Permit No.: **WY-0000949**

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 8
1595 Wynkoop
DENVER, COLORADO 80202-1129

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq; "the Act"),

the Marathon Oil Company – Circle Ridge

is authorized to discharge from its wastewater treatment facility located in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 6, Township 6 North, Range 2 West in Fremont County to:

a tributary to Coal Draw

in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein. Authorization for discharge is limited to those outfalls specifically listed in the permit.

This permit shall become effective October 1st, 2007.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, September 30, 2012.

Signed this 1st day of October, 2007.

Authorized Permitting Official

for Stephen S. Tuber, Assistant Regional Administrator
Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance

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1. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1.1. Definitions.

The *30-day (and monthly) average*, other than for fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.

The *7-day (and weekly) average*, other than for fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic mean of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains the Saturday.

CWA means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as either the Federal Water Pollution Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), Pub. L. 92-500, as amended by Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483, Pub. L. 97-117, and Pub. L. 100-4. In this permit the CWA may be referred to as "the Act".

Daily Maximum (*Daily Max.*) is the maximum measured value for a pollutant discharged during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with daily maximum limitations expressed in units of mass (e.g., kilograms, pounds), the daily maximum is calculated as the total mass of pollutant discharged over the calendar day or representative 24-hour period. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., milligrams/liter, parts per billion), the daily maximum is calculated as the average of all measurements of the pollutant over the calendar day or representative 24-hour period. If only one measurement or sample is taken during a calendar day or representative 24-hour period, the single measured value for a pollutant will be considered the daily maximum measurement for that calendar day or representative 24-hour period.

Daily Minimum (*Daily Min.*) is the minimum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement collected during the course of a day.

Director means the Regional Administrator of EPA Region 8 or an authorized representative.

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Grab sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.

Composite samples shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, at a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours, nor more than twenty-four (24) hours. Acceptable methods for the preparation of composite samples are as follows:

a. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at the time of sampling;

b. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to total flow (volume) since last sample. For the first sample, the flow rate at the time of the first sample was collected may be used;

c. Constant sample volume, time interval between samples proportional to flow (i.e., sample taken every "X" gallons of flow); and,

d. Continuous collection of sample with sample collection rate proportional to flow rate.

Instantaneous measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

Storm Water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Sewage Sludge is any solid, semi-solid or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

1.2. Description of Discharge Point(s). The authorization to discharge provided under this permit is limited to those outfalls specifically designated below as discharge locations. Discharges at any location not authorized under an NPDES permit are a violation of the Clean Water Act and could subject the person(s) responsible for such discharge to penalties under Section 309 of the Act.

Outfall Serial Number(s)	Description of Discharge Point(s)
001	Outfall 001 (NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 6, Township 6 North, Range 2 West). At the point of discharge from the last treatment unit to the unnamed tributary of Coal Draw

1.3. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements

1.3.1. Effluent Limitations - Outfall 001. Effective immediately and lasting through the life of this permit, the quality of effluent discharged by the facility shall, as a minimum, meet the limitations as set forth below:

Effluent Characteristic	Effluent Limitation		
	30-Day Average a/	7-Day Average a/	Daily Maximum a/
Specific Conductance, µmhos/cm			7500
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L			5000
Chlorides, mg/L			2000
Sulfates, mg/L			3000
Total Radium 226, pCi/L			60
Total Chromium, mg/L			3.0
Acrylamide monomer, mg/L			1.0
Oil and Grease, mg/L			10 b/
The pH of the discharge shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 9.0 at any time.			
The discharge shall be free from substances in amounts which would cause a visible sheen or visible deposits in the receiving water or adjoining shoreline.			
No chemicals which contain toxic substances listed pursuant to Section 307 (a) of the Act shall be added to the discharge at levels which exceed the notification criteria specified under Conditions 3.9 and 3.10 of this permit.			
There shall be no addition of hexavalent chromium.			
There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.			
The discharge shall not present a hazard to humans, wildlife, or livestock.			

a/ See Definitions, Part 1.1., for definition of terms.

b/ A semi-annual visual observation is required. If a visible sheen is detected, a grab sample shall be taken and analyzed immediately. The concentration of oil and grease shall not exceed 10 mg/L in any sample.

1.3.2. Self-Monitoring Requirements - Outfall 001. As a minimum, upon the effective date of this permit, the following constituents shall be monitored at the frequency and with the type of measurement indicated; samples or measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. If no discharge occurs during the entire monitoring period, it shall be stated on the Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA No. 3320-1) that no discharge or overflow occurred.

Effluent Characteristic	**Frequency**	**Sample Type a/**
Total Flow, mgd b/	Monthly	Instantaneous
Specific Conductance, µmhos/cm	Once per six months d/	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	Once per six months d/	Grab
Chlorides, mg/L	Once per six months d/	Grab
pH, standard units	Once per six months d/	Grab
Oil and grease, visual c/	Once per six months d/	Visual c/
Sulfates, mg/L	Once per six months d/	Grab
Chromium (total), mg/L	Once per six months d/	Grab
Acrylamide monomer, (total), mg/L	Once per six months d/	Grab
Total Radium 226, pCi/l	Once per six months d/	Grab

a/ See Definitions, Part 1.1., for definition of terms.

b/ Flow measurements of effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained. The average flow rate (in million gallons per day) during the reporting period and the maximum flow rate observed (in mgd) shall be reported.

c/ A semi-annual visual observation is required. If a visible sheen is detected, a grab sample shall be taken and analyzed immediately. The concentration of oil and grease shall not exceed 10 mg/L in any sample.

d/ Sampling events shall occur at an interval of not less than three months and not more than six months.

1.4. Hazard Screening Requirements. Within 30 days of the effective date of this permit, a sample shall be collected from the permitted outfall and analyzed for the constituents specified below, at the required detection limits. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, an analytical report for these pollutants shall be submitted to the US EPA with a copy provided to the Wind River Environmental Quality Commission. This report shall include the data and information specified in Section 2.6 of this permit. Based upon the results of this screening, this permit may be reopened and effluent limits and/or monitoring requirements established for constituents that are present at a level of concern.

Parameter	Required Detection Limits and Required Units
Arsenic, Total	1 µg/L
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	50 µg/L
Ammonia, mg/L	50 µg/L
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	5 µg/L
Copper, Total Recoverable	5 µg/L
Iron, Total Recoverable	50 µg/L
Lead, Total Recoverable	2 µg/L
Manganese, Total Recoverable	50 µg/L
Mercury, Total Recoverable	0.001 µg/L
Nickel, Total Recoverable	5 µg/L
Zinc, Total Recoverable	5 µg/L
Hardness, Total	10 mg/L as CaCO3
Uranium, Total Recoverable	5 µg/L
Gross Alpha and Beta Radiation	0.2 pCi/L
Dissolved Oxygen	1 mg/L
Sulfide	0.2 mg/L
Selenium	0.05 mg/L
Benzene	0.005 mg/L
Ethylbenzene	0.05 mg/L
Toluene	0.05 mg/L
Xylene	0.05 mg/L
Boron	1 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	3 mg/L

2. MONITORING, RECORDING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Representative Sampling. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under Part 1. shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Sludge samples shall be collected at a location representative of the quality of sludge immediately prior to use-disposal practice.

2.2. Monitoring Procedures. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Sludge monitoring procedures shall be those specified in 40 CFR 503, or as specified in the permit.

2.3. Penalties for Tampering. The Act provides that any person who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both. Second conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both.

2.4. Reporting of Monitoring Results. Effluent monitoring results obtained during the previous six months (January – June, July – December) shall be summarized and reported on **one** Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA No. 3320-1), postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported. Until further notice, sludge monitoring results may be reported in the testing laboratory's normal format (there is no EPA standard form at this time), but should be on letter size pages. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the Signatory Requirements (see Part 4.7), and submitted to the Planning and Targeting Program, and the Wind River Environmental Commission at the following addresses:

Original to: U.S. EPA, REGION 8
Policy, Information Management and Environment Justice Program (8ENF-PJ)
ATTENTION: NPDES PERMITS
1595 WYNKOOP
DENVER, COLORADO 80202-1129

Copy to: DIRECTOR
WIND RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION
WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION
P.O. BOX 217
FORT WASHAKIE, WY 82514

2.5. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, 40 CFR 503, or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

2.6. Records Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:

2.6.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2.6.2. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
2.6.3. The date(s) analyses were performed;
2.6.4. The time(s) analyses were initiated;
2.6.5. The initials or name(s) of individual(s) who performed the analyses;
2.6.6. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used, including method detection limits; and,
2.6.7. The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.

2.7. Retention of Records. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. Records of monitoring

required by this permit related to sludge use and disposal activities must be kept at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503). This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. Data collected on site, data used to prepare the DMR, copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports, and a copy of this NPDES permit must be maintained on site.

2.8. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.

2.8.1. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of the circumstances. The report shall be made to the EPA, Region 8, Preparedness, Assessment and Response Program at (303) 293-1788, the Wind River Environmental Quality Commission at (307) 332-3164.

2.8.2. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone to the EPA, Region 8, NPDES Enforcement Unit at (800) 227-8917 (8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Mountain Time) and the Wind River Environmental Quality Commission at (307) 332-3164 (8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Mountain Time) by the first workday following the day the permittee became aware of the circumstances:

2.8.2.1. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part 3.7., Bypass of Treatment Facilities.);

2.8.2.2. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part 3.8., Upset Conditions.); or,

2.8.2.3. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit to be reported within 24 hours.

2.8.3. A written submission shall also be provided to the USEPA, Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice and to the Wind River Environmental Quality Commission within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:

2.8.3.1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

2.8.3.2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

2.8.3.3. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and,

2.8.3.4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

2.8.4. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for an occurrence of noncompliance listed under Part 2.8.2. above, if the incident has been orally reported in accordance with the requirements of Part 2.8.2.

2.8.5. Reports shall be submitted to the addresses in Part 2.4., Reporting of Monitoring Results.

2.9. Other Noncompliance Reporting. Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for Part 2.4. are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part 2.8.3.

2.10. Inspection and Entry. The permittee shall allow the Regional Administrator, or authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator) upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

2.10.1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2.10.2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2.10.3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and,

2.10.4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

3. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1. Duty to Comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any failure to comply with the permit may constitute a violation of the Clean Water Act and may be grounds for enforcement action, including, but not limited to permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give the director advance notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility that will change any discharge from the facility, or of any activity that may result in failure to comply with permit conditions.

3.2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions. The Clean Water Act provides for specified civil and criminal monetary penalties for violations of its provisions. However, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, requires EPA to adjust the civil monetary penalties for inflation on a periodic basis. EPA previously adjusted its civil monetary penalties on December 31, 1996 (61 Fed. Reg. 69359-69365), with technical corrections and additions published on March 20, 1997 (62 Fed. Reg. 13514-13517) and June 27, 1997 (62 Fed. Reg. 35037-35041). On February 13, 2004 (69 Fed. Reg. 7121-7127) EPA once again adjusted its civil monetary penalties. The civil and criminal penalties, as of March 15, 2004, for violations of the Act (including permit conditions) are given below:

3.2.1. Any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $32,500 per day for each violation.

3.2.2. Any person who *negligently* violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

3.2.3. Any person who *knowingly* violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 6 years, or both.

3.2.4. Any person who *knowingly* violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

3.2.5. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Where an administrative enforcement action is brought for a Class I civil penalty, the assessed penalty may not exceed $11,000 per violation, with a maximum amount not to exceed $32,500. Where an administrative enforcement action is brought for a Class II civil penalty, the assessed penalty may not exceed $11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount not to exceed $157,500.

3.3. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3.4. Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

3.5. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. However, the permittee shall operate, as a minimum, one complete set of each main line unit treatment process whether or not this process is needed to achieve permit effluent compliance.

3.5.1 The permittee shall, as soon as reasonable and practicable, but no later than six (6) months after the effective date of this permit, do the following as part of the operation and maintenance program for the wastewater treatment facility:

3.5.1.1. Have a current O & M Manual(s) that describes the proper operational procedures and maintenance requirements of the wastewater treatment facility;

3.5.1.2. Have the O & M Manual(s) readily available to the operator of the wastewater treatment facility and require that the operator become familiar with the manual(s) and any updates;

3.5.1.3. Have a schedule(s) for routine operation and maintenance activities at the wastewater treatment facility; and,

3.5.1.4. Require the operator to perform the routine operation and maintenance requirements in accordance with the schedule(s).

3.5.2. The permittee shall maintain a daily log in a bound notebook(s) containing a summary record of all operation and maintenance activities at the wastewater treatment facility. At a minimum, the notebook shall include the following information:

3.5.2.1. Date and time;
3.5.2.2 Name and title of person(s) making the log entry;
3.5.2.3. Name of the persons(s) performing the activity;
3.5.2.4. A brief description of the activity; and,
3.5.2.5. Other information, as appropriate.

The permittee shall maintain the notebook in accordance with proper record-keeping procedures and shall make the log available for inspection, upon request, by authorized representatives of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Wind River Environmental Quality Commission.

3.6. Removed Substances. Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be buried or disposed in a manner consistent with all applicable federal and tribal regulations (i.e., 40 CFR 257, 40 CFR 258, 40 CFR 503) and in a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the United States or creating a health

hazard. In addition, the use and/or disposal of sewage sludge shall be done under the authorization of an NPDES permit issued for the use and/or disposal of sewage sludge by the appropriate NPDES permitting authority for sewage sludge. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not be directly blended with or enter either the final plant discharge and/or waters of the United States.

3.7. Bypass of Treatment Facilities.

3.7.1 . Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Parts 3.7.2. and 3.7.3.

3.7.2. Notice:

3.7.2.1. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass to the USEPA, Technical Enforcement Program, and the Wind River Environmental Quality Commission.

3.7.2.2. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part 2.8., Twenty-four Hour Noncompliance Reporting, to the USEPA, Technical Enforcement Program, and the Wind River Environmental Quality Commission.

3.7.3. Prohibition of bypass.

3.7.3.1. Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for a bypass, unless:

3.7.3.1.1. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

3.7.3.1.2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,

3.7.3.1.3. The permittee submitted notices as required under Part 3.7.2.

3.7.3.2. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part 3.7.3.1.

3.8. Upset Conditions

3.8.1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part 3.8.2. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review (i.e., Permittee will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations).

3.8.2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

3.8.2.1. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
3.8.2.2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
3.8.2.3. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part 2.8., Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting; and,
3.8.2.4. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part 3.4., Duty to Mitigate.

3.8.3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

3.9. Toxic Pollutants. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307 (a) of the Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

3.10. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances. Notification shall be provided to the Director as soon as the permittee knows of, or has reason to believe:

3.10.1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

3.10.1.1. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/L);

3.10.1.2. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter 500 ug/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

3.10.1.3. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or,

3.10.1.4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

3.10.2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

3.10.2.1. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/L);

3.10.2.2. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony:

3.10.2.3. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or,

3.10.2.4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

3.10.3 That there had been a change in the use, type or amounts of emulsion breaking chemicals or other additives. The permittee shall provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and other available toxicity information for the additives. EPA reserves the right to disapprove these changes based upon the toxicity of the additives.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

4.1.1. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutant discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit; or,

4.1.2. There are any planned substantial changes to the existing sewage sludge facilities, the manner of its operation, or to current sewage sludge management practices of storage and disposal. The permittee shall give the Director notice of any planned changes at least 30 days prior to their implementation.

4.1.3. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source.

4.2. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

4.3. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and re-issuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

4.4. Duty to Reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application should be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

4.5. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

4.6. Other Information. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

4.7. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.

4.7.1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

4.7.2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

4.7.2.1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director; and,

4.7.2.2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

4.7.3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part 4.7.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part 4.7.2. must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4.7.4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

> "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

4.8. Penalties for Falsification of Reports. The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

4.9. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined to be confidential pursuant to 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Director. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

4.10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

4.11. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, tribal or local laws or regulations.

4.12. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

4.13. Transfers. This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

4.13.1. The current permittee notifies the Director at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

4.13.2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,

4.13.3. The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in Part 4.13.2.

4.14. Permittees in Indian Country. EPA is issuing this permit pursuant to the Agency's authority to implement the Clean Water Act NPDES program in Indian country, as defined at 18 U.S.C. 1151.

4.15. Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary), or other appropriate requirements if one or more of the following events occurs:

4.15.1. Water Quality Standards: The water quality standards of the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.

4.15.2. Wasteload Allocation: A wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone Tribes and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.

4.15.3. Water Quality Management Plan: A revision to the current water quality management plan is approved and adopted which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit.

4.16. Hazard Screening-Reopener Provision . This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include additional limitations and /or monitoring if the hazard screening detects constituents in the discharge that adversely impact the use of the discharge for agricultural and wildlife purposes, as required under the Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 435) Subpart E - Agricultural and Wildlife Water Use Subcategory.

4.17. Toxicity Limitation-Re-opener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include whole effluent toxicity limitations if whole effluent toxicity is detected in the discharge.