued. This prohibition is not intended to include industrial stormwater permits
44 for which effluent limits have been established where there is no reasonable
45 potential for a discharge of the associated effluent limitations.

1
2 2. NPDESWYPDES Stormwater Permits (*Industrial Activities*):
3

4 a. Stormwater permits for industrial activities may be issued with
5 appropriate conditions and monitoring requirements on an individual case-
6 by-case basis on Class 1 waters. An application for an industrial
7 stormwater permit must contain:
8

9 (1) a list of all pollutants which can reasonably be expected to occur on-
10 site and be exposed to runoff events;
11

12 (2) a map showing the location of the industrial facility in relation to the
13 Class 1 receiving water and/or tributaries;
14

15 (3) water quality data that characterizes the existing quality of the
16 receiving Class 1 water and/or its tributaries in relation to the
17 potential on-site pollutants;
18

19 (4) a stormwater pollution prevention plan that provides:
20

21 (a) runoff from the industrial site resulting from up to a 100-year
22 storm event will not discharge to a Class 1 water; or
23

24 (b) runoff which may discharge to a Class 1 water as the result of
25 any storm event will be of equal or better quality than the
26 receiving water; and
27

28 (5) a monitoring plan designed to ensure compliance with item (4).
29

30 b. Prior to issuing an industrial stormwater permit, the Department will make
31 a determination based upon the information submitted in the application
32 that the potential effects on the Class 1 receiving stream, if any, will be
33 temporary in nature and limited to discharges of clean sediment and
34 turbidity. The Department may also include any additional construction
35 practices, treatment processes, monitoring and reporting requirements or
36 other special conditions as may be necessary to achieve and demonstrate
37 that existing water quality and uses will be maintained.
38

39 c. The Department will conduct a 30-day public notice and comment period
40 prior to the issuance of any industrial stormwater permit on Class 1 waters
41 disclosing its intent to issue a permit for industrial stormwater discharges.
42 Information received as a result of the public notice will be considered by
43 DEQ and may affect the final determination regarding permit approval.
44

1 d. Existing general stormwater permits for industrial activities will remain in
2 effect for the remainder of their terms. The reauthorization of these
3 permits, however, is not guaranteed and will be subject to the provisions
4 of the revised rule and the implementation policy described above.
5

6 3. NPDESWYPDES Stormwater Permits (*Construction Activities*):
7

8 a. General stormwater permits for construction activities may be issued with
9 appropriate conditions and monitoring requirements on Class 1 waters.
10 An application for a construction stormwater permit must contain a Notice
11 of Intent (NOI) to discharge stormwater prepared according to the
12 provisions of Appendix B of the Wyoming General Stormwater Permit for
13 Construction Activities. The applicant must submit along with the NOI, a
14 detailed pollution prevention plan which includes sufficient controls on all
15 potential sources of pollution. The pollution prevention plan must
16 demonstrate that the only types of pollution that could reasonably be
17 expected to reach a Class 1 water during a runoff event are limited to
18 turbidity and sediment.
19

20 b. Runoff from ancillary, construction-related facilities such as borrow areas,
21 gravel processing areas, asphalt processing plants, concrete mixing, fuel &
22 solvent storage areas, equipment staging and maintenance areas, and any
23 area which may be a source of pollutants other than turbidity and sediment
24 must be controlled so as not to discharge to any Class 1 water. This
25 provision applies to runoff resulting from up to a 100-year storm event.
26

27 c. The Department shall conduct an in-house review of the NOI and
28 pollution control plan prior to approving coverage under the general
29 stormwater permit. The Department may also include any additional
30 construction practices, monitoring and reporting requirements or other
31 special conditions as may be necessary to achieve and demonstrate that
32 existing water quality and uses will be maintained. The DEQ will not
33 normally conduct a public notice and comment period prior to authorizing
34 specific activities under the stormwater general permit. Public comment
35 was solicited prior to the establishment of the general permit and public
36 notice will be provided at each subsequent renewal (at least once every
37 five years). Upon review of any application for a construction stormwater
38 permit, the Department deny authorization under the general permit and
39 require an individual permit. In such instances, a 30-day public notice
40 will be conducted.
41

42 4. 401 Water Quality Certifications.
43

44 The Department adopted a policy on October 11, 1996 regarding the issuance of
45 401 certifications for activities on Class 1 waters. This policy was specifically

1 designed to ensure the protection of existing quality and uses of Class 1 waters
2 and serves as the antidegradation implementation procedure for activities
3 subject to 401 certification on Class 1 waters.
4

5 a. The following classes of construction activities are examples of what may
6 be authorized on Class 1 waters:

- 7
8 (1) Habitat Restoration and Enhancement;
9
10 (2) Repair and Maintenance of Existing Structures;
11
12 (3) Road Construction and Maintenance;
13
14 (4) Utility Construction and Maintenance;
15
16 (5) Streambank Stabilization and Flood Control;
17
18 (6) Minor Recreational Facilities (boat docks, fishing piers, hiking trails
19 etc.);
20
21 (7) Environmental Cleanup Activities; and
22
23 (8) Miscellaneous Development on Isolated Wetlands
24

25 b. Pursuant to the regulations, Chapter 1, Section 7, Certification must be
26 denied on Class 1 waters for the following types of activities if the
27 construction or operation of any new facilities will involve a point source
28 effluent discharge or if the expansion of any existing facility will result in
29 an increase of pollution from an existing discharge. Examples of facilities
30 and activities that commonly involve discharges include wastewater
31 treatment plants, power plants, food processing facilities, gravel
32 processing operations, mining, oil production and refining, fish hatcheries,
33 aquaculture, feedlots etc.
34

35 c. Construction activities can be certified by DEQ if they are designed to
36 meet the following general and activity-specific requirements:

- 37
38 (1) Any resultant degradation shall be temporary and all potential
39 negative effects cease at the end of the construction period;
40
41 (2) Potential contaminants are limited to turbidity and sediment.
42 Increases in downstream turbidity are limited to 10 NTUs above the
43 upstream condition at all times on streams that support fisheries or
44 drinking water supplies. Sediment cannot be discharged in amounts

1 that will adversely affect beneficial uses as described in Chapter 1,
2 Section 15;

3
4 (3) Stream channel integrity and habitat is preserved and maintained.

5 Written concurrence from the Wyoming Game & Fish Dept. that
6 aquatic habitat will not be degraded will be solicited;

7 (4) All existing uses are fully protected and maintained;

8
9 (5) Existing ambient conditions i.e. dissolved oxygen, pH or
10 temperature are not degraded; and

11
12 (6) All construction activities must be designed and operated in such a
13 manner that water from dewatering activities, hydrostatic testing of
14 pipelines, gravel washing etc. so as not to allow a surface discharge
15 to a Class 1 water.

16
17 d. 401 Certification shall be denied on Class 1 waters if any of the following
18 applies:

19
20 (1) The project results in degradation of water chemistry, loss of aquatic
21 habitat or a reduction in beneficial use;

22
23 (2) The application does not contain nor can the certification be
24 conditioned to provide reasonable assurance that turbidity can be
25 controlled within the 10 NTU limit. Sediment will be discharged in
26 amounts that settle to form sludge, bank or bottom deposits;

27
28 (3) Project may result in channel instability or significant loss of aquatic
29 habitat. Written concurrence from the Game & Fish Dept. is not
30 obtained;

31
32 (4) Project may result in a loss or reduction of beneficial uses;

33
34 (5) Existing ambient conditions will be degraded by the activity; or

35
36 (6) Any surface discharge of process water to a Class 1 water will occur.

37
38 e. In addition to the general requirements above, the following measures
39 apply on an activity-specific basis on Class 1 waters:

40
41 (1) Habitat Improvement Activities:

42
43 (a) All projects must be supported by the Wyoming Game & Fish
44 Department;

- 1 (b) Habitat improvement projects should not be designed to trade
2 one beneficial use for another but all uses must be fully
3 maintained, e.g. existing wetlands should not be excavated or
4 inundated to create deep water areas for fish, or stream
5 segments that serve as nursery areas or food sources should not
6 be converted to holding areas for adult fish;
7
8 (c) Special consideration can be given for projects that are part of
9 an approved watershed restoration plan or wetland
10 conservation plan;
11
12 (d) The department must use discretion and professional judgment
13 in determining whether beneficial uses will be impaired in light
14 of the overall project purposes and desired effects.

15
16 (2) Repair/Maintenance Activities:

17
18 The repair, rehabilitation or replacement of currently serviceable
19 structures provided that the proposed work does not deviate from the
20 original plans, purpose, or use of the structure is acceptable if the
21 general requirements for certification on Class 1 waters are met.
22

23 (3) Streambank Stabilization and Flood Control Activities:

24
25 Riprap, revetments, jetties and other similar structures can be
26 approved if the purpose of the project is to reduce existing
27 environmental degradation, is necessary to protect human health and
28 safety or to prevent substantial loss of private property and does not
29 significantly and adversely affect beneficial uses.
30

31 (4) Roads, Utilities and Minor Recreational Activities:

32
33 Existing facilities may be maintained and new facilities constructed
34 either as part of a public project or private development as long as
35 the general requirements for construction on Class 1 waters are met.
36

- 37 f. Individual 401 certifications are issued on all section 404 permits
38 including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' nationwide and statewide
39 general permits on Class 1 waters, and hydropower licenses issued by the
40 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). A joint DEQ/Corps of
41 Engineers public notice is issued by the Corps prior to the issuance of all
42 individual 404 permits. There is no public notice prior to the
43 authorization of any activity under a Section 404 nationwide or statewide
44 general permit on Class 1 waters. The DEQ does not have a joint
45 permitting agreement with FERC, therefore, DEQ shall conduct a separate

1 public notice and comment period prior to issuing 401 certification for
2 FERC licenses and permits on Class 1 waters.

3
4 B. Nonpoint Sources.

5
6 Nonpoint sources of pollution are not regulated by permits issued by the Department,
7 but are controlled by the voluntary application of cost effective and reasonable best
8 management practices. For Class 1 waters, best management practices will maintain
9 existing quality and water uses.

10
11 **IV. High Quality Waters - Classes 2AB, 2A, 2B and 2C**

- 12
13 A. The antidegradation procedure under this part applies to the issuance of
14 ~~NPDES~~~~WYPDES~~ Effluent Permits, Stormwater Permits (*Industrial & Construction*
15 *Activities*) and Section 401 Certifications of Activities Regulated by the Federal
16 Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

17
18 Waters classified as 2AB, 2A, 2B or 2C are known to support populations of fish
19 and/or drinking water supplies and are considered to be high quality waters. The
20 Water Quality Division may issue a permit or certification for new or increased
21 discharges to these waters upon making a finding that the amount of resultant
22 degradation is insignificant or that the discharge is necessary to accommodate
23 important economic or social development in the area where the waters are located.
24 The Department must also ensure that the highest statutory and regulatory
25 requirements for all new and existing point sources and all cost effective and
26 reasonable best management practices for nonpoint sources have been achieved. For
27 purposes of antidegradation implementation these may be referred to as "reviewable
28 waters".

29
30 Where there are existing regulated point or nonpoint sources located in the area, the
31 Water Quality Division will ensure that compliance with the required controls has
32 been or will be achieved prior to authorizing the proposed regulated activity. This
33 requirement is primarily intended to ensure that proposed activities that will result in
34 water quality degradation for a particular parameter will not be authorized where
35 there are existing unresolved compliance problems involving the same parameter in
36 the zone of influence of the proposed activity. The "zone of influence" is determined
37 as appropriate for the parameter of concern, the characteristics of the receiving water
38 (e.g. lake versus river, etc.), and other relevant factors. Where available, a Total
39 Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analysis or other watershed-scale plan will be the
40 basis for identifying the appropriate zone of influence. The Division may conclude
41 that such compliance has not been assured where existing sources are violating their
42 ~~NPDES~~~~WYPDES~~ permit requirements. However, the existence of schedules of
43 compliance for purposes of ~~NPDES~~~~WYPDES~~ permit requirements may be taken into
44 consideration in such cases. In other words, required controls on existing regulated

1 sources need not be finally achieved prior to authorizing a proposed activity provided
2 there is reasonable assurance of future compliance.

3
4 The antidegradation review under this part consists of three sequential evaluations, 1.
5 Determination of significance; 2. Economic evaluation; and 3. Examination of
6 alternatives.

7
8 1. Determination of Significance:

9
10 a. Based upon information submitted in an application for a water quality
11 permit or certification, the Administrator shall make a determination of
12 whether the proposed discharge will result in a significant lowering of
13 water quality with respect to adopted numeric water quality criteria. The
14 significance determination will be based on the chronic numeric standard
15 and flow for the pollutant of concern except for those pollutants which
16 have only acute numeric standards in which case the acute standard and
17 flow will be used. This significance determination shall be made with
18 respect to the net effect of the new or increased water quality impacts of
19 the proposed activity, taking into account any environmental benefits
20 resulting from the activity and any water quality-enhancing mitigation
21 measures impacting the segment or segments under review, if such
22 measures are incorporated with the proposed activity. The activity shall
23 be considered not to result in significant degradation, if:

- 24
25 (1) The activity may be permitted under a general permit established by
26 the state for discharges regulated under section 402 or by the Corps
27 of Engineers for discharges regulated under Section 404 of the Clean
28 Water Act; or
29
30 (2) The new or increased loading from the source under review is less
31 than 10 percent of the existing total load to that segment for critical
32 constituents (e.g. those for which there are stream standards set and
33 which are present in the discharge); provided, that the cumulative
34 impact of increased loadings from all sources does not exceed 10
35 percent of the baseline total load established for the segment (the
36 baseline total load shall be determined at the time of the first
37 proposed new or increased water quality impacts to the reviewable
38 waters.); or
39
40 (3) The new or increased loading from the source under review will
41 consume, after mixing, less than 20 percent of the available
42 increment between low flow pollutant concentrations and the
43 relevant standards (assimilative capacity), for critical constituents; or
44

1 (4) The activity will result in only temporary or short term changes in
2 water quality.
3

- 4 b. If an activity is considered not to result in significant degradation, no
5 further review will be conducted. General NPDES/WYPDES permits and
6 401 certifications of general 404 permits will be issued at this point. In the
7 case of individual permits, the Water Quality Division shall prepare a draft
8 permit and provide opportunity for public comment before the
9 NPDES/WYPDES permit is issued. Such public notices shall contain a
10 statement describing the rationale for the determination of non-
11 significance. If the permit is issued, the determination may be appealed to
12 the Environmental Quality Council under the provisions of the Wyoming
13 Administrative Procedures Act.
14
- 15 c. If a determination is made that a proposed activity is likely to result in
16 significant degradation of reviewable waters, an evaluation shall be made
17 as to whether the degradation is necessary to accommodate important
18 economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located.
19

20 2. Economic Evaluation: The following provisions shall apply to this
21 determination:
22

- 23 a. The "area in which the waters are located" shall be determined from the
24 facts on a case-by-case basis. The area shall include all areas directly
25 impacted by the proposed activity.
26
- 27 b. A determination shall be made on the facts on a case-by-case basis whether
28 the proposed activity is important economic or social development. If the
29 applicant submits evidence that the activity is important development, it
30 shall be presumed important unless information to the contrary is submitted
31 in the public review process. The determination shall take into account
32 information received during the public comment period and shall give
33 substantial weight to any applicable determinations by local governments
34 or land use planning authorities.
35
- 36 c. If the proposed activity is determined not to be important for economic or
37 social development, authorization for the associated discharge(s) will be
38 denied.
39
- 40 d. If the proposed activity is determined to be important economic or social
41 development, a determination shall be made whether the degradation that
42 would result from such activity is necessary to accommodate that
43 development.
44

- 1 3. Examination of Alternatives. The degradation shall be considered acceptable if there
2 are no other water quality control alternatives available that:
3
4 a. would result in no degradation or less degradation of the state waters; and
5
6 b. are determined to be economically, environmentally, and technologically
7 reasonable.
8
9 c. This determination of whether such alternatives are available, shall be based
10 upon a reasonable level of analysis by the project proponent, consistent with
11 accepted engineering practice, and any information submitted by the public or
12 which is otherwise available to the Administrator. The assessment shall at a
13 minimum, address practical water quality control technologies, the feasibility
14 and availability of which has been demonstrated under field conditions similar
15 to those of the activity under review. The scope of alternatives considered shall
16 be limited to those that would accomplish the proposed activity's purpose.
17
18 d. In determining the economic reasonableness of water quality control
19 alternatives, the Administrator may use some of the following factors to weigh
20 the reasonableness of the various alternatives.
21
22 (1) Whether the costs of the alternative significantly exceed the costs of
23 the proposal;
24
25 (2) For publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), whether user charges
26 resulting from the alternative would significantly exceed user
27 charges for similarly situated POTWs or public water supply
28 projects;
29
30 (3) For any discharger into waters of the state, whether the treatment
31 alternative represents costs that significantly exceed costs for other
32 similar dischargers to similar stream classes, or standard industry
33 practices.
34
35 (4) Any other environmental benefits, unrelated to water quality which
36 may result from each of the alternatives examined.
37
38 e. Upon conclusion of the alternatives analysis, the Administrator shall select
39 a preferred alternative and prepare a draft permit and public notice
40 proposing to authorize the selected alternative. The selected alternative
41 shall be the least degrading, reasonable alternative consistent with the
42 social and economic benefits. The public notice shall contain a statement
43 describing the results of the antidegradation review. If the permit is issued,
44 all administrative decisions relating to the antidegradation review or permit

1 issuance may be appealed to the Environmental Quality Council under the
2 provisions of the Wyoming Administrative Procedures Act.

3
4 B. Section 401 Certification Individual Section 404 Permits Issued by the U.S. Army
5 Corps of Engineers.

6
7 Activities involving a discharge of dredged or fill materials that are considered to
8 have more than minor adverse affects on the aquatic environment are regulated by
9 individual Section 404 Permits. The decision making process relative to the 404
10 permitting program are contained in the 404(b)(1) guidelines (*40 CFR Part 230*).
11 Prior to issuing a permit under the 404(b)(1) guidelines, the Corps of Engineers must:
12 (1) make a determination that the proposed discharges are unavoidable (*i.e.*
13 *necessary*); (2) examine alternatives to the proposed activity and authorize only the
14 least damaging practicable alternative; and (3) require mitigation for all impacts
15 associated with the activity. A 404(b)(1) findings document is produced as a result of
16 this procedure and is the basis for the permit decision. Public participation is also
17 provided for in this process.

18
19 Because the 404(b)(1) guidelines contain all of the required elements of an
20 antidegradation review, the department will not conduct a separate review for the
21 same activity. Section 401 certifications of individual 404 permits will rely upon the
22 information contained in the 404(b)(1) findings document.

23
24 V. **Use Protected Waters - Classes 2D, 3 (all), and 4 (all)**

25
26 In general, Class 2D, 3 and 4 waters do not warrant the special protection provided on high
27 quality waters and shall be afforded a basic level of antidegradation protection (EPA tier 1
28 equivalent). This level of protection is focused on maintaining existing uses and may allow
29 lowering water quality so long as the established criteria for any parameter are not
30 exceeded. The issuance of water quality permits and certifications shall not normally
31 involve an examination of economic necessity or alternatives to the proposed activity,
32 however, the administrator may determine on a case-by-case basis that special
33 circumstances exist in relation to a proposed discharge and conduct a tier 2-type review
34 prior to authorizing the activity. Special circumstances may include but are not limited to
35 exceptional recreational or ecological significance (e.g. location in a park or urban
36 greenway, presence of rare or sensitive plant and animal species, contains unique aquatic
37 features such as wetland fens or geothermal springs etc.).

38
39 VI. **Existing Use Protection for All Wyoming Surface Waters**

40
41 Except for the special considerations provided in Chapter 1 of the Wyoming Water Quality
42 Rules and regulations regarding Class 2D, 3D and 4C waters, existing in-stream water uses
43 shall be maintained and protected in all Wyoming surface waters. For Class 1 waters,
44 existing uses will be protected by implementing the requirements described in Section III
45 of this implementation policy. For High Quality and Use Protected Waters, this

1 implementation policy assumes that attainment of the criteria assigned to protect the
2 current waterbody classification will serve to maintain and protect all existing uses. In
3 some cases, however, water quality may have improved in the segment since the
4 classifications were assigned, resulting in an existing use that is higher than the current
5 classification. In other cases, the classifications may have been assigned based on
6 inadequate information, resulting in classifications that do not fully encompass the existing
7 uses of the segment. Where the antidegradation review results in the identification of an
8 existing use that has protection requirements that are clearly defined, but are not addressed
9 in the current classification and criteria, the Division will ensure that such existing uses are
10 fully protected, based on implementation of appropriate numeric or narrative water quality
11 criteria or criteria guidance. For example, where a proposed activity will result in the
12 discharge of a substance for which sufficient data to derive appropriate criteria are
13 available (e.g. §304(a) criteria), but numeric criteria have not been adopted in the Chapter
14 1 regulations, the Division will develop effluent limitations that will protect the existing
15 use. In cases where there is a proposed discharge where federally-listed threatened or
16 endangered species are present (i.e. aquatic species), the Division will work with the U.S.
17 Fish and Wildlife Service and EPA to gather available information and evaluate whether
18 special existing use protection requirements are necessary to protect the listed species.
19 Where there is a question regarding the appropriate classification of a segment, the
20 applicant may be required to provide information regarding existing uses.

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**MIXING ZONE AND
DILUTION ALLOWANCES
IMPLEMENTATION
(Chapter 1, Section 9)**

I. Purpose

Section 9 of Quality Standards for Wyoming Surface Waters (Water' Quality Division Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1) provides for the establishment of a zone of dilution in the vicinity of point source discharges where acute and chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria may be exceeded. Section 9 provides...

Except for acute whole effluent toxicity (WET) values and Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 28 and 29 (b) of these regulations, compliance with water quality standards shall be determined after allowing reasonable time for mixing. Except for the zone of initial dilution, which is the initial 10% of the mixing zone, the mixing zone shall not contain pollutant concentrations that exceed the acute aquatic life values (see Appendix B). In addition, there shall be a zone of passage around the mixing zone which shall not contain pollutant concentrations that exceed the chronic aquatic life values (see Appendix B). Under no circumstance may a mixing zone be established which would allow human health criteria (see Appendix B) to be exceeded within 500 yards of a drinking water supply intake or result in acute lethality to aquatic life. The procedures used to implement this section are described in the "Mixing Zone and Dilution Allowances Policy."

This policy addresses how mixing and dilution of point source discharges in receiving waters will be addressed in developing chemical-specific and whole effluent toxicity discharge limitations for point sources. In all cases, mixing zone and dilution allowances shall be limited as necessary to protect the integrity and designated uses of the receiving water.

II. Concepts

A mixing zone is a limited area within the receiving waterbody where initial dilution of a point source discharge of pollution takes place. The establishment of a mixing zone is not appropriate in all circumstances. For example, in non-perennial or low flow streams, there may not be any dilution available to mix with the discharge. Also, there may be instances where background concentrations of specific pollutants in the receiving stream provide no assimilative capacity. In circumstances like these, acute and chronic criteria would have to be met in the discharge itself.

Where the establishment of a mixing zone is appropriate and possible, the design needs to be based on the following 3 concepts:

- 1 1. The size and configuration of the mixing zone shall not impair the integrity of the
2 waterbody as a whole;
- 3
- 4 2. There shall be no lethality to aquatic organisms through the mixing zone.
- 5
- 6 3. There shall be no significant health risks to human populations associated with the
7 mixing zone (*e.g. proximity to recreation areas or drinking water intakes*).
- 8

9 The size, configuration and other relevant design considerations shall be based on critical
10 flow conditions for both the stream flow and the effluent flow. This policy addresses
11 mixing zones and dilution allowances where (1) mixing is complete and near instantaneous
12 at the point of discharge; and (2) mixing is incomplete at the point of discharge.

13 **III. Complete Mixing - Dilution Allowances**

- 14
- 15
- 16 A. Where the discharge is to a river or stream, dilution is available at critical conditions,
17 and available information is sufficient to conclude that there is near instantaneous and
18 complete mixing of the discharge with the receiving water, an appropriate dilution
19 allowance may be provided in calculating chemical-specific discharge limitations.
20 An assumption of complete mixing may be based on any of the following:
21
 - 22 1. The mean daily flow of the discharge exceeds the critical in-stream flow;
 - 23
 - 24 2. The presence of an effluent diffuser that covers the entire stream width at
25 critical flow;
 - 26
 - 27 3. A demonstration by the permittee, based on in-stream studies that shows no
28 more than a 10% difference in bank to bank concentrations within a
29 longitudinal distance not greater than 2 stream/river widths; or
 - 30
 - 31 4. Other defensible discharge outlet designs and configurations provided by the
32 permittee.
 - 33
- 34 B. The basis for concluding that complete mixing occurs will be documented in the
35 rationale for the discharge permit.
- 36
- 37 C. The dilution allowance for continuous discharges shall be based on the critical low
38 flow of the receiving stream. Critical low flow can be determined using the methods
39 provided in Chapter 1, Section 11.
- 40
- 41 D. For controlled discharges, such as lagoon facilities that discharge only during high
42 ambient flows, the stream flow to be used in determining a dilution allowance shall
43 be the lowest flow expected to occur during the period of discharge.
- 44

- 1 E. Where a discharger has installed a diffuser in the receiving stream, that portion of the
2 stream flow affected by the diffuser may be used to calculate a dilution allowance.
3 For example, 50% of the 7Q10 low flow may be used for a diffuser extending
4 halfway across the stream bottom.
5

6 **IV. Incomplete Mixing - Mixing Zones and Dilution Allowances**
7

- 8 A. Where dilution is available at critical conditions and the discharge does not mix at a
9 near instantaneous and complete rate, an appropriate mixing zone may be designated
10 for purposes of implementing aquatic life and human health criteria in the receiving
11 stream. Where a mixing zone is allowed, its size and shape will be determined on a
12 case-by-case basis as follows:
13

- 14 1. mixing zones for streams and rivers shall not exceed one-half of the cross-
15 sectional area or a length 10 times the stream width at critical low flow,
16 whichever is more limiting;
17
18 2. mixing zones in lakes shall not exceed 5% of the lake surface area or 200 feet in
19 radius, whichever is more limiting.
20

- 21 B. The above limits are intended to establish the maximum allowable size of mixing
22 zones, however, individual mixing zones may be further limited or denied in
23 consideration of designated and existing uses or presence of the following concerns in
24 the area affected by the discharge:
25

- 26 1. bioaccumulation in fish tissues or wildlife;
27
28 2. biologically important areas such as fish spawning or nursery areas;
29
30 3. low acute to chronic ratio;
31
32 4. potential human exposure to pollutants resulting from drinking water or
33 recreational activities;
34
35 5. attraction of aquatic life to the effluent plume;
36
37 6. toxicity/persistence of the substance discharged;
38
39 7. zone of passage for migrating fish or other species, including access to
40 tributaries; and
41
42 8. cumulative effects of multiple discharges and mixing zones.
43

- 44 C. Within the mixing zone designated for a particular substance, the numeric water
45 quality criteria contained in Chapter 1, Appendix B of the Water Quality Rules and

1 Regulations may not apply. However, all mixing zones shall be free from materials
2 that:

- 3
- 4 1. settle to form objectionable deposits; (*Sections 14 & 15*);
- 5
- 6 2. float as debris, scum, oil, or other matter; (*Section 16*);
- 7
- 8 3. produce objectionable color, odor, or taste; (*Section 17*);
- 9
- 10 4. are acutely lethal; (*Section 9*); and
- 11
- 12 5. produce undesirable aquatic life (*Section 28*)
- 13

14 D. In incomplete mix situations, permit limitations to implement acute whole effluent
15 toxicity (WET) criteria shall be based on meeting such criteria at the end-of-pipe (i.e.
16 without an allowance for dilution). For chemical-specific acute aquatic life criteria,
17 discharge limitations will be based upon meeting such criteria at the edge of the zone
18 of initial dilution (*Section 9*).

19

20 E. The dilution allowance for continuous discharges shall be based on the critical low
21 flow of the receiving stream. Critical low flow can be determined using the methods
22 provided in Chapter 1, Section 11.

23

24 F. For controlled discharges, such as lagoon facilities that discharge only during high
25 ambient flows, the stream flow to be used in determining a dilution allowance shall
26 be the lowest flow expected to occur during the period of discharge.

27

28 G. The requirements and concerns identified in paragraphs B. and C. above may be
29 considered in deciding the portion, if any, of the critical low flow to provide as
30 dilution. The environmental concerns listed in paragraph B. are not intended to
31 establish any bright line tests in which to make risk determinations. Rather, such
32 decisions should be made in consideration of designated and existing uses and
33 relevant site-specific conditions. Each of the concerns is further explained as
34 follows:

- 35
- 36 1. Bioaccumulation in fish tissues or wildlife: Both potential and existing
37 bioaccumulation concerns should be evaluated. As a general guideline,
38 pollutants with bioconcentration factors (BCF) greater than 300 indicates a
39 potential risk of downstream bioaccumulation;
- 40
- 41 2. Biologically important areas such as fish spawning or nursery areas:
42 Information on either the existence of spawning areas within the proposed zone
43 of influence or a "shore hugging" effluent plume in an aquatic life segment
44 could support a conclusion that allowing dilution or a mixing zone would pose
45 significant risk to a biologically important area. Presence of a threatened or

1 endangered species downstream should also be considered in light of the
2 duration and magnitude of potential exposure of the particular species.;

- 3
- 4 3. Low acute to chronic ratio: For substances with low acute to chronic ratios,
5 indicating that acute effects may occur at concentrations "close" to those that
6 have been demonstrated to result in chronic effects, restricting or denying a
7 mixing zone or dilution allowance may be appropriate in order to avoid acutely
8 toxic concentrations outside of the zone of initial dilution;
9
- 10 4. Potential human exposure to pollutants resulting from drinking water or
11 recreational activities: Existence of a drinking water intake or a recreational
12 area within or near the proposed zone of influence would strongly suggest that
13 an allowance for dilution is not appropriate for substances with established
14 human health criteria;
15
- 16 5. Attraction of aquatic life to the effluent plume: Where available data support a
17 conclusion that fish or other aquatic life are attracted to the effluent plume, it
18 may be appropriate to set discharge limitations at the end-of-pipe;
19
- 20 6. Toxicity/persistence of the substance discharged: It may be appropriate to deny
21 dilution or a mixing zone for particularly toxic or persistent substances. This
22 factor should be given added weight where the discharge is to an isolated
23 aquatic system where the substance is expected to remain biologically available;
24
- 25 7. Zone of passage for migrating fish or other species, including access to
26 tributaries: Where available data suggest that allowing dilution or a mixing
27 zone would inhibit migration of fish or other species, it may be appropriate to
28 set discharge limitations at the end-of-pipe. This factor includes consideration
29 of whether the effluent plume will block migration into tributary segments;
30
- 31 8. Cumulative effects of multiple discharges and mixing zones: In some cases,
32 existence of overlapping effluent plumes may necessitate denying dilution or
33 mixing zones for discharging facilities. Any allowances for dilution should be
34 restricted as necessary to protect the integrity of the receiving water ecosystem
35 and designated water uses.
36

37 H. The mixing zone size limits shall be implemented by calculating allowable dilution
38 consistent with one of the following methods:
39

- 40 1. Default Method: In general, the default method provides a conservative level of
41 allowable dilution and can be used where available data on potential
42 environmental impacts suggests that a full mixing zone should not be allowed,
43 or available data on the receiving stream or downstream uses is insufficient to
44 determine the appropriate mixing zone dimensions.
45

1 a. Stream/River Discharges: As a general guideline, dilution calculations
2 which use up 10% of the critical low flow may be used for developing
3 effluent limitations for chronic aquatic life criteria and human health
4 criteria. For acute numeric aquatic life criteria, 1% of the critical low flow
5 may be used.

6
7 b. Lake/Reservoir Discharges: As a general guideline, dilution up to 4:1
8 (20% effluent) may be provided for developing effluent limitations for
9 chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria. For acute numeric
10 aquatic life criteria, a 0.4:1 dilution ratio may be used.

11
12 2. Modeling Method: Mixing zones should not exceed one-half the cross-
13 sectional area of the receiving stream or a length 10 times the stream width,
14 whichever is less. These restrictions apply to the stream at critical low flow.

15
16 A calculation must first be performed to determine if the discharge mixes within
17 one-half area before or after the length limit. This calculation as well as other
18 mixing zone calculations can be performed using any number of appropriate
19 models including but not limited to STREAMIX I, CORMIX, PLUMES etc.

20
21 3. Field Study Method: Field studies which document the actual field
22 characteristics in the receiving water can be used to determine the dilution
23 allowance at critical low flows.

24
25 I. Other Considerations.

26
27 1. Where dilution flow is not available at critical flow conditions, neither a mixing
28 zone or an allowance for dilution will be provided.

29
30 2. All mixing zone and dilution assumptions are subject to review and revision as
31 information on the nature and impacts of the discharge becomes available.
32 Mixing zone and dilution decisions are subject to review and revision along
33 with all other aspects of the discharge permit upon expiration of the permit.

34
35 3. For certain pollutants (e.g. ammonia, dissolved oxygen, metals) that may exhibit
36 increased toxicity after dilution and complete mixing within the receiving water,
37 the wasteload allocation shall address such toxicity as necessary to fully protect
38 designated and existing uses.

39

1 **TURBIDITY IMPLEMENTATION**
2 **(Chapter 1, Section 23)**

3
4 **I. Purpose**

5
6 Section 23 of Quality Standards for Wyoming Surface Waters (Water Quality Division
7 Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1) places the following limits on increases of turbidity in
8 waters of the state:
9

10 *Section 23. **Turbidity.***

11
12 *(a) In all cold water fisheries and drinking water supplies (classes 1, 2AB, 2A, ~~and 2B~~ and*
13 *2D), the discharge of substances attributable to or influenced by the activities of man shall not*
14 *be present in quantities which would result in a turbidity increase of more than ten (10)*
15 *nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs).*

16
17 *(b) In all warm water or nongame fisheries (classes 1, 2AB, 2B and 2C), the discharge of*
18 *substances attributable to or influenced by the activities of man shall not be present in quantities*
19 *which would result in a turbidity increase of more than 15 NTUs.*

20
21 *(c) An exception to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall apply to:*

22
23 *(i) The North Platte River from Guernsey Dam to the Nebraska line during the annual*
24 *"silt run" from Guernsey Dam; and*

25
26 *(ii) Short-term increases of turbidity that have been determined by the administrator to*
27 *have only a minimal effect on water uses. Such determinations shall be made on a case-by-case*
28 *basis and shall be subject to whatever controls, monitoring, and best management practices are*
29 *necessary to fully maintain and protect all water uses. The procedures used to implement this*
30 *section are described in the "Turbidity Implementation Policy."*

31
32 When the department is considering the regulation of any point source (through the
33 NPDESWYPDES or 401 certification processes), compliance with the numeric turbidity
34 criteria for the various classes of waters has always been required and will continue to be
35 required. It is also recognized that short-term, construction-related exceedences of these
36 standards are often unavoidable and do not necessarily result in any significant degradation
37 of water quality or loss of beneficial uses. In fact, there are many construction activities in
38 streams and rivers which have long-term beneficial effects or provide important economic
39 or social benefits but temporarily increase turbidity during the actual construction period.
40 Though the department recognizes that these circumstances exist, there has not been a
41 formal process for allowing temporary elevated levels of turbidity on projects which are
42 otherwise in the public interest.
43

44 The 1999 revision of the surface water quality standards included a provision to allow
45 temporary, elevated levels of turbidity in certain limited circumstances. The purpose of

1 this document is to provide a process and procedure that the department will follow to
2 implement Section 23 (c)(2) of the Chapter 1 Surface Water Standards.

3
4 **II. Policy**

5
6 In accordance with Section 23(c)(2), the administrator of the Water Quality Division may
7 authorize temporary increases in turbidity above the numeric criteria in Section 23 (a) and
8 (b) of the Chapter 1 Surface Water Quality Standards in response to an individual
9 application for a specific activity. It is intended that temporary increases in turbidity will
10 be limited to construction-related activities rather than effluent or stormwater discharges.
11 Such authorization may be issued independently or included in an [NPDES/WYPDES](#)
12 permit or 401 water quality certification provided that the applicant can demonstrate and
13 accept the following conditions:

- 14
- 15 A. The activities causing the increased turbidity will be limited in time and duration;
 - 16
 - 17 B. All existing water uses will be fully maintained and protected throughout the duration
18 of the activity;
 - 19
 - 20 C. Best available technology and/or best management practices will be employed to
21 maintain turbidity and sedimentation at the lowest practical level;
 - 22
 - 23 D. The authorization for increased turbidity will specify the limits of the authorization
24 and may include a monitoring and reporting schedule to demonstrate compliance with
25 those limits;
 - 26
 - 27 E. Mitigation or stream restoration requirements may be included as conditions in
28 conjunction with any authorization for a temporary increase in turbidity;
 - 29
 - 30 F. An authorization issued under this section does not relieve the applicant of any
31 liability for damages to aquatic life, habitat or other beneficial uses that may result
32 from an increase in turbidity;
 - 33
 - 34 G. An authorization issued under this section does not exempt the applicant from any
35 other federal, state or local laws or regulations, nor does it provide exemption from
36 legal action by private citizens for damage to property that the activity may cause.
 - 37
 - 38 H. The administrator shall publish a notice of intent to authorize an increase of turbidity
39 in a paper of local circulation prior to authorizing the increase. Interested persons
40 may request a public hearing on the proposed authorization.
 - 41

**USE ATTAINABILITY ANALYSIS (UAA)
IMPLEMENTATION POLICY
(Chapter 1, Sections 33 and 34)**

I. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to describe the process and provide guidance relative to the development of Use Attainability Analyses where they are required under various sections of the Chapter 1 surface water quality standards. A Use Attainability Analysis is defined in the regulations as:

Section 2 (xlix)

"Use attainability analysis (UAA)" means a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use . The factors may include physical, chemical, biological, and economic factors as described in Section 33 of these regulations.

A Use Attainability Analysis is generally required prior to changing a water classification or designated use, or establishing site-specific criteria that is different than the adopted statewide criteria for any pollutant.

II. Concepts

Chapter 1 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations - Surface Water Quality Standards establishes use designations on all waters of the state and the criteria necessary to achieve and maintain those uses. Use designations are the goals set for each water and criteria are elements of the standards, expressed as constituent concentrations, levels, or narrative statements, representing a quality of water that supports a particular use. When criteria are met, water quality will generally protect the designated use. The use designations and criteria adopted in the state standards are intended to comply with the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act and related federal regulations.

At a minimum, uses must be designated in a manner which serves the purposes of the federal Clean Water Act as defined in Sections 101(a)(2), and 303 (c) of that Act. These sections provide that water quality standards should:

- provide wherever attainable, water quality for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife and recreation in and on the water (*fishable/swimmable uses*, § 101(a)(2)); and
- consider the use and value of state waters for public water supplies, propagation of fish and wildlife, recreation, agriculture and industrial purposes, and navigation (§ 303(c)).

1 Every use is not protected on every water, however, the Clean Water Act requires that each
 2 water be designated for those uses actually supported on the water as of November 28,
 3 1975 (*existing uses*) or would be achieved when the effluent limits under CWA. Sections
 4 301 (b) and 306 are imposed on point source discharges and when cost-effective and
 5 reasonable best management practices are applied to nonpoint source discharges
 6 (*attainable uses*). Furthermore, the federal regulations at 40 CFR Part 131 require that all
 7 waters be protected for the fishable/swimmable uses contained in § 101 (a)(2) of the Clean
 8 Water Act unless it is specifically demonstrated that those uses are not attainable.

9
 10 The uses that are protected on Wyoming waters are listed and described in Section 3 of the
 11 Surface Water Quality Standards and include Agriculture, Fisheries, Aquatic Life other
 12 than Fish, Industry, Drinking Water, Fish Consumption, Recreation, Scenic Value and
 13 Wildlife. There are also numerous classifications for surface waters of the state. Except
 14 for Class 1, waters are classified according to their designated uses. Class 1 waters are
 15 specially designated waters on which the existing water quality is protected regardless of
 16 the uses supported by the water. The table that follows shows the uses designated on each
 17 of the use-based water classifications.
 18

Class	Drinking water	Game Fish	Non-Game Fish	Fish Consumption	Other Aquatic Life	Recreation	Wildlife	Agriculture	Industry	Scenic Value
2AB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2A	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2B	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>2D</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>When Present</u>	<u>When Present</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
3A	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3B	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3C	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>3D</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
4A	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4B	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4C	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1 **Use Attainability Analyses are required under the following circumstances:**

- 2
- 3 A. Use Attainability Analyses are required prior to designating any water as Class 4
4 since these waters are not protected for all the uses specified in Section 101 (a)(2) of
5 the federal Clean Water Act.
6
- 7 B. A Use Attainability Analysis is required prior to reclassifying any water to a new
8 classification involving the addition, removal or modification of a use designation.
9 Most classification changes generally result in a corresponding change in use
10 designations but not necessarily. For example, a reclassification from 2B to 2A
11 would involve the removal of the fisheries use and, therefore, require a UAA.
12 Changes completely within the Class 3 or Class 4 subcategories, however, do not
13 always involve a change in use protection and may not require UAAs. For example,
14 a change in classification from Class 3A to 3B does not involve a change in use
15 designations, applicable criteria or antidegradation protections. It is instead simply a
16 correction based on information that the water is not an isolated water and is part of a
17 surface tributary system.
18
- 19 C. A Use Attainability Analysis is required prior to modifying use designations even
20 when the action does not result in a change in classification. For example, the
21 removal of an agricultural or wildlife or recreation use from any water would not
22 involve a classification change but does need to be based on a UAA. Also, a UAA is
23 required when changing from a primary contact recreation designation to secondary
24 contact.
25
- 26 D. A Use Attainability Analysis is required prior to establishing a site-specific
27 criterion or water body condition that is different than the established statewide
28 standards associated with the water's classification. For example, background
29 concentrations of particular pollutants may exceed the established aquatic life criteria,
30 however, aquatic life may still exist in the water. In these circumstances it would not
31 be appropriate to remove all aquatic life protections but may be sensible to adjust the
32 criteria to be at or near the background conditions. Because criteria are generally
33 established under laboratory conditions, these situations may be found to occur for
34 any designated use in natural settings. This circumstance occurs on all Class 2D and
35 3D designations. A UAA is required to demonstrate that a water body is effluent
36 dependant, whether or nor it supports a resident fish population and whether there are
37 potential bioconcentrating or bio accumulating hazards associated with the quality of
38 the discharge. Ambient-based criteria may then be established for those waters that
39 are shown to be effluent dependant with no associated hazard.
40

41 Use attainability analyses are not required when assigning or removing a Class 1
42 designation.
43
44
45

1 **III. Process**

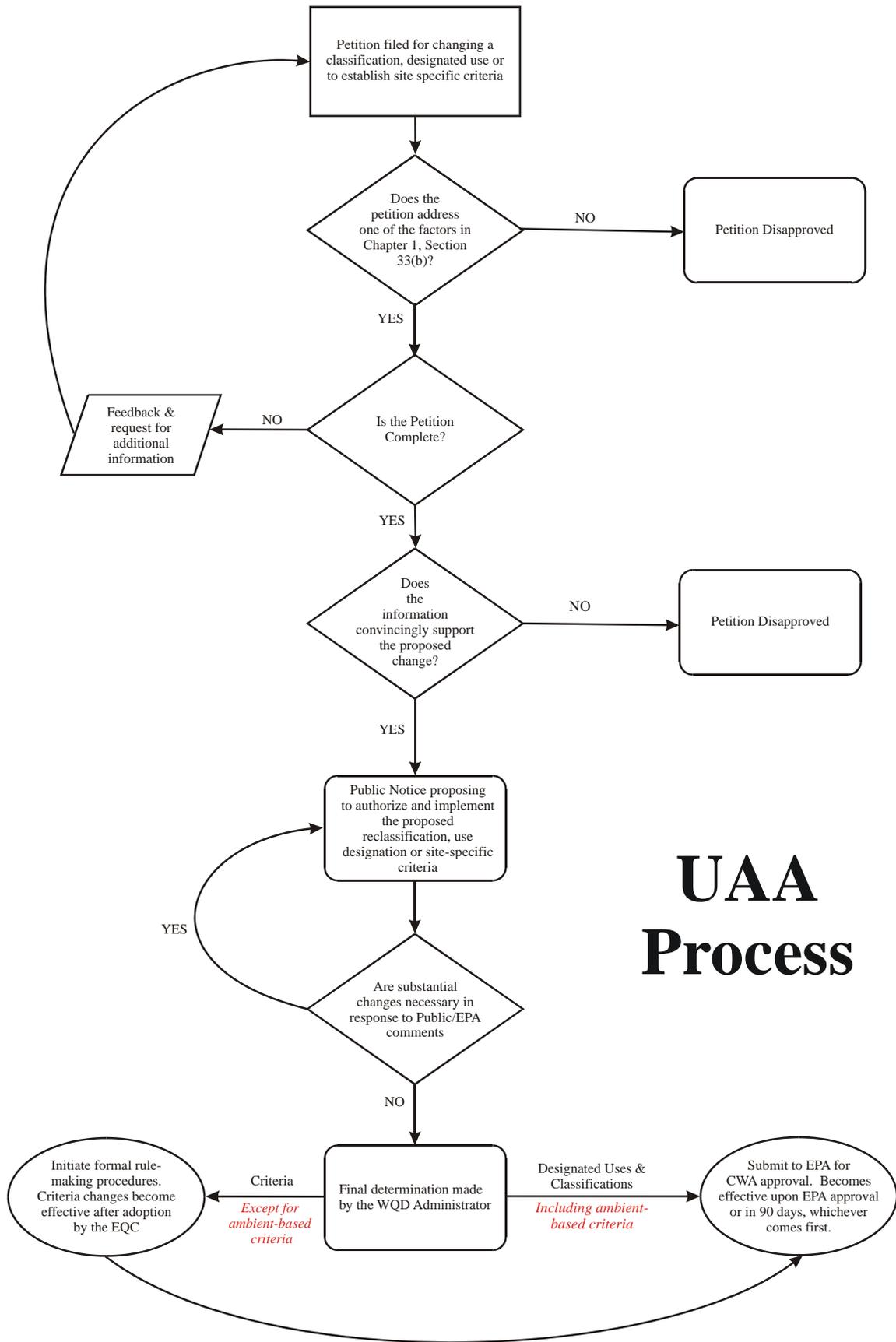
2 Each Use Attainability Analysis involves a site-specific evaluation with varying
3 information requirements. Depending upon individual circumstances and public interest
4 issues, one may involve an exhaustive study while another may only require simple and
5 cursory information. For example, Class 4A applies to man-made canals and ditches yet a
6 UAA is required prior to classification because these waters are not protected for aquatic
7 life uses. All that may be required in this instance is a demonstration that a waterway is an
8 artificially constructed conveyance for an agricultural or industrial use and would normally
9 involve only a minimal amount of information. On the other hand, a use may be removed
10 because natural levels of pollution or human caused pollution that cannot be remedied
11 prevent the attainment of the use. In either of those cases, making a showing that pollutant
12 levels are indeed natural or cannot be remedied may involve a detailed assessment and
13 evaluation of watershed conditions and economic analysis. In all circumstances the
14 following general administrative procedures will apply:

- 15
- 16 A. A petition is made for a change in classification, designated use, or criteria . This
17 petition may be made by any person or entity or may originate with DEQ/WQD based
18 on information available to the administrator. The petition must address one or more
19 of the factors listed in Chapter 1, Section 33 (b), (i) through (vi) if the proposal would
20 result in a removal of a designated use or the establishment of less stringent criteria.
21
- 22 B. The WQD reviews the petition for completeness and provides feedback to the
23 petitioner on the status of the petition and may make requests for additional
24 information or studies if necessary.
25
- 26 C. Once a petition has been accepted as complete, the WQD evaluates the petition
27 and approves or disapproves the proposed change in use designation, classification
28 or site-specific criteria. In instances where a petition is disapproved, the decision
29 may be appealed to the Wyoming Environmental Quality Council pursuant to the
30 provisions of the Wyoming Administrative Procedures Act (WS 16-3-101 through
31 16-3-115).
32
- 33 D. In instances where a petition for a revised classification or use is approved, the
34 administrator shall prepare a public notice proposing to authorize and implement the
35 proposed change. The public notice shall contain the rationale supporting the
36 decision and will also be submitted to EPA for a 30-day review period requesting
37 comment and recommendations. WQD may modify its initial approval determination
38 based on public comments and EPA recommendations and issue a final
39 administrative decision relative to the petition..
40
- 41 E. If the final administrative decision is substantially changed from that which was
42 proposed, the administrator shall prepare a second 30-day public notice. Otherwise,
43 the administrative decision shall be considered final and submitted to EPA for
44 approval as a revised standard for Clean Water Act purposes as provided in Chapter
45 1, Section 34. This decision may be appealed to the Wyoming Environmental

1 Quality Council pursuant to the provisions of the Wyoming Administrative
2 Procedures Act (WS 16-3-101 through 16-3-115).

- 3
4 F. In instances where a petition for revised water quality criteria is approved, the
5 Department shall initiate formal rule making procedures to amend the appropriate
6 section(s) of the Chapter 1 Water Quality Rules and Regulations. Changes in criteria
7 shall not become effective until adopted by the Environmental Quality Council and
8 filed with the Secretary of State. This administrative process does not apply to the
9 establishment of site-specific criteria on Class 2D and 3D waters.

- 10
11
12
13 G. Site-specific criteria may be established by the Water Quality Division Administrator
14 on Class 2D and 3D waters without additional rule making procedures as provided in
15 Chapter 1, Section 36.
16



UAA Process

1 **IV. Petitions**

2
3 Except for Class 1 designations, all petitions for water reclassifications must be made in
4 accordance with the provisions of Section 33 of the Chapter 1 Surface Water Standards.

- 5
6 A. Lowering Protections. Those petitions that involve lowering a classification,
7 removing a use designation or establishing site-specific criteria that are less
8 stringent than the adopted statewide standards must contain a Use Attainability
9 Analysis (UAA) addressing one or more of the factors listed in Section 33 (b),
10 paragraphs (i) through (vi) which states:

11
12 *(Section 33. Reclassifications)...*

13
14 *(b) The Water Quality Administrator may lower a classification, remove a designated*
15 *use which is not an existing use or an attainable use, or make a recommendation to the*
16 *Environmental Quality Council to establish sub-categories of a use, or establish site-specific*
17 *criteria if it can be demonstrated through a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) that the*
18 *original classification and/or designated use or water quality criteria are not feasible*
19 *because:*

20
21 *(i) Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the*
22 *classification or use; or*

23
24 *(ii) Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels*
25 *prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by*
26 *the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating state water*
27 *conservation requirements to enable uses to be met; or*

28
29 *(iii) Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment*
30 *of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to*
31 *correct than to leave in place; or*

32
33 *(iv) Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the*
34 *attainment of the classification or use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to*
35 *its original condition or to operate such modification in such a way that would result in*
36 *the attainment of the classification or use; or*

37
38 *(v) Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such*
39 *as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to*
40 *water quality, preclude attainment of the classification or use; or*

41
42 *(vi) Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of*
43 *the Federal Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social*
44 *impact. This subsection shall not apply to the derivation of site-specific criteria.*

1
2 B. Increasing Protections. Those petitions that involve adding a use designation or
3 establishing site-specific criteria that are more stringent than the established
4 standards are not subject to the Section 33 (b) factors listed above. Instead, the
5 UAA must demonstrate that the proposed new designated uses are either existing
6 uses or may be attained with the imposition of more stringent controls or
7 management practices. In order to establish more stringent site-specific criteria, a
8 petition should demonstrate that the approved statewide criteria are not
9 sufficiently protective of the currently designated uses.

10
11 V. Completeness

12
13 Prior to evaluating a petition on its merits, the WQD must conclude that a petition is
14 complete and contains the necessary water quality data and other information to make a
15 valid determination. As mentioned in Section III. above, the degree of information
16 necessary will depend upon the nature of the petition and the associated Section 33 (b)
17 factor. ~~At a minimum,~~ In most cases, all petitions should contain the following general
18 information to be considered complete.

19
20 A. Petition Contents - General Requirements

- 21
22 1. A narrative explaining the nature and purpose of the petition. As
23 mentioned in Section IV above, if the proposal would result in the
24 lowering of protections the narrative must address one of the factors listed
25 in Chapter 1, Section 33 (b). It should explain the reasons for the
26 requested use removal, classification change, or site-specific criteria
27 including any adverse effects that would occur if the petition is denied.
28 Adverse effects could include any harm to business operations, commerce,
29 private property rights, development opportunities, the environment, or
30 any other public or private interest. Adverse effects should be tangible
31 rather than speculative. For example, an unattainable water quality
32 criterion that obstructs a proposed private or public action or causes
33 unnecessary delay or expense is a tangible adverse effect. Speculative
34 adverse effects would be associated with activities that are neither
35 proposed nor have a reasonable potential to be proposed in the foreseeable
36 future.

37
38 This step is necessary to help prioritize the department's actions and
39 resources. The approach taken in the water quality standards is to
40 designate aquatic life and recreation uses on all waters by default. These
41 uses would be removed as appropriate upon the completion of the required
42 use attainability analyses. Though it is not necessary to have a "tangible
43 adverse effect" in order to make an appropriate designation, those with
44 tangible effects need to be addressed with more urgency.

- 1 2. The name and general description of the subject water body(s). This may
2 be a single stream segment or a collection of stream segments making up a
3 watershed or sub-watershed, lake, pond, or other still water body, or
4 isolated water.
- 5
- 6 3. The specific location of the subject water body(s). Legal descriptions
7 should be provided for the beginning and end of stream segments. Stream
8 segments may also be described from tributary confluence to tributary
9 confluence. Generally, WQD will not approve criteria or use designation
10 changes on small segments of main stem streams.
- 11
- 12 4. Maps of the subject water body containing the necessary features and
13 adequate detail to support the proposal. For example, if the intent of the
14 petition is to show that normal stream flows are not sufficient to support
15 aquatic life, National Wetlands Inventory, 7.5 minute quad maps depicting
16 wetland occurrences along the entire waterbody should be used.
17 However, if the intent of the petition is to remove a fisheries use, a more
18 general map depicting the stream reach and its tributaries may be
19 adequate. The maps should also indicate sample locations, photo points
20 and any other features that are germane to the petition.
- 21
- 22 5. Photographs that adequately characterize the water body for the purposes
23 of the petition. These should be taken at points along the water body
24 where there are changes in flow volumes or pattern, springs, wetlands,
25 tributaries, diversions etc. in a sufficient number to clearly illustrate the
26 resource. Each photo point should also be indicated on the maps
27 submitted under (4) above. Each photograph should be accompanied by
28 information including a photo ID number, name of photographer, date and
29 time taken, location and direction from which the photo was taken and a
30 narrative describing what the photo is intended to depict.

31

32 B. Petition Contents - Specific Requirements

33

34 In addition to the General Requirements, each UAA must contain information and
35 or data that is specific to the petition being made and to the associated Section 33
36 (b) factor where relevant. The required detail and quality of this information will
37 vary case-by-case and it is not the purpose of this section to provide guidance on
38 every possible situation. The basic requirement is that the UAA contains
39 defensible information that convincingly supports the purposes of the petition.

40

41 Except when increasing protections, a Use Attainability Analysis must make a
42 demonstration that a certain condition exists and that the reason it exists is due to
43 one of the factors in Chapter 1, Section 33 (b). Most commonly, UAAs will be
44 developed to support a petition to lower a water classification involving the
45 removal of a use designation and/or a site-specific adjustment to the applicable

1 water quality criteria. The list that follows shows examples of classification
2 changes involving the removal of a use and the general demonstration that must
3 be made. It is not meant to be exhaustive since there may be other situations, but
4 these are the most common.

5
6 Classification changes:

7
8 2AB to 2A: Demonstration that the source water for an existing drinking water supply
9 does not and cannot support fish for one or more of the reasons provided in Chapter 1,
10 Section 33(b).

11
12 2AB to 2B: Demonstration that a known game fishery or perennial water that is
13 tributary to a known game fishery cannot reasonably support a drinking water supply for one
14 or more of the reasons provided in Chapter 1, Section 33(b).

15
16 2AB to 2C: Demonstration that the water is known to support only non-game fish
17 species or is a perennial tributary to a water known only to support non-game species; and
18 cannot reasonably support a drinking water supply for one or more of the reasons provided in
19 Chapter 1, Section 33(b).

20
21 2B to 2C: Demonstration that the overwhelming composition of fish species is non-game
22 for one or more of the reasons provided in Chapter 1, Section 33(b). Incidental or occasional
23 use of the water by game species does not require the 2B classification.

24
25 Class 2 (all) to Class 3A or Class 3B: Demonstration that the water is either isolated or is
26 an intermittent or ephemeral tributary; and is not capable of supporting fish for one or more
27 of the reasons provided in Chapter 1, Section 33(b).

28
29 Class 2 (all) to Class 3C: Demonstration that the water is a perennial tributary stream that
30 cannot support fish or drinking water supplies for one or more of the reasons provided in
31 Chapter 1, Section 33(b).

32
33 Class 2D & 3D designations

34
35 1. Demonstration that 100% of the flow or standing water is attributable to permitted
36 effluent discharges except for occasional snow melt and storm events (Chapter 1,
37 Section 33 (b)(iii));

38
39 2. There is a “Net Environmental Benefit” (NEB) associated with the created
40 waterbody;

41
42 3. The quality of the water does not pose a hazard to humans, wildlife or livestock that
43 may be exposed to it; and

44
45 4. There is a credible threat to remove the discharge.

1
2 More detailed guidance is provided in Section VI “Effluent Dependant Waters” (Classes 2D
3 and 3 D).

4
5
6 All Class 4 designations:

7
8 4A: Demonstration that the water body is an artificially constructed conveyance for an
9 agricultural or industrial water supply.

10
11 4B: Demonstration that the water is not capable of supporting aquatic life because natural,
12 ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of
13 the use (*Chapter 1, Section 33 (b)(ii)*).

14
15 4C: Demonstration that the water is an isolated water and 100% of the flow or standing
16 water is attributable to permitted effluent discharges except for occasional snow melt
17 and storm events (*Chapter 1, Section 33 (b)(iii)*).

18
19 Recreation Use Classes

20
21 The Chapter 1 regulations establish 2 categories of recreational use protection
22 applicable to all waters in the state; “primary” and “secondary” contact. All waters in
23 Table A of the Wyoming Surface Classification List are designated for primary contact
24 recreation unless identified as a secondary contact water by an "(s)" notation. Waters
25 not listed on Table A are assigned a secondary contact use designation by default. A
26 Use Attainability Analysis is required in order to change any of the default
27 designations. Because this may be a very common practice, a separate policy (Section
28 VII) regarding the implementation of Chapter 1, Section 27 has been developed.

29
30 A Use Attainability Analysis is also required prior to establishing site-specific criteria that
31 are less stringent than the adopted statewide criteria for any particular use designation or
32 classification without removing the use or changing the classification. Demonstrations
33 relative to this action must show that the adopted criteria cannot be attained for one or more
34 of the reasons provided in Chapter 1, Section 33 (b). Additionally, each specific criterion
35 must be evaluated separately.

36
37 Use Attainability Analyses intended to add a designated use must contain sufficient
38 information to conclude that a use is an existing use or otherwise attainable by the imposition
39 of more stringent controls on pollutant sources.

40
41 In order to establish more stringent site-specific criteria, the UAA must demonstrate that the
42 approved statewide criteria are not sufficiently protective of the currently designated uses.

1 Section 33 (b) Factors

2
3 Chapter 1, Section 33 (b), paragraphs (i) through (vi) provide the allowable rationale for
4 removing a use designation or establishing less stringent water quality criteria on a site-
5 specific basis. Except when related to a Class 4A designation, all UAAs must address one or
6 more of these factors. A 4A classification is based solely on the fact that the waterbody is an
7 artificial canal or ditch that is not known to support fish populations and it is not necessary to
8 establish the 33(b) factor beyond that finding. Each factor is discussed below and guidance
9 provided as to the current thinking of DEQ on what type of information is needed to justify a
10 determination.

11
12 *Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the classification*
13 *or use;*

14
15 The UAA must establish that ambient water quality exceeds the adopted criteria and that the
16 source of the pollution is not attributable to human activities. The natural source of pollution
17 or natural condition that prevents the attainment of the designated use needs to be identified
18 and quantified. Human activities in the area such as land uses, developments, discharges etc.
19 need to be examined and reasonably eliminated as a cause of non-attainment.

20
21 A designated use may be removed on the basis of a single pollutant constituent or condition.
22 For example, naturally occurring levels of copper in the water may prevent the attainment of
23 a fisheries use and when demonstrated, may be sufficient cause to remove that use. A UAA
24 would not necessarily have to evaluate all other potential constituents that might also
25 contribute to the non-attainment. Information on other constituents, however, would help to
26 support a final determination.

27
28 The establishment of this factor needs to be supported by sufficient data to characterize
29 pollutant concentrations and water body conditions on a year-round basis. Consideration
30 must be given to seasonal variations in flow, temperature, climate, land uses, non point
31 sources of pollution and any other pertinent factor.

32
33 *Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the*
34 *attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of*
35 *sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating State water conservation*
36 *requirements to enable uses to be met;*

37
38 The establishment of this factor needs to be supported by sufficient data to characterize
39 actual flow conditions on a year-round basis. Consideration must be given to seasonal
40 variations in flow, climate and consumptive water use.

41
42 In general, this factor applies to the removal of drinking water, fisheries, primary contact
43 recreation or aquatic life uses. In relation to fisheries, it may serve as the basis for
44 establishing seasonal criteria on waters that support fish only part of the year or for removing
45 the fishery designation on intermittent and ephemeral waters that have been "misclassified"

1 in relation to the provisions of Chapter 1, Section 4 (b). In relation to drinking water, the
2 UAA needs to demonstrate that water availability is not sufficient to support community or
3 non-community drinking water supplies as defined under the federal Safe Drinking Water
4 Act. In relation to recreation uses, it is an important factor in determining whether a primary
5 or secondary recreation use designation is appropriate.
6

7 Most commonly, this is the factor relied on to classify waters as 4B. As provided in Chapter
8 1, Section 4, the occurrence of wetlands in or adjacent to stream channels will be used as an
9 indicator of whether or not normal flow conditions are sufficient to support aquatic life. In
10 general, areas that are inundated or saturated to the surface for as little as 7 days during the
11 growing season will develop wetland characteristics. Stream channels that lack a significant
12 wetland component may be considered to have insufficient hydrology to support aquatic life.
13

14 In order to establish this factor, the UAA should address entire stream reaches, not just
15 isolated segments. The objective is to show that wetlands are either non-existent or occur so
16 infrequently that the hydrologic potential of the stream to support aquatic life is insignificant.
17 Significance is not precisely defined and will be determined on a case-by-case basis after
18 consideration of the ratio of wetland acres to stream length in addition to wetland functions
19 and values.
20

21 National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps produced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
22 may be used to identify wetland occurrences and to calculate acreages. Wetlands are defined
23 in Wyoming statute as areas having all 3 essential characteristics including hydrophytic
24 vegetation, hydric soils and wetland hydrology. The NWI maps depict and classify both
25 wetlands and deep water habitats and all of the features shown on the maps do not
26 necessarily delineate as wetlands under the Wyoming definition or the delineation methods
27 used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for Clean Water Act purposes. When identifying
28 wetlands using the NWI maps, unvegetated systems need to be separated from the vegetated
29 ones since unvegetated systems are not wetlands. Unvegetated sub-classes may be found in
30 both the lacustrine and riverine systems classified on the NWI maps. All sub-classes of the
31 palustrine system should be considered wetlands. Interpretation of the Cowardin
32 classification system, photographs and/or on site-delineations may all be used to differentiate
33 between riverine and lacustrine subclasses that are wetlands and those that are not.
34

35 After the amount of wetlands has been identified, the significance of that amount needs to be
36 determined. If no wetlands have been identified, the UAA may conclude that aquatic life
37 uses are not attainable. In all other cases, the UAA must present the rationale for
38 determining that the amount of wetlands that are present are of such minor consequence that
39 the stream system as a whole cannot be considered to sustain aquatic life.
40

41 When using wetland occurrence to establish this factor, it must be remembered that wetlands
42 are used as a surrogate measurement to determine actual hydrologic conditions over an
43 extended period of time. Its best use is to separate truly dry stream channels from those that
44 are not without having to directly measure flows through all seasons of the year. The extent
45 of wetland occurrence cannot be used to remove aquatic life protections from waterbodies

1 that are known to normally contain water for extended periods even though they do not
2 exhibit a significant amount of wetlands. Examples of these waterbodies would be bedrock
3 stream channels and steep-sided rivers, lakes and ponds that have the hydrology to support
4 aquatic life but not the substrate necessary for wetlands to establish.

5
6 *Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and*
7 *cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in*
8 *place;*

9
10 This factor is relevant when non-attainment of a designated use is known to be caused by
11 human activities or simply when the cause of non-attainment cannot be shown to be natural
12 in origin. It contains two tests, either of which can be used to justify the removal of a
13 designated use.

14
15 The first test is to show that a use is not existing and the reason(s) for its non-attainment
16 cannot be remedied. An analysis of economic and technological factors must be conducted
17 in order to make a determination under this factor. Other legal, social and cultural factors can
18 also be considered and used as supporting information. The level of analysis and information
19 required may vary from one situation to another depending upon the nature and severity of
20 the source pollution and the overall environmental benefit of restoring the use.

21
22 The second test is to show that the available remedy would cause more environmental harm
23 than to leave the pollution source in place. Most commonly, this is the factor relied on to
24 classify waters as 2D, 3D or 4C. ~~Class 4C~~ These categories of waters are comprised of
25 essentially 100% effluent discharges. Without the discharge, ~~the a~~ stream channel would not
26 support aquatic life and would be classified 4B and in the case of isolated ponds, would not
27 exist at all. Since the effluent is the only available water, it is roughly analogous to a natural
28 background condition. It can be assumed that any aquatic life that colonizes the water is
29 tolerant to the chemical and physical conditions that prevail even if they exceed the adopted
30 aquatic life criteria for particular constituents. Requiring full aquatic life protections in these
31 circumstances would often result in a loss of the discharge and of the aquatic community it
32 supports. Non-aquatic wildlife and livestock are often the greatest beneficiary of these types
33 of systems in the arid areas of Wyoming and these uses would also be lost. Unless there is
34 convincing evidence to the contrary, it will be assumed that removing discharges in effluent
35 ~~dominated dependant~~ situations does result in greater environmental harm than leaving the
36 discharge in place without requiring full aquatic life protection.

37
38 The information necessary to establish this factor for the purpose of classifying ~~a stream an~~ an
39 isolated pond as 4C or a stream channel as 2D or 3D should consist of sufficient data to show
40 that except for occasional snowmelt and precipitation runoff, 100% of the available water
41 consists of a permitted effluent discharge and there is no environmental hazard associated
42 with the quality of the discharge.

43
44 *Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of*
45 *the classification or use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original*

1 *condition or to operate such modification in such a way that would result in the attainment of*
2 *the classification or use;*

3
4 This factor applies to dams, diversions, or other hydrologic modifications that were
5 constructed prior to November 28, 1975 and resulted in the loss of a fisheries, aquatic life or
6 recreational use in the waters on which they were constructed. Uses that existed on the
7 waters after that date would be considered "existing uses" and would still have to be
8 designated. It is not necessary to protect waters for the applicable uses that were lost if it can
9 be shown that restoration is not feasible. The information required to establish this factor is
10 similar to what is required for human caused sources of pollution that cannot be remedied.
11 An analysis of economic and technological factors must be conducted in order to make a
12 determination. Other legal, social and cultural factors can also be considered and used as
13 supporting information. The level of analysis and information required may vary from one
14 situation to another depending upon the nature of the hydrologic modification and the overall
15 environmental benefit of restoring the use.

16
17
18 *Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of*
19 *a proper substrate, cover, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality,*
20 *preclude attainment of the classification or use;*

21
22 This factor applies only mainly to the removal of fisheries, ~~or~~ aquatic life and primary
23 contact recreation uses since these are normally the only uses where the expressed physical
24 habitat parameters are relevant. The critical point that must be established by the
25 information in the UAA is that the lack of habitat or recreational opportunity is a natural
26 condition and not caused by hydrologic modifications, land uses, or other human activities.
27 In this respect the requirements are similar to those used to establish that naturally occurring
28 pollution prevents the attainment of the use. The basic difference is that one refers primarily
29 to chemical parameters and the other to physical parameters.

30
31 *Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of the federal*
32 *Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.*

33
34 This is probably the most difficult factor to establish and has the most limited application.
35 The referenced controls required by Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act are
36 industry-specific effluent limitations and treatment technologies. They establish basic levels
37 of required water quality treatment that is more related to best available technology than to
38 water quality and water uses. This factor is intended to be applied in circumstances where it
39 is known that the application of the technology-based requirements will not achieve the
40 water quality standards applicable to the receiving water and additional requirements to meet
41 the water quality standards will result in unacceptable social or economic impacts.

42
43 The essence of a determination under this factor is that the activity causing the impact is of
44 such great economic or social importance that it supersedes the goal of maintaining the
45 water use. The UAA must establish that the imposition of the water quality standards would

1 result in "widespread" social and economic impacts. This is an extremely subjective term
2 and can only be defined on a case-by-case basis after full public participation. An economic
3 impact analysis must be completed including an examination of alternatives that would
4 lessen or mitigate both economic and environmental impacts. The level of analysis and
5 information required must be comprehensive since the object is to quantify "widespread"
6 economic or social impact in relation to the value of the water use that would be removed.

7 8 **VI. UAA procedures for Effluent Dependant Waters (Classes 2D and 3D)**

9
10 The justification for classifying a water as either 2D or 3D and assigning ambient-based
11 criteria is based on the Section 33(b)(iii) factor described above. The specific rationale is
12 that effluent dependant waters create environmental benefits that would be lost if the
13 discharge is discontinued. Since there is no natural source of water, there would be no pre-
14 existing aquatic life that could be damaged by the quality of the discharge. Any aquatic life
15 that develops because of the effluent discharge is necessarily tolerant of the ambient
16 conditions.

17
18 Though the habitats that are created in effluent dependant circumstances pose no real threat
19 to the species of aquatic life that colonize them, there is a potential that they may pose a
20 hazard to terrestrial and semi-aquatic wildlife species that may be attracted to them. The
21 greatest concern is the possibility of bioconcentrating or bioaccumulating chemicals moving
22 through the food chain at levels that create a risk to livestock, wildlife or humans. Therefore,
23 part of the process of classifying a waterbody as 2D or 3D involves assessing a discharge for
24 the presence of those types of pollutants and establishing appropriate criteria.

25
26 Therefore, the complete process for designating a water as either class 2D or 3D contains
27 three parts. The first is completing a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) that demonstrates
28 that the subject waterbody is in fact effluent dependant and eligible for site-specific, ambient-
29 based criteria. This part includes a demonstration that there is an environmental benefit
30 associated with the discharge and a credible threat to remove the discharge. The second part
31 is a hazard analysis that includes a specific screening of the discharge for the presence of
32 bioaccumulating and bioconcentrating pollutants and a more general analysis to identify the
33 pollutants for which ambient-based criteria will be established. The final part is to calculate
34 and establish site-specific ambient-based criteria for those parameters that exceed the
35 otherwise adopted statewide criteria (Chapter 1, Appendix B).

36 37 **Part 1 – Effluent Dependency**

38
39 The basic point is to show convincingly, through a weight of evidence approach, that a
40 waterbody is comprised of essentially 100% permitted effluent and that without the effluent
41 there would be no significant aquatic resource. There is no one best way to make this
42 demonstration but the determination will be most convincing if multiple factors are assessed.
43 These can include direct flow measurements, vegetation and wetland analysis upstream and
44 downstream of the discharge, precipitation information, paired watershed analysis, historic
45 information & testimony, etc.

1
2 This part also involves demonstrating an environmental benefit. It shall be presumed that
3 water on the surface does have an environmental benefit for the aquatic life that colonizes it
4 and for the habitat and food sources that surface water bodies provide to semi-aquatic and
5 terrestrial wildlife species. Other consumptive uses such as livestock watering, irrigation and
6 industrial uses are also important benefits along with non-consumptive recreational and
7 scenic values. Because these benefits are presumed, it is not mandatory that the UAA
8 exhaustively identifies and measures each actual benefit that occurs associated with the
9 waterbody but should make an effort to generally characterize the natural and human uses of
10 the water.

11
12 This presumption of environmental benefits, however, is not absolute and may be overridden
13 where the quality or condition of the effluent-dependant waterbody poses a threat or hazard
14 to non-aquatic wildlife, livestock or industrial uses or human health.

15
16 There is also a requirement to show a credible threat to remove the discharge. The basis for
17 this requirement is in the concept of “Net Environmental Benefit” that weighs the potential
18 for loss of a permitted effluent against the benefits of instream flow. It infers that there is
19 some possibility that the discharge could be discontinued.

20
21 The demonstration of a credible threat to remove the discharge from oil and gas production
22 operations is presumed to be satisfied based on 1) consideration that alternatives to surface
23 discharge is the norm for the industry with an exemption applicable only west of the 98th
24 meridian; and 2) an economic analysis done by EPA Headquarters showing that available
25 treatment options for this industry are, as a general matter, more expensive than available
26 non-discharge options.

27
28 For other types of discharges, the credible threat demonstration would have to be made either
29 on a case-by-case basis or on a categorical basis as with the oil and gas industry.

30 31 32 **Part 2 – Hazard Analysis and Chemical Screening**

33
34 In order to be certain that there are in fact “net environmental benefits” associated with the
35 creation or continued existence of an effluent-dependant waterbody, the UAA must evaluate
36 actual or probable hazards to wildlife, livestock and human health. This evaluation shall
37 address the potential for accumulation of pollutants contained in the effluent discharge to
38 levels considered to be hazardous in the environment or hazardous to wildlife, livestock or
39 humans by means of bio-accumulation through the food chain.

40
41 The evaluation of hazards should focus on the:

42
43 - Level of pollutant (actual or modeled)

44 - Risk of exposure to target use (wildlife, livestock, and humans)

45 *e.g. mercury in 2D waters may be a greater hazard than in 3D waters because of*

1 potential exposure to humans through fish consumption.

2
3 -Background concentration of contaminant

4
5
6 Evaluation:

7
8 The first step in the hazard evaluation shall consist of an initial screening of the permitted
9 effluent for pollutants of concern. The screening parameters may be different from one
10 type of discharge to another because of differences in the relative probability of the
11 occurrence of bio-accumulative materials associated with the industry or activity. For
12 example, the vast majority of waters in Wyoming that would be candidates for an
13 effluent-dependant classification are created by the discharge of groundwater to the
14 surface as a result of oil and gas production or mining activities. The types of pollutants
15 that could reasonably be expected to occur are inorganic metals and salts. Of these, only
16 selenium and mercury need to be investigated to determine the hazard potential to
17 wildlife, livestock or humans.

18
19 A relatively small number of 2D and 3D candidate waters may be created from municipal
20 wastewater treatment plants, industrial facilities such as oil refineries or power
21 generating facilities, and various types of manufacturing operations. Depending upon the
22 circumstances of the discharge, effluents from these facilities may have a higher
23 probability of containing synthetic and organic bio-accumulative materials. In these
24 situations, initial screening parameters will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
25 Because effluent-dependant waters created by these types of discharges will be relatively
26 uncommon and addressed on a case-by-case basis, the remainder of this guidance will
27 focus on those circumstances involving the discharge of groundwater to the surface.

28
29
30 **Selenium:** The hazards associated with selenium bio-accumulation are related to
31 mortality and impaired reproduction in waterfowl, shorebirds and piscivorous birds and
32 selenium poisoning in livestock and terrestrial wildlife. Exposure to humans is not a
33 consideration because Class 2D and 3D waters are not designated and protected as
34 drinking water supplies.

35
36 **Birds:** Where the initial screening indicates that the effluent concentration of
37 selenium exceeds the Appendix B aquatic life chronic value, whole body fish
38 and/or macroinvertebrate tissue analysis will be required. If whole body tissue
39 concentrations are less than or equal to 7.9 µg/g dry weight, the water shall not be
40 considered a hazard to waterfowl, shorebirds and piscivorous birds. A whole body
41 tissue criterion of 7.9 µg/g dry weight selenium will be established for the stream
42 segment along with an ambient-based water column value calculated as provided
43 in Part 3 of this procedure.

1 Where the effluent water column concentration exceeds the Appendix B chronic
2 aquatic life criterion and whole body tissue concentrations are greater than 7.9
3 µg/g dry weight, the water shall be considered a hazard to waterfowl, shorebirds
4 and piscivorous birds. A whole body tissue criterion of 7.9 µg/g dry weight
5 selenium will be established for the stream segment and site-specific ambient-
6 based criteria for selenium shall not be established. The stream segment shall be
7 listed as impaired on the state 303(d) list and a TMDL developed to address the
8 tissue based criterion.

9
10 **Livestock & Wildlife:** The hazard of selenium poisoning shall be
11 considered to be the same for livestock and wildlife and one group is not
12 considered to be more tolerant or susceptible than the other. This hazard analysis
13 is intended to address the use of the water by mammals.

14
15 Selenium poisoning can occur in livestock raised on vegetation grown in
16 selenium bearing soils which are common in Wyoming and in some areas contain
17 up to 30 mg/kg of selenium. “In water, 400 to 500 µg/L of selenium is believed
18 to be non-toxic to cattle. Such water may contribute to selenium poisoning, but
19 the selenium content of the feed is a more critical factor.” (McKee & Wolf, 1963).

20
21 Water used for irrigation may contain up to 10,000 µg/L of selenium with no
22 anticipated toxicity to plants.

23
24 Clearly, the identification of environmental hazards associated with selenium in
25 effluent-dependant waterbodies can be focused on an evaluation of impacts to
26 birds. It can be assumed that where there is little or no hazard to birds, the water
27 is safe for all other designated uses.

1 Mercury: Mercury in trace amounts is acutely toxic to aquatic life and also presents
2 a significant health hazard to human populations. The primary exposure pathway
3 to humans is through the consumption of mercury contaminated fish. Most other
4 human exposure pathways such as through drinking water or general
5 environmental exposure are considered negligible though a safe drinking Water
6 Act Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 2 µg/L has been established for the
7 protection of drinking water supplies. The identification of mercury-related
8 hazards in effluent-dependant waters needs to consider the following:

- 9
- 10 1. The likelihood of bio-accumulation in fish tissue in the immediate Class
11 2D receiving waters and downstream class 2 waters;
- 12
- 13 2. The contamination of groundwater aquifers to levels above 2 µg/L;
- 14
- 15 3. The accumulation of mercury in sediments to levels above the State's
16 guidelines for remediation of contaminated soils.
- 17

18 Where the initial screening indicates that the effluent concentration of mercury
19 exceeds the Appendix B aquatic life chronic value and the discharge can be
20 expected to reach a fish bearing water, whole body fish tissue analysis will be
21 required. If whole body tissue concentrations are less than or equal to 0.3mg
22 methylmercury/kg fish the water shall not be considered a hazard to fish or fish
23 consumption. A whole body tissue criterion of to 0.3 mg methylmercury/kg fish
24 will be established for the stream segment along with an ambient-based water
25 column value calculated as provided in Part 3 of this procedure.

26

27 Where the effluent water column concentration exceeds the Appendix B chronic
28 aquatic life criterion and whole body tissue concentrations are greater than 0.3mg
29 methylmercury/kg fish, the water shall be considered a hazard to fish, wildlife and
30 fish consumption. A whole body tissue criterion of 0.3 mg methylmercury/kg fish
31 will be established for the stream segment and site-specific ambient-based criteria
32 for mercury shall not be established. The stream segment shall be listed as
33 impaired on the state 303(d) list and a TMDL developed to address the tissue
34 based criterion.

35

36 Where the initial screening indicates that the effluent concentration of mercury
37 exceeds the Appendix B aquatic life chronic value and the discharge is not
38 expected to reach a fish bearing water, sediment analysis may be required.
39 Ambient-based water quality criteria may be established where sediment
40 concentrations are less than or equal to 23 mg/kg inorganic mercury and 26 mg/kg
41 methylmercury. In no circumstance shall an ambient-based water column
42 criterion exceed 2 µg/L total recoverable mercury.

43

44 In addition to hazard screening for bioaccumulative constituents, a more general
45 screening of all parameters that could reasonably be expected to be found in the
46 discharge should also be conducted. This information will be used in the subsequent

1 procedure for establishing the ambient criteria. Site-specific ambient criteria will only be
2 established for those parameters that exceed the statewide criteria listed in Chapter 1,
3 Appendix B. This screening is important to identify which pollutants require a site
4 specific modification. The exact list of screening parameters will depend upon the type
5 of discharge. For oil & gas produced water discharges the following list should be used:
6

Arsenic
Cadmium
Chromium (III)
Copper
Lead
Mercury*
Nickel
Selenium*
Silver
Zinc
Aluminum (pH 6.5-9.0 only)*
Chloride
Iron
Manganese
Sulfide-Hydrogen Sulfide (S²⁻, HS⁻)
hardness (CaCO₃) Mg/L
** Required for hazard analysis*

7
8
9
10 **Part 3 – Establishing Ambient-based Criteria**

11
12 Chapter 1, Section 36 provides a procedure by which the adopted statewide numeric criteria
13 may be modified to reflect ambient conditions on effluent dependant waters. Ambient-based
14 criteria can be established only for those parameters where the discharge effluent quality
15 exceeds the values in Chapter 1, Appendix B.

16
17 Criteria modification based on a finding of net environmental benefit is authorized where a
18 UAA described in parts 1 and 2 above satisfactorily demonstrates that::

- 19
20 1. The waterbody is effluent dependant;
21
22 2. The discharge has been shown to create an environmental benefit and
23 removal of the discharge would cause more environmental harm than leaving it in
24 place;
25
26 3. There is a credible threat to remove the discharge; and
27
28 4. Appropriate safeguards are in place, ensuring that downstream uses will
29 be protected and the discharge will pose no health risk or hazard to humans,
30 livestock or wildlife.

1
2
3 Pursuant to an approved UAA and reclassification to either Class 2D or 3D, site-specific
4 criteria for eligible constituents shall be calculated to be equal to the background
5 concentration for each constituent plus a margin of error.
6

7 1. The background concentration shall be the highest concentration recorded over the
8 course of a one year period where samples have been taken at least once in each month.
9 In circumstances where water is not present 12 months out of the year, additional samples
10 must be collected in the months when water is present to obtain a minimum data set of at
11 least 12 samples.
12

13 2. The margin of error shall be one standard deviation calculated from the same data set
14 used to establish background.
15

16 3. Depending upon the circumstances, samples may be collected either at the discharge
17 outfall or from a representative point in the stream channel downstream from the
18 permitted outfall. For example, where the effluent dependent water is created by a single
19 discharge, it is acceptable to sample the outfall for this analysis. Where an effluent
20 dependent water is created from multiple outfalls, samples should be collected in-stream
21 at a representative point after mixing of the various outfalls has occurred.
22

23 4. End-of-pipe sampling and analysis shall be done in conformance with WYPDES
24 analytical requirements for the particular constituents and in-stream sampling and
25 analysis shall be conducted in conformance with the "Wyoming Manual of Standard
26 Operating Procedures for Sample Collection and Analysis".
27

28 The WYPDES permittee responsible for the discharge shall be required to collect and submit
29 the water quality data necessary make the above calculations.
30

31 VII. UAA procedures for Recreation Designations

32 Purpose

33
34 Section 27 of Chapter 1 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations (Surface Water
35 Standards) creates two recreational use categories for all bodies of surface water in the state. A
36 “Primary Contact Recreation” designation is intended to apply to those waters where there is a
37 reasonable potential for people to engage in full body contact with the water and/or a potential to
38 ingest small quantities. The “Secondary Contact Recreation” designation is intended to apply to
39 all other waters where those circumstances do not occur.
40

41 The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on how to appropriately designate specific
42 waters as either primary or secondary contact waters.
43

44 Concepts

45
46

1
2 The basic concept of recreational use protection is to ensure that surface waters of the state are
3 maintained at a quality that does not pose a significant risk of disease to human populations that
4 may be exposed to them. The factors contributing to human health risk include the concentration
5 of disease causing organisms in the water and the relative level of human exposure to that water.
6

7 Along with the use classification categories, Section 27 also provides the criteria that apply to
8 each. The criteria are based on concentrations of E.coli bacteria which serve as an indicator of
9 the probability that the water may also contain populations of other waterborne disease causing
10 bacteria and viruses. These criteria are used as the basis for effluent limits on permitted
11 discharges (WYPDES permits) and Section 303(d) listings and subsequent TMDL or watershed
12 planning targets.
13

14 All surface waters are assigned either a primary or secondary contact recreation designation. By
15 default, waters that appear on Table A of the “Wyoming Surface Water Classification List” are
16 primary contact waters and those that do not appear on Table A are secondary contact waters.
17 In general, Table A is a listing of waters that are named on the USGS 1:500,000 hydrologic map
18 of Wyoming. These are the larger mainstem streams, lakes and reservoirs that have a higher
19 probability of having persistent flows and some attraction for recreational use. Most of the
20 waterbodies not listed on Table A exhibit intermittent or ephemeral flows and are less likely to
21 provide primary contact recreational opportunity. This is not a perfect system for classification
22 but it is a manageable one. Its usefulness is contingent upon having clear and simple procedures
23 for making appropriate adjustments to the default designations.
24

25 Though primary contact is the default designation for Table A waters, some listed waters will be
26 specifically designated as secondary contact waters. All of these, however, must be supported
27 by a Use Attainability Analysis that provides the rationale for the lower designation. Similarly,
28 waters not currently listed on Table A will be added based on UAAs demonstrating that primary
29 contact is the appropriate designation for the previously unlisted water.
30

31 The decision as to whether a water is most appropriately designated for primary or secondary
32 recreation protection is not intended to be a difficult one. It is based solely on the relative
33 potential of exposure to human populations. There are only a few factors relating to water
34 availability, access and recreational opportunity that need to be considered. The entire UAA
35 process will in most cases be very simple and will not require any special expertise to complete.
36

37 It is also important to note that a recreational use designation is not intended to imply that the
38 owner of property adjacent to any waterbody would allow access for any kind of recreational
39 use. The application of recreation classifications does not create any rights of access on or
40 across private property for purposes of recreation on such waters. The classification is intended
41 only to affect which water quality criteria will be used in the implementation of the pollution
42 control programs required under the federal Clean Water Act and the Wyoming Environmental
43 Quality Act.
44

45 Factors Affecting Recreational Use Designations

46

- 1 • All waters, regardless of flow regime, located within federal, state or local parks and
2 recreation areas will be designated for primary contact recreation. Federal, state or local
3 parks should not be construed to mean all public lands, but rather specifically developed
4 and/or designated recreational use areas such as campgrounds, picnic grounds, trailheads,
5 greenways etc.
- 6
- 7 • Waters known to be used for primary contact activities such as swimming, rafting,
8 floating, canoeing or kayaking shall be designated as primary contact waters.
- 9
- 10
- 11 • All lakes and reservoirs located in the state are already used or have the potential to be
12 used for primary recreation and will be designated as such.
- 13
- 14 • Waters located within or flow through municipalities or high density housing areas will
15 generally be designated as primary contact waters.
- 16
- 17 • Larger perennial streams and game fisheries will generally be designated for primary
18 contact because of their potential to attract sportsmen and other recreationists.
- 19
- 20 • Except for waters located in or flowing through parks, recreation areas or urban areas,
21 intermittent and ephemeral waters will generally be designated for secondary contact
22 uses.
- 23
- 24 • Segmentation of streams into multiple primary and secondary designations is possible but
25 will only be approved where the benefits of more specific segmentation outweigh the
26 drawbacks of an increasingly segmented system.

27 VariANCES

28 Section 27(d) provides an ability to grant variances to the numeric criteria in instances where the
29 source of bacterial contamination is found to be natural in origin (wildlife), unavoidable (off-
30 channel stock watering pits) or when less stringent criteria is shown to be in the public interest.
31 An approval of a variance does not change the use designation of the affected water. It may
32 change the limits and conditions of an WYPDES permit, TMDL or watershed plan. The process
33 for granting a variance is a site-specific action and does not require a Use Attainability Analysis.
34 The rationale for a variance will be documented in either the statement of basis on an associated
35 WYPDES permit action or in an associated TMDL or watershed plan document.
36
37

1
2
3 **Recreational Use Designations**
4 **Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) Worksheet**
5

6 A recreational Use Attainability Analysis is required to support any change in the recreational
7 use designation of a surface water of the state, either to a more stringent or less stringent
8 classification. Completion of a UAA is recommended in cases where there is significant
9 uncertainty about whether or not the current classification is appropriate. As a procedural
10 matter, the Water Quality Division will compile all completed UAAs and make the appropriate
11 classification determination and required submittal to EPA on a semi-annual basis.
12

13 There are three circumstances where it makes sense to complete a UAA and revise the recreation
14 use classification. The first is whenever a stream is currently listed or proposed to be listed as
15 impaired or threatened on the state's 303(d) list. This is to ensure that the proposed listing is
16 based on an assessment using the appropriate pathogen criteria. The Water Quality Division will
17 routinely complete a UAA as part of the listing documentation.
18

19 The second reason is to raise the classification from secondary contact to primary contact on
20 waters that are not currently listed on Table A of the Wyoming Surface Water Classification List
21 but are currently being used or have a high potential to be used for recreational purposes.
22

23 The third reason is to ensure that pathogen limits on new or revised WYPDES permits are based
24 upon the appropriate criteria for the receiving water.
25

26
27 **I. Name & Location: Identify where the stream segment starts and ends.**
28

29 Waterbody name: _____ Watershed (HUC): _____
30

31 Upstream Location: ¼, ¼ Section _____ ; SEC _____ ; TWP _____ ; RNG _____
32

33 Downstream Location: ¼, ¼ Section _____ ; SEC _____ ; TWP _____ ; RNG _____
34

35 **II. Maps & Photographs**
36

37 Attach a map of adequate scale and detail to accurately depict the waterbody that is the
38 subject of the reclassification proposal. Also attach photographs that adequately
39 characterize the water body for the purposes of the petition. These should be taken at
40 points that are typical of the stream channel or lake in a sufficient number to clearly
41 illustrate the resource. Each photo point location should also be indicated on the UAA
42 map. The photographs should be accompanied by information including a photo ID
43 number, name of photographer, date and time taken, location and direction from which
44 the photo was taken and a narrative describing what the photo is intended to depict.
45
46

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5

III. Primary use Factors: If any of the following factors apply, the water should be designated for primary contact recreation. If none of the factors apply the water is a candidate for a secondary use designation.

Check all that apply:

_____ Water is located within or flows through a federal, state, or local park or recreation area. Federal, state or local parks should not be construed to mean all public lands, but rather specifically developed and/or designated recreational use areas such as campgrounds, picnic grounds, trailheads, greenways, etc..

_____ Water is a lake, reservoir or other still body of water. (Exclude small stock watering ponds).

_____ Water is within or flows through a municipality or unincorporated high density housing area.

_____ Water is a larger perennial stream or game fishery known to be used by sportsmen or other recreationists.

_____ Water is used or can be used for primary contact activities such as swimming, floating, rafting, canoeing or kayaking.

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IV. Use Removal Factors (only necessary when downgrading from a primary to a secondary use designation).

Chapter 1, Section 33(b) requires that all petitions to lower a classification or criteria must be based on one or more of the use removal factors listed in Section 33(b)(i) through (vi). Most commonly, the factors that apply to reclassifying a water from a primary to a secondary contact designation are 33(b)(ii) or (v) though there may be unique circumstances where one of the other factors is most appropriate.

Those petitions intending to raise a classification from secondary to primary contact are not subject to the Section 33 (b) factors. Instead, the UAA should demonstrate that primary contact recreation is either an existing use or may be attained with the imposition of more stringent controls or management practices.

Check one or more of the following use removal factors and attach a brief narrative explaining why each checked factor applies to the subject water. If the purpose of the UAA is to raise a classification from secondary to primary, do not check any factor but still provide a narrative explanation of the justification for the increased level of

1 protection.

2
3 (i) Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the
4 classification or use; or

5
6 (ii) Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels
7 prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for
8 by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating
9 state water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met; or

10
11 (iii) Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of
12 the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to
13 correct than to leave in place; or

14
15 (iv) Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the
16 attainment of the classification or use, and it is not feasible to restore the water
17 body to its original condition or to operate such modification in such a way that
18 would result in the attainment of the classification or use; or

19
20 (v) Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such
21 as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, depth, pools, riffles, and the like,
22 unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of the classification or use; or

23
24 (vi) Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of
25 the Federal Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social
26 impact. This subsection shall not apply to the derivation of site-specific criteria.
27

Explanation (attach additional sheets if necessary):

28
29
30
31 Petitioner

Date

1 ~~VI~~**VIII. Implementation**

2

3 A. Classifications and Use Designations

4

5 Upon a final approval by the Administrator for changes in classifications or use designations,
6 the results of a Use Attainability Analysis will be submitted to EPA for approval as a revised
7 water quality standard for CWA purposes. The revised standard will become effective upon
8 EPA approval or 90 days after submittal, whichever comes first. The final determination by
9 the Administrator is an action that may be appealed to the Environmental Quality Council
10 pursuant to Chapter 1, Section 16 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure.

11

12 B. Criteria

13

14 Site-specific changes in water quality criteria ~~cannot~~ can only be implemented
15 administratively by the Water Quality Division on effluent dependant waters. On all other
16 waters ~~After approval by the Administrator of~~ where a Use Attainability Analysis which
17 would result in the establishment of site-specific criteria for any pollutant has been approved,
18 the DEQ shall recommend such revised criteria to the Wyoming Environmental Quality
19 Council for adoption pursuant to formal rule-making procedures. The revised criteria shall
20 not become effective until adopted by the Council and filed with the Secretary of State as
21 revised rules.

AGRICULTURAL USE PROTECTION POLICY
(Chapter 1, Section 20)

I. Purpose

All surface waters in Wyoming are protected to some extent for agricultural uses. “Agricultural uses” are described in Chapter 1, Section 3 as being either stock watering or irrigation. The standard that applies to the protection of these uses is contained in Chapter 1, Section 20 which states:

Section 20. Agricultural Water Supply. All Wyoming surface waters which have the natural water quality potential for use as an agricultural water supply shall be maintained at a quality which allows continued use of such waters for agricultural purposes.

Degradation of such waters shall not be of such an extent to cause a measurable decrease in crop or livestock production.

Unless otherwise demonstrated, all Wyoming surface waters have the natural water quality potential for use as an agricultural water supply.

All water quality standards are established for two reasons. The first is to provide a benchmark against which a determination can be made as to whether a waterbody is impaired and requires some kind of corrective action. The second is to provide a basis for establishing permit limits on regulated activities (WYPDES & Section 404 permits). The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to be used by the Water Quality Division when translating the narrative goals expressed in the Section 20 standard into appropriate WYPDES permit limits where maintaining agricultural use of the receiving waters is an issue.

Agricultural use of surface water is an opportunistic endeavor. The varying uses as well as the different qualities of the water found in the state are many and the farming and ranching industries have always had to make do with what water is available. The goal expressed in the Section 20 standard is simply to maintain surface water quality at a level that will continue to support the local agricultural uses that have developed around it.

Though the goal is simple, achieving it is not. For the most part, managing water quality for continued agricultural support requires managing the concentration and chemical makeup of dissolved solids. Because of local differences in crop types, soil types and natural water quality and availability, it isn’t possible to establish simple numeric criteria for pollutants such as TDS and SAR that will allow an efficient use of surface water for irrigation purposes. The determination of what is acceptable water quality for irrigation must necessarily involve an evaluation of local agricultural practices and background water quality conditions. For livestock watering uses, it is somewhat less complicated because there are fewer variables to consider.

“Measurable Decrease”

The first part of translating the standard is defining what is meant by “measurable decrease in crop or livestock production”. The phrase implies that there is a pre-existing agricultural use of a stream or drainage prior to an application for a WYPDES discharge permit. For livestock watering purposes, a pre-existing use will always be assumed. For irrigation purposes, there needs to be either a current irrigation structure or mechanism in place for diverting water from the stream channel, or a substantial acreage of naturally sub-irrigated pasture within a stream floodplain. Where neither of these conditions exist, there can be no irrigation use, nor loss in crop production attributable to water quality.

Where there are pre-existing agricultural uses, it may often be impossible to measure a loss in crops or livestock that can be attributed to water quality because of the many other factors that will affect actual production. It is also important to be able to predict the probability of a measurable decrease in production rather than relying solely on after-the-fact measurements. Therefore, the implementation of the narrative criteria through WYPDES permits will always involve making reasonable judgments and assumptions.

1
2 Effluent limits on historic discharges of produced water will not be affected by this policy in relation to the
3 protection of agricultural uses. Where discharges have been occurring for many years, the permitted quality of
4 those discharges shall be considered to be “background” conditions and be fully protective of the agricultural
5 uses that have developed around them. Therefore, it is not necessary to modify those discharges in order to
6 achieve the goal of “no measurable decrease” in crop or livestock production. It would only be necessary to
7 maintain the existing quality of the discharge. It is important to note, however, that effluent limits on historic
8 discharges may be made where the quality of the discharge is shown to constitute a hazard to humans, livestock
9 or wildlife.

10 11 **II. Livestock Watering**

12
13 The basic concept in protecting a livestock watering use is to ensure that water quality is not acutely toxic to
14 livestock or does not contain pollutants in concentrations that would affect growth or reproduction. There are
15 basic effluent limitations provided in the WYPDES permit regulations (*Chapter 2 of the Water Quality Rules*
16 and Regulations) that are intended to ensure that the water is safe for livestock to drink. These limits are:

17
18 5000 mg/L TDS;
19 3000 mg/L Sulfate;
20 2000 mg/L Chloride;

21
22 and each must be achieved at the end-of-pipe prior to mixing with the receiving stream. In addition to the basic
23 effluent limitations the following limits for livestock protection may be incorporated into WYPDES permits
24 when there is reason to believe they may be associated with a discharge:

25

<u>Selenium</u>	<u>50 µg/L</u>	<u>Total Recoverable</u>
<u>Fluoride</u>	<u>4000 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Arsenic</u>	<u>20 µg/L</u>	<u>Total Recoverable</u>
<u>Copper</u>	<u>500 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Cadmium</u>	<u>50 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Boron</u>	<u>5000 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Chromium</u>	<u>1000 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Lead</u>	<u>100 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Mercury</u>	<u>10 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Zinc</u>	<u>2500 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>

26 27 **Livestock watering waiver**

28
29 An exception to the limits above may be made whenever the background water quality of the receiving water is
30 worse than the value listed for the associated pollutant or when the livestock producer requests use of the water
31 and thereby accepts any potential risk to his livestock.

32 33 **III. Irrigation**

34
35 The interpretation of the Section 20 standard for irrigation is more complex than for livestock watering because
36 there are more variables than just the quality of the water to consider. However, after considering the local
37 circumstances relative to irrigation and crop production, effluent limits can be established on WYPDES permits
38 that will be protective of the pre-existing irrigation uses. The goal is to ensure that pre-existing irrigated crop
39 production will not be diminished as a result of the lowering of water quality.

40
41 The basic water quality parameters of concern in regard to irrigation are electrical conductivity (EC) and
42 sodium adsorption ratio (SAR). Protection of irrigation uses where WYPDES permits are involved amounts to
43 deriving appropriate effluent limits for EC and SAR in each instance.

1 A. Identification and Protection of Irrigation Uses.

2
3 Implementation of the Section 20 standard through the WYPDES permitting program involves a sequence of
4 decisions based upon the amount and quality of data that is available to the permit writer. The most basic
5 question is whether a proposed discharge will reach irrigated lands. If the discharge will not reach an
6 irrigated field, either because of natural conditions or water management techniques, it could not affect crop
7 production on that field. For the purposes of this policy, irrigated lands include the following:

8
9 1. Artificially Irrigated Lands: Artificially irrigated lands are those where water is intentionally applied for
10 agricultural purposes. Artificially irrigated lands will be identified by the presence of canals, ditches,
11 spreader dikes, spray irrigation systems or any other constructed mechanism intended to divert water from
12 a stream channel for application on adjacent lands.

13
14 2. Naturally Irrigated Lands: Naturally irrigated lands are areas of land along stream channels that have
15 enhanced vegetative production due to periodic natural flooding or sub-irrigation. Naturally irrigated lands
16 are those lands where a stream channel is underlain by unconsolidated material and on which the
17 combination of stream flow and channel geometry provides for enhanced productivity of agriculturally
18 significant plants. Naturally irrigated lands may be identified by an evaluation of infra-red aerial
19 photography, surficial geologic maps, wetland mapping, landowner testimony or any combination of that
20 information.

21
22 Appropriate effluent limits for EC and SAR will be calculated and applied to WYPDES discharge permits
23 in all instances where the produced water discharge may reach any artificially irrigated lands.

24
25 EC and SAR limits will also be applied to WYPDES permits where the produced water discharge may
26 reach stream segments containing sufficient acreage of naturally irrigated land to be considered
27 agriculturally significant. In general, stream segments containing single parcels of naturally irrigated land
28 greater than 20 acres in size or multiple parcels in near proximity that total more than 20 acres shall be
29 considered agriculturally significant. In making this estimation, small drainage bottoms may be excluded
30 from consideration. Two specific criteria which may be used to exclude lands include lack of a
31 persistent active channel and unconsolidated floodplain deposits which are generally less
32 than 50 feet in width.

33
34 If there are no pre-existing diversions within reach of a discharge or if the water will be impounded or
35 managed so as not to reach a diversion during the irrigation season, there would be no potential to
36 adversely affect crop production. Likewise, if there are no agriculturally significant, naturally irrigated
37 lands within reach of a discharge there would be no potential to adversely affect crop production. In these
38 circumstances, permit limits would be established to protect other relevant water uses (e.g. livestock
39 watering, wildlife, aquatic life etc.).

40
41 B. Data and Information

42
43 There is a minimum amount of data that must be collected in every circumstance in order to identify
44 existing irrigation uses and to appropriately set effluent limits on discharges that may affect those uses.
45 Additional information that is beyond the minimum requirements can also be considered to fine tune the
46 permitting decisions in a way that best addresses the various interests for the water.

47
48 At a minimum the following information must be obtained:

- 49
50
 - 51 • Location(s) of irrigation diversions and/or naturally irrigated acreage;
 - 52 • Crops grown under irrigation;
 - 53 • Published tolerance values for the most sensitive crop;
 - 54 • Season of use
 - 55 • Description of Irrigation Practices

1 C. Establishing Effluent Limits

2
3 A 3-tiered decision making process will be used to establish appropriate effluent limits for EC and SAR
4 whenever a proposed discharge will likely reach irrigated lands. Tier 1 refers to a procedure for setting
5 default EC and SAR limits and is useful in situations where the irrigated crops are salt-tolerant and/or the
6 discharge water quality is relatively good. Tier 2 refers to a process whereby the default limits may be
7 refined to equal background water quality conditions and is intended to be used in situations where the
8 background EC and SAR is worse than the effluent quality. As a final measure, Tier 3 applies where
9 background EC and SAR is better than the effluent quality. The purpose of a Tier 3 analysis is to provide
10 sufficient justification to establish effluent limits that are of a lower quality than the pre-discharge
11 background conditions. Under Tier 3, effluent limits may be established based upon local site conditions
12 and irrigation practices to a level that can be demonstrated to cause no harm to the existing irrigation uses.

13
14 1. Tier 1 -Default EC and SAR limits

15
16 Default limits for EC and SAR may be used where the quality of the discharge water is relatively
17 good or the irrigated crops are salt-tolerant. The default values shall be based upon the published
18 soil EC tolerance values for the most sensitive crop and shall be calculated as follows:

19
20 a. Default EC limits will be based upon 100 percent yield threshold values for soil EC
21 reported by the NRCS Bridger Plant Materials Center 1996 Technical Notes No. 26¹.
22 In the event that the species of interest is not included in the Bridger Plant Materials
23 Center document, then the following alternative references can be consulted:

24
25 (1) Hanson et al. 1999. Agricultural Salinity and Drainage. DANR Pub. 3375,
26 Univ. of Calif. Davis;

27
28 (2) Ayers and Westcot. 1985. Water Quality for Agriculture. UN FAO Irrigation
29 and Drainage Paper 29 (revised); and

30
31 (3) CPHA. 2002. Western Fertilizer Handbook. 9th Edition. Interstate Pub., Inc.,
32 Danville, IL.

33
34
35 The relationship between soil EC values and irrigation water EC values will be: EC
36 (soil) = 1.5 EC (water), i.e., the published soil EC threshold obtained from the
37 appropriate reference will be divided by the soil concentration factor of 1.5 to establish
38 the discharge EC limit.

39
40 However, in circumstances where the background water quality of the receiving
41 water(s) is known to be significantly better than would otherwise be required based on
42 a theoretical 100% yield, effluent limits may be set to maintain that higher quality.
43

¹ The Water and Waste Advisory Board recommended using the Bridger Plant Materials Center document as the
primary reference for soil salinity tolerance values based upon comments submitted by Kevin Harvey, an industry
consultant. The DEQ/WQD disagrees with this recommendation and maintains that the Salt Tolerance Database
published by the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) National Salinity Laboratory is a more appropriate
reference for this purpose.

1 b. Default SAR values will be extrapolated from the Hanson et al. (1999) Chart (see
2 Figure 1 attached) based upon the default EC value in each circumstance up to a
3 maximum default value of 16². The effluent limit for SAR will be determined in
4 conjunction with EC so that the relationship of SAR to EC remains within the “no
5 reduction in rate of infiltration” zone of Figure 1. The maximum SAR limit is,
6 therefore, set below the line separating the “no reduction in rate of infiltration” zone
7 from the “slight to moderate reduction in infiltration” zone in the Hanson et al. diagram,
8 which is represented by the following equation: $SAR < (7.10 \times EC) - 2.48$. It must be
9 noted that SAR values are tied to the EC concentration and might need to be adjusted to
10 correlate to the actual EC concentration rather than the theoretical maximum.

11
12 Use of the Hanson diagram to extrapolate default effluent limits for SAR is capped at a
13 maximum SAR of 16² to minimize the potential for sodium build-up in poorly drained
14 soils. This 16 SAR cap is only intended to apply when utilizing the default procedure
15 and may be modified according to the provisions of section C.2 "Refining EC and SAR
16 Limits", described below.

17
18 c. At a minimum, the EC and SAR limits will apply during the irrigation season and when
19 flows are sufficient to support the use. On sub-irrigated lands and passively irrigated
20 lands such as those under spreader dike systems, the irrigation season shall generally be
21 considered to be year-round.

22 23 2. Refining EC and SAR limits (Tiers 2&3)

24
25 Establishing EC and SAR limits based simply on the most sensitive crop is the most stringent
26 approach and would be protective of the irrigation use in all circumstances. It may be possible to
27 refine those values if additional information is available showing that less stringent effluent limits
28 would be adequately protective. This type of showing can be made by demonstrating that
29 background water quality conditions are of a lower quality than the default values or by
30 demonstrating that because of local soil conditions and irrigation practices there would be no harm
31 to crop production from less stringent EC and SAR limits.

32 33 a. Tier 2 - Background Water Quality

34
35 If sufficient data is available to demonstrate or calculate that the pre-existing background
36 water quality at the point(s) of diversion is worse than the effluent quality, EC and SAR
37 effluent limits may be based upon those background conditions rather than tolerance values
38 for the most sensitive crop.

39
40 (1). Measured Data: Background water quality may be established based upon published
41 pre-discharge historic data. Generally, this data only exists on larger, perennial, mainstem
42 stream channels where historic gauging has taken place. Actual measured data is the most
43 reliable means of establishing background and must be considered on those waters where it is
44 available.

45
46 (2). Calculated Background: On intermittent and ephemeral stream channels, pre-discharge
47 water quality data is usually scarce or non-existent and very difficult to collect. In these
48 circumstances, background water quality can be estimated by conducting soil surveys on land
49 that has been historically irrigated from the subject stream.

50
51 In the event that soil studies are used as a means to estimate baseline water quality for a given

² The DEQ/WQD originally proposed setting a default SAR cap at 10. The Water and Waste Advisory Board raised the default SAR cap to 16 based upon industry comments. The DEQ disagrees with the Board's recommendation and believes that an SAR cap of 10 is more defensible as a statewide default.

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drainage, the following requirements apply:

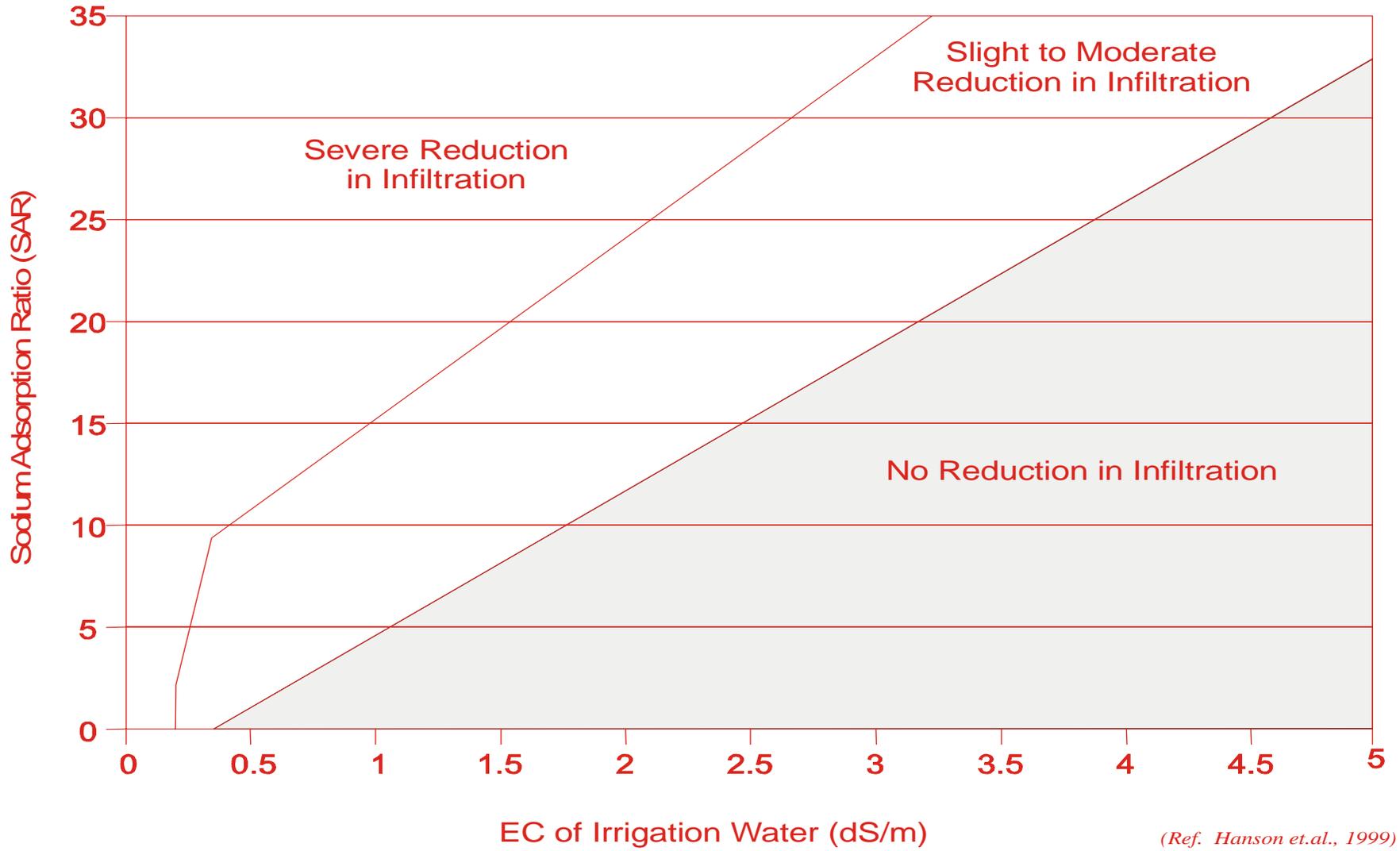
(i) Sample Site Selection: Soil samples shall be taken at semi-random sites within each contiguous irrigated segment downstream of the proposed discharge. “Semi-random” in this case is intended to mean that the applicant will identify the various major distinguishing terrain zones within each irrigated segment and select sample sites randomly within each terrain zone. For example, the channel bottom may constitute one terrain zone, the first small terrace above the channel bottom may be another terrain zone, and the adjacent meadow or field may be a single remaining terrain zone, or that meadow / field may actually be comprised of several other known zones such as discharge-affected soils vs. non-affected soils, sub-irrigated reaches vs. non-sub-irrigated reaches, etc..

(ii) Number of Sample Sites: Listed below are the minimum number of soil sample sites required for each of the identified terrain zones (based on zone area) within a contiguous irrigated segment:

<u>Zone Area</u>	<u>Minimum Number of Sample Sites</u>
<u>0 – 5 acres</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>5 - 10</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>10 + acres</u>	<u>7</u>

Figure 1

Hanson Chart



1
2 (iii) Sample Collection: Sample sites must be located a minimum of 50 feet apart from one
3 another. Each sample site shall be sampled at a minimum of four depths (0-12", 13-24", 25-
4 36", 37-48"). If alfalfa is present within the terrain zone, each sample site within that terrain
5 zone must be sampled at a total of 6 depths (at the above-noted depths, plus 49-60" and 61-
6 72"). Each 12-inch depth sample must be analyzed either individually or combined
7 (composited) with other corresponding depth samples from the other sample sites within the
8 same terrain zone (i.e., all 0-12" samples from a given terrain zone bulked together and
9 analyzed as a single composite sample).

10
11 (iv) Sample Analysis: At a minimum, a saturated paste extract for each sample shall be
12 analyzed for EC. Though not necessary for the estimation of background water
13 conductivity, it is advisable to also analyze the soil samples for pH, SAR, soil texture and
14 exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) to avoid having to duplicate the sampling if the
15 results indicate that a "no harm analysis" (item b. below) needs to be completed. Percent
16 organic matter shall be analyzed in the surface 0-12 inch samples only. In addition, analyses
17 to identify the clay mineralogy types present in the soils may also be warranted.

18
19 (v) Soil Report Preparation: At a minimum the applicant shall submit:

20
21 i. A map or diagram identifying where each of the soil sample sites were
22 located. At a minimum, the map or diagram must show the basic topography
23 and stream course, irrigation structures (if present - such as spreader dams or
24 head gates), estimated boundaries of the irrigated acreage, surface ownership of
25 the irrigated acreage (including downstream irrigated areas) and section /
26 township / range identification. This map must also show any delineated terrain
27 zones, plus elevations of the terrain zones;

28
29 ii. An accompanying location table which includes the quarter / quarter, section,
30 township, range, and latitude / longitude for each sample site;

31
32 iii. Summary data table showing the analytical results for each of the soil
33 parameters listed above, for each depth, at each sample site.

34
35 iv. All associated lab sheets.

36
37 b. Tier 3 - No Harm Analysis

38
39 The actual effects of EC and SAR on crop production are variable based upon soil type and
40 chemistry and may be mitigated to some extent by managing irrigation practices. EC and SAR
41 effluent limits may also be established based upon a scientifically defensible site specific study
42 that examines local soil characteristics, natural water quality, expected crop yield, irrigation
43 practices and/or any other relevant factor related to crop production.

44
45 Because of the very site-specific nature of this approach and the number and complexity of
46 variables that may need to be considered, it is not very useful to specify any particular type of
47 analysis in this policy. When taking this approach, however, there is a burden of proof placed
48 upon the applicant to demonstrate through a comprehensive study that levels of EC and/or SAR
49 higher than either the default values or estimated background water quality would most likely not
50 measurably harm an existing irrigation use. This approach will allow a degree of creativity
51 regarding landowner preferences and management. Refined limits for EC and SAR resulting from
52 a "no harm" analysis should incorporate a reasonable margin of safety to account for variables that
53 cannot be precisely measured or modeled.

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c. Irrigation Waiver

An exception to EC or SAR limits established under the Tier 1, 2 or 3 procedures may be made when affected landowners request use of the water and thereby accept any potential risk to crop production on their lands. Irrigation waivers will only be granted in association with an irrigation management plan that provides reasonable assurance that the lower quality water will be confined to the targeted lands.

d. Reasonable Access Requirement

The procedure for establishing default EC and SAR limits is intended to provide the ability to permit the discharge of high quality water without an obligation to conduct site specific studies. In practice, the use of the default procedure will only apply where permitted discharges are of exceptionally high quality. In many applications, appropriate limits for EC and SAR will have to be based on refined procedures rather than default. Because the refined procedures require the acquisition of site-specific data, it is necessary that permit applicants and/or the DEQ have reasonable access to obtain the required information. In circumstances where a landowner chooses to deny access for the purpose of developing a Section 20 analysis, EC and SAR limits will be based upon the best information that can be reasonably obtained and may be less stringent than Tier 1 default limits.

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SECTION 20 DECISION PROCESS

