

## 3.5.8 Overview of the Permit/No-Discharge Permits/ Monitoring and Reporting Frequency

### **Applicability:**

This is general guidance about the observations, sampling and required reporting applicable to all no-discharge permits, whether domestic or industrial in nature.

### **Content:**

There are two types of observations or sampling and reporting for no-discharge permits: 1) normal monitoring of irrigated wastewater, receiving soils, groundwater and harvested crops; and 2) monitoring of discharges.

Parameters monitored in irrigated wastewater and soils will vary depending upon the type and concentrations of pollutants in the wastewater. The permit writer determines the parameters specified in the permit. Wastewater irrigated on public use areas (such as golf courses) must be disinfected and monitored for fecal coliform, as concentrations must be below 200 colonies/100 ml (10 CSR 20-8.020(15)(F) 9).

Discharges are permitted from no-discharge facilities when storage basins are overwhelmed by the 1-in-10 year chronic storm event or by the 1-in-25 year catastrophic storm event; for reference, see the definition of a No-discharge facility at 10 CSR 20-6.015(1)(B) 7. For domestic wastewater treatment facilities, the minimum parameters that should be monitored are Flow, BOD5 (COD or CBOD can be substituted if appropriate to do so), TSS, pH, Ammonia, and Temperature. Other parameters should be added depending on the nature of the receiving stream. When the permit writer determines that a discharge causes, or has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, an in-stream excursion from the allowable ambient concentrations of the water quality standards for an individual pollutant, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant (see 40 CFR 122.44(d)).

Monitoring should be at least once per week while a discharge occurs, and reporting can be done annually, quarterly, or monthly. The permit writer determines reporting frequency for the monitoring of discharges related to precipitation events.

Excluding these authorized discharges, reporting for no-discharge facilities generally consists of an annual report detailing:

- the annual amount of wastewater applied in inches per acre,
- irrigation and storage basin operational information, such as the amount of wastewater applied during each irrigation effort, daily rainfall, monthly measured freeboard in the storage basin, etc.,
- amount of crops harvested,
- testing data on the irrigated wastewater, if applicable, and
- testing data on the soils receiving the wastewater, if applicable.

### **Legal References:**

*Code of State Regulations*

[10 CSR 20-6.015](#)

No-Discharge Permits

[10 CSR 20-8.020\(15\)](#)

Design of Small Sewage Works, Land Application of Wastewater - Engineer's Report

*Code of Federal Regulations:*

[40 CFR 122.44](#)

EPA Administered Programs: The NPDES - Establishing limitations, standards, and other permit conditions, (d) Water quality standards and State requirements

**Other Links:**

**Key Words:**

No-discharge, no discharge, chronic storm event, catastrophic storm event, precipitation, monitoring, frequency, annual, quarterly, monthly, report

**Page ID:** 3.5.8 Monitoring and Reporting Frequency

**Revised By:** Curt B. Gateley

---

**Modification Date:** 07/07/2003 JFP 4/22/05