

## 6.1.6.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements/Monitoring Conditions/ Requirements for Specific Waters/Class L3 Lakes (Other Lakes)

### **Applicability:**

Monitoring requirements for all facilities that discharge to Class L2 lakes (major reservoirs) and L3 lakes, except for L3 lakes that are privately owned.

### **Content:**

Lakes classified as L2 are reservoirs of more than 1,000 acres in area that are not used primarily for drinking water supply. There are 13 such lakes in the state. Lakes classified as L3 include the remaining lakes on both public and private property. For the purposes of effluent regulation, publicly owned L3 lakes are those for which a substantial portion of the surrounding lands that drain to them are publicly owned or managed. Discharges to L3 lakes that are in watersheds entirely in private ownership can be monitored according to the guidelines in Permits Manual section 6.1.2. Lakes in all three classifications are listed in Table G of the Clean Water Commission rules, 10 CSR 20-7.031 Water Quality Standards.

In accord with the Effluent Regulations, 10 CSR 20-7.015(3)(C), the department will develop a wastewater and sludge sampling program based on design flow that shall require, at a minimum, one (1) wastewater sample per year for each twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day (gpd) of effluent, or fraction thereof, except that:

- Point sources that discharge less than five thousand (5,000) gpd may only be required to submit an annual report,
- Point sources that discharge more than one million and three hundred thousand (1,300,000) gpd (or 1.3 mgd) will be required at a minimum to collect fifty-two (52) wastewater samples per year unless the applicant can show that the wastewater has a consistent quality, such as once through cooling water or mine de-watering, then the department may set less frequent sampling requirements, and
- Sludge sampling will be established in the permit.

Sampling frequency shall be spread evenly throughout the discharge year. This means that a point source with a continuous discharge shall collect samples on a regular evenly spaced schedule, while point sources with seasonal discharges shall collect samples evenly spaced during the season of discharge.

Sample types shall be as follows:

- Samples collected from lagoons may be grab samples.
- Samples collected from mechanical plants shall be twenty-four (24) hour composite samples, unless otherwise specified in the permit, and
- Sludge samples will be grab samples unless otherwise specified in the operating permit.

The monitoring frequency and sample types stated above are minimum requirements. The permit writer shall establish monitoring frequencies and sampling types to fulfill the site-specific informational needs of the department. Appendix U of the Permits Manual outlines suggested monitoring frequencies and sampling types for consideration by the permit writer in situations

where it is believed that adequate site-specific information will not result from application of the minimum regulatory controls.

### **Legal References:**

*Code of State Regulations:*

<a href="#">10 CSR 20-7.015 (3)(C)</a>	Effluent Regulations - Lakes and Reservoirs Limitations - Monitoring Requirements
<a href="#">10 CSR 20- 7.031(1)(F)</a>	Water Quality Standards - Definitions

### **Other Links:**

[Appendix U -](#)

### **Key Words:**

Outfall, permit, discharge, sample, class L2 lakes, class L3 lakes

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