



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
401 CHURCH STREET
L & C ANNEX 6TH FLOOR
NASHVILLE TN 37243

June 19, 2009

Mr. W. Charles Doerflinger, Esq.
P.O. Box 692
Lawrenceburg, TN 38464

Subject: **NPDES Permit No. TN0080560**
Fall River Road WTP
Lawrenceburg, Lawrence County, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Doerflinger:

In response to your interest in the NPDES permit coverage for the subject facility, and to follow up our telephone conversation of day, the division is sending you copies of the following documents for your use and information:

- Notice of Intent dated June 15, 2009,
- Notice of Coverage issued June 17, 2009,
- 1200-4-3-.04(16), definition of Wet Weather Conveyance in the state water quality standards

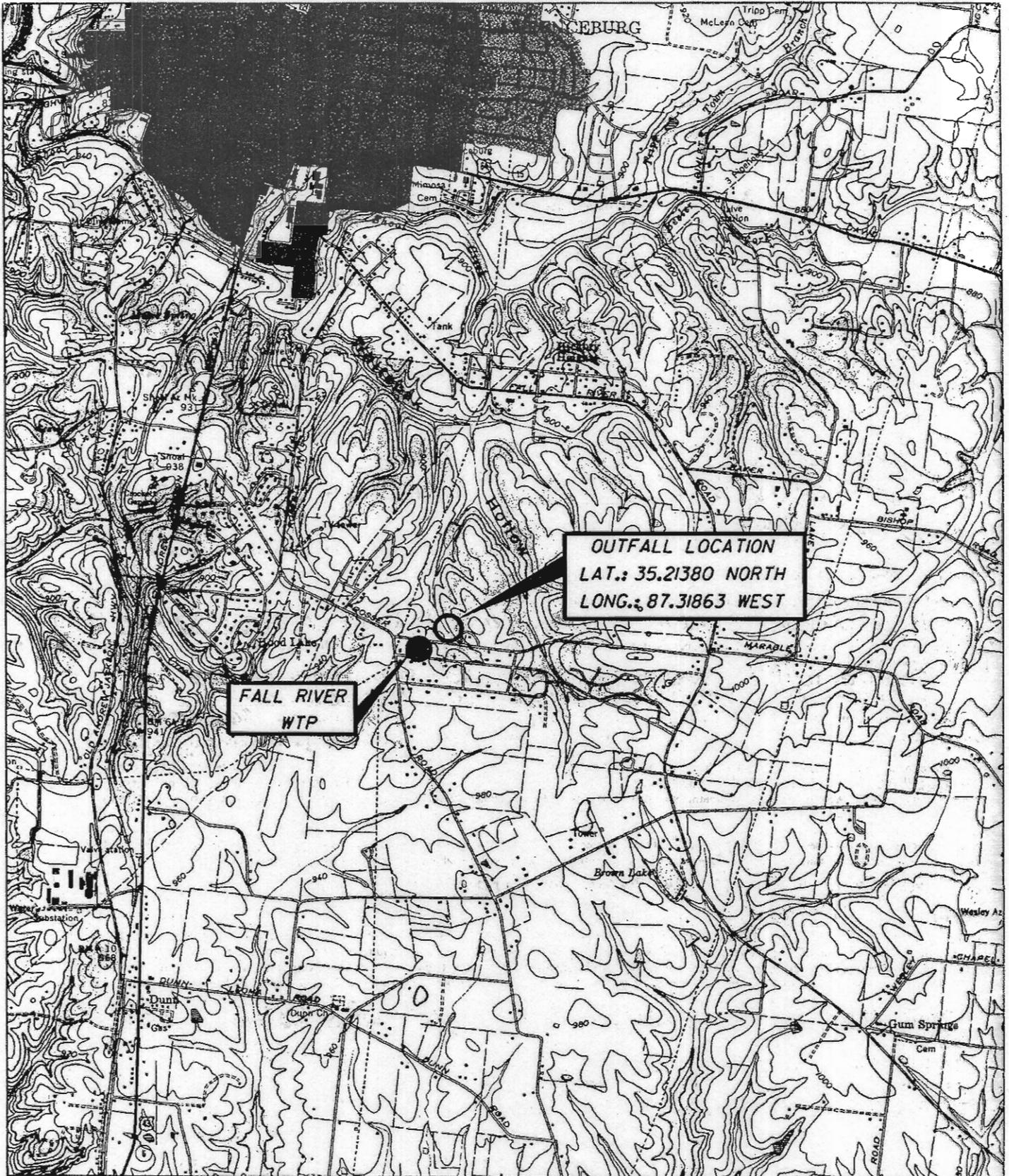
Coverage under this general permit does not convey any property rights to the permittee. In addition, the division has a general permit for alterations of wet weather conveyances. Other water quality permits may apply to construction activities and to activities that are deemed sufficient in scope to alter state waters. Information regarding all state water quality permits is located on the division's online "permitting handbook" located at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/permits>.

If you have questions, please contact the division at the Columbia Environmental Field Office at 1-888-891-TDEC; or, at this office, please contact Mr. Wade Murphy at (615) 532-0666 or by E-mail at Wade.Murphy@tn.gov.

Sincerely:

Vojin Janjić
Manager, Permit Section

CC: DWPC, Permit Section & Columbia Environmental Field Office
Mr. Gene "Buddy" C. Koonce, Jr., Highers, Koonce & Associates, Inc., 3343 Perimeter Hill Dr., Suite 102,
Nashville, TN 37211
Mr. Terry Robbins, Operator, Fall River Road Utility District, 1059 Crowder Road, Lawrenceburg, TN
38464
Mr. David Diddick, Manager, Fall River Road Utility District, P O Box 57, Leoma, TN 38468



OUTFALL LOCATION
 LAT.: 35.21380 NORTH
 LONG.: 87.31863 WEST

**FALL RIVER
 WTP**

DATE: 5-20-08
 DRAWN BY: KARAS
 CHECKED BY: KOONCE
 APPROVED BY: KOONCE
 SCALE: NONE
 JOB NO.: 0313-07



**FALL RIVER TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 FALL RIVER WTP LOCATION MAP
 TOWN OF LEOMA
 LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

HKA
 HIGHERS, KOONCE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
 A Division of Goodwyn, Mills and Cowood
 3343 Perimeter Hill Drive Suite 102
 Knoxville, Tennessee 37214 (615) 333-7200



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

**NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)
WATER TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGE PERMIT**

Facility Name: <u>FALL RIVER ROAD WTP</u>	County: <u>LAWRENCE</u>
Street Address or Location: <u>1059 CROWDER ROAD, LAWRENCEBURG, TN 38464</u>	Latitude: <u>35.21380 W</u> Longitude: <u>87.31863 N</u>

▪ All entries must be in ink. ▪ Attach a copy of U.S.G.S. topographical map, a city map, or a county map, identifying the location of this facility. ▪ This NOI must be signed by a responsible corporate officer for a corporation, a general partner for a partnership, the proprietor for a sole proprietorship, or a principal executive officer or ranking elected official for a public agency. ▪ If this NOI is submitted because of new operator or to update facility information (such as name of facility, new official contact person name, new E-mail address, etc.), provide the existing permit tracking number: _____

Owner or Operator: (the person or legal entity which controls facility's operation; this may or may not be the same as the site name or the official contact name)

1	Official Contact Person Name: (individual responsible for a facility) <u>DAVID DIDICK</u>	Title or Position: <u>MANAGER</u>		
	Mailing Address: <u>P.O. BOX 57</u>	City: <u>LEOMA</u>	State: <u>TN</u>	Zip: <u>38464</u>
	Phone: <u>(931) 852-2036</u>	E-mail:		

2	Local Contact Person Name: (if appropriate, write "same as #1") <u>TERRY ROBBINS</u>	Title or Position: <u>OPERATOR</u>		
	Facility Address: (this may or may not be the same as street address) <u>1059 CROWDER ROAD</u>	Facility City: <u>LAWRENCEBURG</u>	State: <u>TN</u>	Zip: <u>38464</u>
	Phone: <u>(931) 231-0884</u>	E-mail:		

Write in the box (to the right) or circle the number (above) to indicate where to send correspondence:

PROCESS DESCRIPTION (Reply on a separate page, if necessary)

Name of surface waters receiving the discharge (and the mileage point, if available):
MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH OF SHOAL CREEK, 1/2 NORTH OF WATER TREATMENT PLANT

A description of the plant, i.e. iron removal, manganese and/or turbidity removal, and a list of any additives used in the water treatment process, such as coagulant, oxidizing enhancers, etc.
FILTRATION PLANT FOR REMOVAL OF TURBIDITY FROM GROUNDWATER SOURCES
ADDITIVES: ALUM, HYPOCHLORITE, CAUSTIC SODA, AND AZIDAMAG

Design capacity of treatment plant in million of gallons per day (MGD): 0.22 Number and volume of sedimentation basins: 2 @ 35,000 GALLONS
Average flow of finished water production in MGD over 12 months prior to submission of the NOI: 200,000 gallons per day (0.2 mgd)

Filter backwashing. Number of filter backwashed: 1 Frequency for each filter: 2 times per week. Amount of water used to backwash: 40,000 gallons for each filter. Frequency sedimentation basin is washed out: N/A times per year. Amount of water used to wash out the largest sedimentation basin: N/A gallons. Type of treatment provided for backwash and sedimentation basin washwaters and the design capacity of the treatment system.

Water is released from the backwash settling basin 2 times per week for 24 hours per release and a volume of 40,000 gallons per release. For existing facility, give averages from last 12 months of operation. For new facilities, indicate "not available". Describe more fully, if necessary.
See cover letter for additional description

CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

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.

DAVID DIDICK MANAGER David Didick 6/15/09
Printed Name Official Title Signature Date

STATE USE ONLY

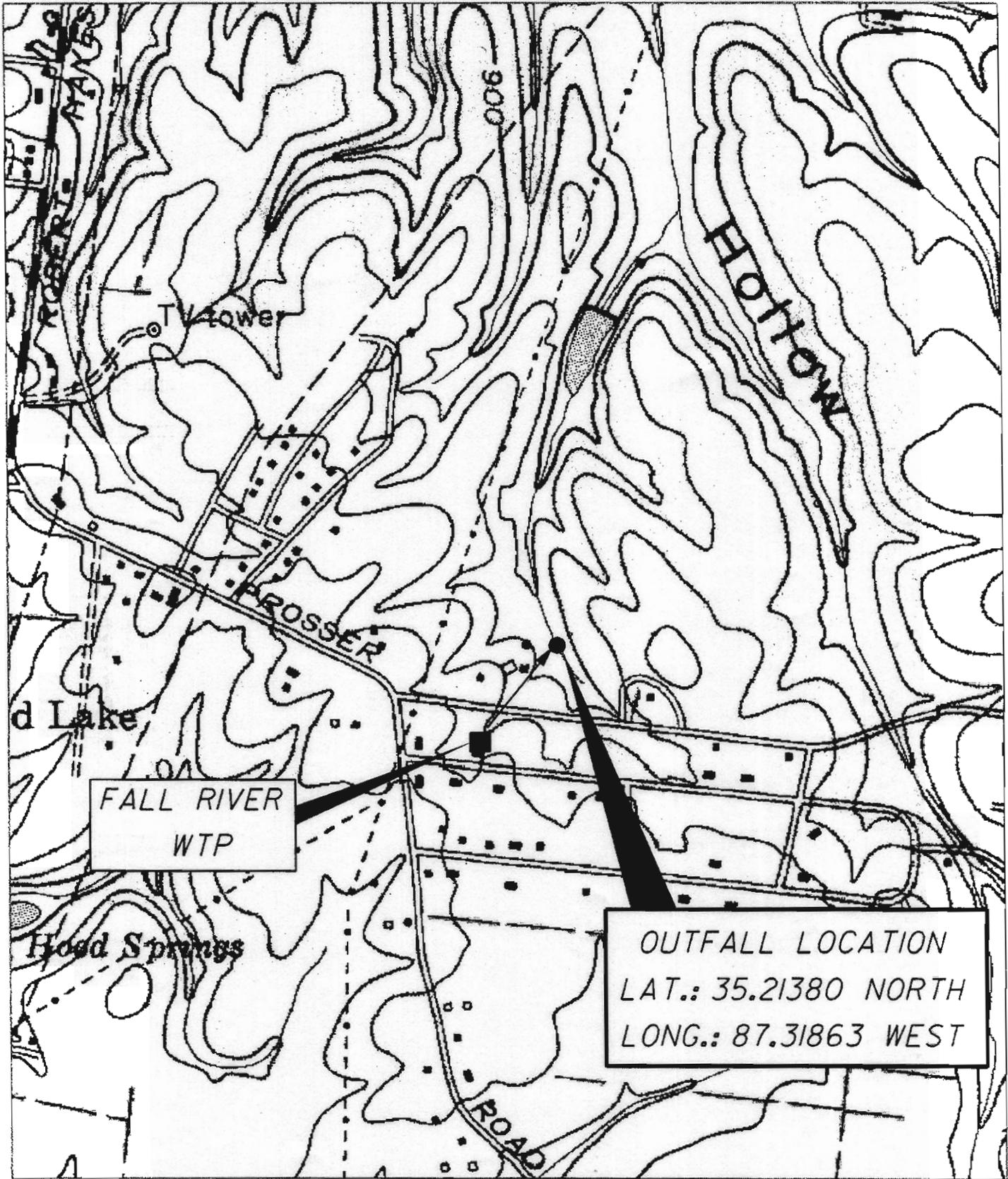
Received Date	Domestic Water Supply Use	Protective for Lead Conc.	Tracking No.	EAC
Impaired Receiving Stream	High Quality Water	T & E Aquatic Fauna	NOC Date	Reviewer

Submit the original completed and signed form to:

WTP NOI
Division of Water Pollution Control
6th Floor L&C Annex, 401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-1534

RECEIVED
JUN 15 2009
Permit Section

RDAs 2399 and 2400



FALL RIVER
WTP

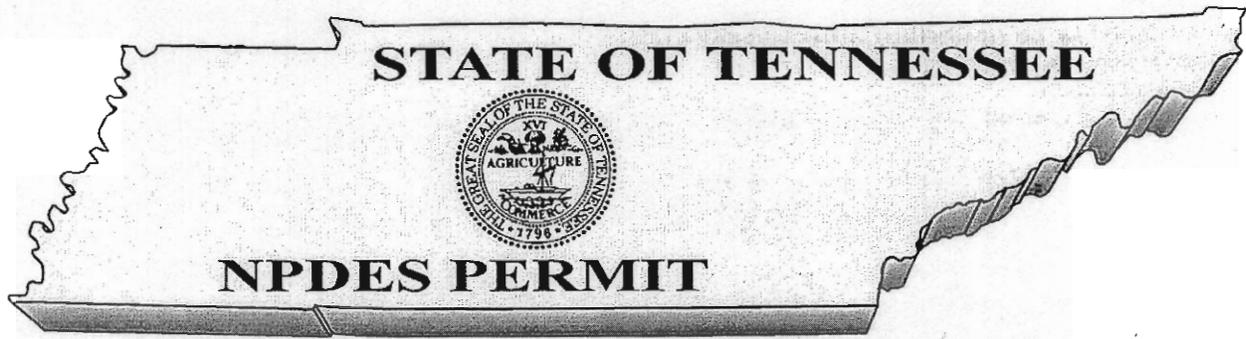
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CHECKED BY: KOONCE
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SCALE: NONE
JOB NO.: 0313-07



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FALL RIVER WTP LOCATION MAP
TOWN OF LEOMA
LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

HKA
HICHERS, KOONCE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
A Division of Goodwyn, Mills and Cawood
3343 Parkcenter Hill Drive, Suite 102
Knoxville, Tennessee 37219-1551 333-7200



No. TN0080560

General NPDES Permit for Discharges of
**FILTER BACKWASH AND SEDIMENTATION BASIN
WASHWATER FROM WATER TREATMENT PLANTS**

Issued By

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Water Pollution Control
401 Church Street
6th Floor, L&C Annex
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1534

Under authority of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 (T.C.A. 69-3-101 et seq.) and the delegation of authority from the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.):

Discharger: **Fall River Road WTP**
is authorized to discharge: **filter backwash and/or sedimentation basin washwater from water treatment plants**
from a facility located: **in Lawrenceburg, Lawrence County, Tennessee**
to receiving waters named: **wet weather conveyance to unnamed tributary of Shoal Creek**
in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

Coverage under this general permit shall become effective on **June 17, 2009**

and shall expire on **September 27, 2009**

Issuance date: **June 17, 2009**

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul E. Davis".

Paul E. Davis, Director
Division of Water Pollution Control

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
Division of Water Pollution Control
PERMIT SECTION
Sixth Floor – L & C Annex
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-1534

MR. DAVID DIDDICK
FALL RIVER ROAD WTP
P O BOX 57
LEOMA, TN 38468

**Filter Backwash and Sedimentation Basin Washwater From Water Treatment Plants (WTP)
Notice of Coverage Fact Sheet**

The Division of Water Pollution Control received from your company a notice of intent (NOI) to be covered under the General NPDES Permit for discharges of Filter Backwash and Sedimentation Basin Washwater from Water Treatment Plants (WTP). The new WTP became effective on September 27, 2004, and expires on September 29, 2009. We have recorded your facility's information and are hereby notifying you that your facility is covered under this general permit.

Enclosed with this fact sheet you will find a notice of coverage with the permit tracking number, facility's name, address and receiving stream information that apply to your facility. In order to receive a copy of the WTP permit we ask that you visit our web site located at: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/permits/filtwash.shtml>. We will provide you with a printed copy of the WTP only upon your request.

At our web site, you will be able to download general requirements, as well as permit rationale, notice of determination and links to relevant web sites. If you do not have access to the Internet, or have additional questions, please contact us at 1-888-891-TDEC. Below is a summary of effluent limits that apply to regulated WTP in general.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	DAILY MAX. CONC. (MG/L)	SAMPLE TYPE	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Flow	Report Flow Rate	Instantaneous	Monthly
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	40	Grab	Monthly
Settleable Solids	0.5 (mL/L)	Grab	Monthly
pH	6.5 – 9.0	Grab	Monthly
Iron (total)	2.0	Grab	Monthly
Aluminum (total)	0.75	Grab	Monthly
Chlorine (total residual)	0.019	Grab	Monthly

1200-4-3-.04 Definitions. In addition to the meanings provided in the Water Quality Control Act (T.C.A. §§69-3-

103), terms used in these rules shall have the meanings provided below.

- (1) Atypical consumers - Those persons in the vicinity of a stream or lake who due to physiological factors or previous exposure are more sensitive to specific pollutants than is the population in general. Examples of atypical consumers may include, but are not limited to: children; pregnant or nursing women; subsistence fishermen; frequent purchasers of commercially harvested fish; and agricultural, industrial, or military personnel who may have had previous occupational exposure to the contaminant of concern.
- (2) Conventional Water Treatment - Conventional water treatment as referred to in the criteria denotes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and chlorination or disinfection.
- (3) Degradation - The alteration of the properties of waters by the addition of pollutants or removal of habitat.
- (4) *De Minimis* - Alterations, other than those resulting in the condition of pollution or new domestic wastewater discharges, that represent either a small magnitude or a short duration shall be considered a *de minimis* impact and will not be considered degradation for purposes of implementing the antidegradation policy. Discharges other than domestic wastewater will be considered *de minimis* if they are temporary or use less than five percent of the available assimilative capacity for the substance being discharged. Water withdrawals will be considered *de minimis* if less than five percent of the 7Q10 flow of the stream is removed (the calculations of the low flow shall take into account existing withdrawals). Habitat alterations authorized by an Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit (ARAP) are *de minimis* if the division finds that the impacts are offset by a combination of impact minimization and/or in-system mitigation.

If more than one activity has been authorized in a segment and the total of the impacts uses no more than ten percent of the assimilative capacity, available habitat, or 7Q10 low flow, they are presumed to be *de minimis*. Where total impacts use more than ten percent of the assimilative capacity, available habitat, or 7Q10 low flow they may be treated as *de minimis* provided that the division finds on a scientific basis that the additional degradation has an insignificant effect on the resource and that no single activity is allowed to consume more than five percent of the assimilative capacity, available habitat or 7Q10 low flow.
- (5) Ecoregion - A relatively homogeneous area defined by similarity of climate, landform, soil, potential natural vegetation, hydrology, or other ecologically relevant variables.
- (6) Epilimnion - The upper layer of water in a thermally stratified lake or reservoir. This layer consists of the warmest water and has a fairly uniform (constant) temperature.
- (7) Hypolimnion - The lowest layer in a thermally stratified lake or reservoir. This layer consists of colder, more dense water, has a constant temperature and no mixing occurs. The hypolimnion of a eutrophic lake is usually low or lacking in oxygen.
- (8) Mixing Zone - That section of a flowing stream or impounded waters in the immediate vicinity of an outfall where an effluent becomes dispersed and mixed.
- (9) Photic Zone - the region of water through which light penetrates and where photosynthetic organisms live.

- (10) Reference condition - A parameter-specific set of data from regional reference sites that establish the statistical range of values for that particular substance at least-impacted streams.
- (11) Reference Site - Least impacted waters within an ecoregion that have been monitored to establish a baseline to which alterations of other waters can be compared.
- (12) Stratification - The tendency in lakes and reservoirs for distinct layers of water to form as a result of vertical change in temperature and, therefore, in the density of water. During stratification, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and other parameters of water chemistry do not mix well between layers, establishing chemical as well as thermal gradients.
- (13) Subecoregion - A smaller, more homogenous area that has been delineated within an ecoregion.
- (14) Thermocline - The middle layer in a thermally stratified lake or reservoir. In this layer there is a rapid decrease in temperature with depth. Also called the metalimnion.
- (15) Wadeable streams - Streams that can be sampled using a hand held, one meter square or smaller kick net without water and materials escaping over the top of the net.
- (16) Wet Weather Conveyances - Man-made or natural watercourses, including natural watercourses that have been modified by channelization, that flow only in direct response to precipitation runoff in their immediate locality and whose channels are above the groundwater table and which do not support fish or aquatic life and are not suitable for drinking water supplies. [T.C.A. § 4-5-202, T.C.A. § 69-3-105.]

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., and 69-3-105.

1200-4-3-.05 Interpretation of Criteria.

- (1) Interpretation of the above criteria shall conform to any rules and regulations or policies adopted by the Water Quality Control Board.
- (2) The effect of treated sewage or waste discharge on the receiving waters shall be considered beyond the mixing zone except as provided in this paragraph. The extent to which this is practicable depends upon local conditions and the proximity and nature of other uses of the waters. Such mixing zones (See definition) shall be restricted in area and length and shall not (i) prevent the free passage of fish or cause aquatic life mortality in the receiving waters; (ii) contain materials in concentrations that exceed acute criteria beyond the zone immediately surrounding the outfall; (iii) result in offensive conditions; (iv) produce undesirable aquatic life or result in dominance of a nuisance species; (v) endanger the public health or welfare; or (vi) adversely affect the reasonable and necessary uses of the area; (vii) create a condition of chronic toxicity beyond the edge of the mixing zone; (viii) adversely affect nursery and spawning areas; or (ix) adversely affect species with special state or federal status.

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