

Ohio EPA Policy	Discharges to State Lakes	
DSW-0100.005 Removed	Statutory references: Rule references:	Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water Revision 0, August 1, 1988 Revision 1, February 22, 1989 Revision 2, September 30, 1999 Removed, December 21, 2006
THIS POLICY DOES NOT HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW Pursuant to Section 3745.30 of the Revised Code, this policy was reviewed and removed.		

This policy has been replaced by language adopted in rule 3745-33-06 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

For more information contact:

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Ohio EPA Policy	Discharges to State Lakes	
DSW-0100.005 Final	Statutory references: ORC 6111.03 ORC 6111.041 Rule references: OAC 3745-1-07, OAC 3745-33-05, OAC 3745-33-07	Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water Revision 0, August 1, 1988 Revision 1, February 22, 1989 Revision 2, September 30, 1999
THIS POLICY DOES NOT HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW Pursuant to Section 3745.30 of the Revised Code, this policy was reviewed on the last revision date.		

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish generally consistent procedures for use in determining the appropriate effluent limitations for wastewater treatment plants that discharge into Ohio's inland lakes. The State Lakes Policy applies to point source discharges to all publicly-owned lakes and reservoirs and tributary streams within 3 miles of lakes or reservoirs, and establishes effluent limitations for new, existing or expanded wastewater treatment facilities. This policy is not applicable to up-ground storage reservoirs, point source dischargers into Lake Erie, or privately-owned lakes.

Background

Maintaining the quality of Ohio's publicly owned inland lakes and reservoirs is important for many reasons. The discharge of sewage into these resources can have negative impacts. The Agency does not always have the site specific water quality information necessary to calculate on an individual basis the most appropriate effluent limitations for proposed new or expanded facilities discharging to state lakes. In the absence of this site specific information the Agency will utilize the following procedures to set effluent limitations.

All other possible alternatives should be considered prior to approving a new direct discharge to a lake or reservoir. On-lot wastewater disposal may be feasible where suitable sub-soils exist. In some cases, it may be possible to direct the discharge to a stream that is not a tributary to the lake or reservoir. If a direct discharge to a lake or reservoir is the only viable alternative, the Ohio EPA will required public ownership of the treatment facility.

Procedure

Discharges into streams tributary to lakes and reservoirs shall have limitations as stringent as if the discharges were occurring directly into the lakes or reservoirs except where a stream assimilation study has been done. For lakes where depth varies seasonally, such as for flood control purposes, the lake boundary shall be taken at the water surface of the summer low water level.

Note

The feasibility of a controlled discharge lagoon discharge to a lake, reservoir or stream tributary (within 3 stream miles) to the lake or reservoir that is included in the criteria described above will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. If approved, effluent limitations will be set based upon the Ohio EPA Lagoons Policy (DSW-0400.023). Additional effluent limitations (i.e., phosphorus) may be required as necessary to assure continued high water quality.

Category 1. All new point sources discharging directly into a lake, reservoir or into stream tributaries (within 3 stream miles) to the lake or reservoir will be assigned the following effluent limitations:

New source - total design flow greater than or equal to 0.1 MGD	
Effluent Parameter	Limitation
CBOD ₅	3.0 mg/l
NH ₃ -N - Summer	1.5 mg/l or present ambient standard for toxicity, whichever is <u>more</u> stringent
NH ₃ -N - Winter	Present ambient standard for toxicity
T-Phosphorus	1.0 mg/l
Dissolved Oxygen	6.0 mg/l
TRC (Summer only)	11.0 ug/l
Fecal Coliform (Summer only)	Bathing waters 200/100 ml Other areas 1000/100 ml

New Source - total design flow less than 0.1 MGD	
Effluent Parameter	Limitation
CBOD ₅	8.0 mg/l
NH ₃ -N - Summer	1.5 mg/l or present ambient standard for toxicity, whichever is <u>less</u> stringent
NH ₃ -N - Winter	Present ambient standard for toxicity
T-Phosphorus	0.83 mg/l
Dissolved Oxygen	6.0 mg/l
TRC (Summer only)	11.0 ug/l
Fecal Coliform (Summer only)	Bathing waters 200/100 ml Other areas 1000/100 ml

Category 2. All existing point sources discharging directly into a lake, reservoir or into stream tributaries (within 3 stream miles) to the lake or reservoir will be assigned the following effluent limitations:

Existing source - total design flow regardless of volume	
Effluent Parameter	Limitation
CBOD ₅	10 mg/l
NH ₃ -N - Summer	2.0 mg/l or present ambient standard for toxicity, whichever is <u>less</u> stringent; if discharge is into a tributary stream, a WLA may be considered
NH ₃ -N - Winter	Monitor (note: If design flow is less than 0.01 MGD, neither monitoring nor an NH ₃ -N limitation is required.
T-Phosphorus	If less than 0.2 MGD design flow, no limit or monitoring required. If greater than or equal to 0.2 MGD design flow, use 8.34 lbs/day or 1 mg/l, whichever is <u>less</u> stringent.
Dissolved Oxygen	6.0 mg/l
TRC (Summer only)	11.0 ug/l
Fecal Coliform (Summer only)	Bathing waters 200/100 ml Other areas 1000/100 ml

Category 3. All point source discharges from expanded facilities discharging directly into a lake, reservoir or stream tributary (within 3 stream miles) to the lake or reservoir will be assigned limitations using the following formula in combination with limitations listed in applicable parts of Category 1. The formula develops limitations for Category 3 dischargers by pro-rating the existing and additional design flows and existing and more stringent effluent limitations. The existing permit limits or the existing effluent quality 95% confidence interval, whichever is most stringent, along with the limitations show in Category 1 which are applicable to the additional flow, should be used when developing limitations for Category 3 discharges.

Expansion of existing treatment facility

$$L_N = \frac{(PF_o \times L_o)}{PF_o} + \frac{(PF_1 \times L_1)}{PF_1}$$

L_N = new permit limit

L_o = the limits from Category 2 or existing permit limit/existing effluent quality 95% confidence interval when these are more stringent than Category 2 limits

L_1 = limits for expanded capacity as taken from this policy

PF_o = design flow of existing portion of the WWTP

PF_1 = design flow of expanded portion of the WWTP

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1. This formula should not be applied to fecal coliform, TRC or D.O.
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Related Policy or guidance

Ohio EPA Lagoons Design Criteria; Wastewater Treatment Policy (DSW-0400.023)

For more information contact:

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