











- (b) A description of the quantity and salinity of intake water sources.
  - (c) A description of significant salt sources to the municipal wastewater collection system and identification of entities responsible for each source, if available.
  - (d) A description of water rights, including diversions and consumptive use quantities.
  - (e) A description of the wastewater discharge, covering location, receiving waters, quantity, salt load, and concentration of TDS.
  - (f) Alternative plans for minimizing the salt contribution from the municipal discharge. Alternative plans should include:
    - (i) A description of collection system salt sources and alternative means of control.
    - (ii) The cost of alternative plans, in dollars per ton, of salt removed from discharge.
  - (g) Such other information pertinent to demonstration of non- practicability as the Division may deem necessary.
- (B) In determining what permit conditions shall be required, the Division shall consider the following criteria including, but not limited to:
- (I) The practicability of achieving the 400 mg/l incremental increase.
  - (II) Where the 400 mg/l incremental increase is not determined to be practicable:
    - (a) The impact of the total proposed salt input of each alternative on the lower mainstem in terms of tons per year and concentration.
    - (b) The costs per ton of salt removed from the discharge for each alternative plan.
    - (c) The capability of minimizing the salt discharge.
- (C) If, in the opinion of the Division, the database for the municipal wastewater discharge is inadequate, the permit will contain the requirement that the permittee monitor the water supply and the wastewater discharge for salinity. Such monitoring program shall be completed within 2 years and the discharger shall then present the information as specified above.
- (D) All new and reissued CDPS permits for municipalities shall require monitoring of the concentration of the TDS of the intake water supply and the wastewater treatment plant effluent in accordance with the









groundwater permits. Reliance on an existing permit would also not be appropriate for site approval for a facility change that, standing alone, is likely to affect the facility's existing permit limits or the facility's ability to meet those its limits.

The term throughput, within this regulation, specifically relates to domestic wastewater treatment works. The term 'throughput' was modified to remove the phrase "/or" to ensure that both hydraulic and organic loadings were considered since hydraulic residence or flow rate directly impacts the treatment capability of organics through the treatment process. Additionally, a domestic wastewater treatment works must often treat for more than organic constituents. Unit treatment processes targeting non-organic pollutants are also impacted by hydraulic residence or flow rate. In most cases, the organic strength is a representative indicator of the overall strength of the domestic wastewater, including non-organic pollutants.

The Commission deleted the term 'treatment capacity' to more clearly align with Colorado Water Quality Control Act. As previously defined, the term 'treatment capacity' was linked to the Regulation #22 term 'design capacity'. With the potential for 'design capacity' (Regulation #22) to not equal 'treatment capacity' in all cases, the Commission more correctly aligned the term 'treatment capacity' to the term 'throughput' since these two terms function jointly in the evaluation of and triggering actions related to planning and construction of domestic wastewater treatment plant expansions. This change means that the planning and expansion requirements will trigger when throughput and treatment meets specific thresholds relative to the design capacity. The design capacity represents the treatment capability of the domestic wastewater treatment works. The throughput and treatment represent the amount of loading and treatment being utilized based on current loading conditions. "Treatment capacity" ~~were~~ was removed in order to align the language of the construction trigger provisions with the language of the WQCA as part of the Commission's goal to harmonize the use of the terms design capacity/design flow across the Commission regulations, the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, and the federal regulations.

The Commission revised or replaced these terms throughout the remainder of Regulation #61.

The Commission modified section 61.14(1)(b)(viii) from "individual sewage disposal systems (ISDS)" to "on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTS)" to reflect the change resulting from the 2012 modifications to the governing statutes in the Colorado On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems Act, C.R.S., 25-10-101, et seq.