

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

January 5, 2009

**Fact Sheet on EPA's Tentative Decision on the renewal of a CWA 301(h) variance for the Agana Sewage Treatment Plant**

**I. ACTION**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is issuing a Tentative Decision Document (TDD) to deny an application from the Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) for renewal of its variance from full secondary treatment under section 301(h) of the Clean Water Act for its ocean discharge from the Agana Sewage Treatment Plant. EPA has tentatively concluded this treatment plant does not qualify for a renewed variance. A public comment period on this TDD is being held through February 27, 2009.

**II. FEDERAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS**

Across the United States, municipal wastewater treatment plants receive and treat sewage and other wastewater collected from homes, businesses, and industries. These plants are designed to treat wastewater prior to reuse or discharge to streams, oceans, or the ground. There are two basic stages in the treatment of municipal wastewater: **primary** and **secondary treatment**, although more advanced treatment (such as tertiary) is becoming increasingly common.

Primary treatment screens out large objects (such as rags), removes grit (such as cinders, sand and small stones), and allows the wastewater to settle (where objects that float, such as sticks, are skimmed off the surface, and materials that sink are removed from the bottom). Primary treatment removes at least 30% of total suspended solids (TSS), which includes silt and other particles, and at least 30% of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), a measure of organic material in the water.

When secondary treatment is used, wastewater receives primary treatment and is then exposed to microorganisms (such as bacteria). Different biological treatment techniques allow the microorganisms to consume most of the waste's organic matter. The microorganisms are then removed prior to discharge. The definition of secondary treatment includes removal of at least 85% of TSS and BOD.

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments, which required Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) to achieve secondary treatment by 1977. In 1977, Congress added section 301(h) to the Clean Water Act (CWA), which allowed the EPA, on a case-by-case basis, to grant variances from secondary treatment requirements.

The CWA specifies criteria the discharger must meet to receive a variance from secondary treatment under section 301(h) of the CWA. These criteria include requirements to:

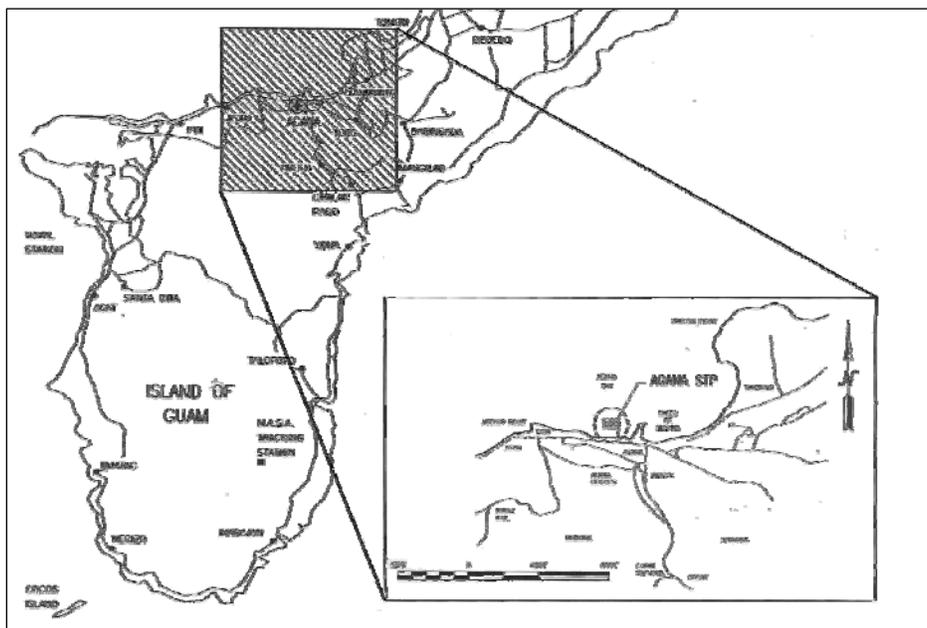
- Attain or maintain water quality that allows recreational activities in and on the water;
- Attain or maintain water quality that allows protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife;
- Meet water quality standards (or federal guidance values for pollutants without standards);
- Establish a monitoring program to assess impacts;
- Provide a minimum of primary or equivalent treatment;
- Have an approved pretreatment program and establish toxics controls;
- Provide enhanced urban area pretreatment (only applies to POTWs serving a population greater than 50,000); and
- Protect water supplies.

When EPA concludes that an applicant for a 301(h) variance meets the 301(h) criteria, EPA may issue a permit that allows an ocean discharge at less than full secondary treatment.

### III. THE AGANA SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

The Agana Sewage Treatment Plant (Agana STP) is a primary treatment plant located off Agana Bay on the central and western shoreline of the island of Guam. Wastewater is collected from central region of Guam which includes the villages of Hagatna, Agana Heights, Asan Piti, Tauning, Mongmong-Toto, Senajana, Chalan Pago-Ordot, Yona, Mangelao, portion of Barrigada, and Tumon. The service area also includes federal government installations (Naval Hospital facilities and personnel). The Agana STP currently provides primary treatment for a population of approximately 82,645 people.

Map 1: Location of Agana STP



GWA recently finished construction of a new outfall, which discharges into the Philippine Sea offshore of Agana Bay at a depth of 84 m (275 ft); EPA based its tentative decision on the design of this new outfall. The daily flow through the plant averaged 5.1 million gallons per day (MGD) for the months from March 2007 through March 2008, though flow is projected to increase to an average of 12 MGD by 2013.

The Agana STP is currently operating under a permit EPA originally issued in June 1986, which has been administratively extended since its expiration in June 1991. This permit contained a 301(h) variance allowing for less than secondary treatment. GWA submitted a section 301(h) application for renewal of its variance on December 28, 1990. Between 1991 and 1997, EPA required GWA to submit additional information to supplement its renewal application. However, GWA failed to provide sufficient information for EPA to conclude that the application met the 301(h) criteria. As a result, EPA issued a tentative decision on April 4, 1997, denying the re-issuance of a 301(h) variance to GWA. In response to a proposal by GWA to extend its outfall, EPA then allowed the discharger to submit a revised application, which was received on March 27, 1998. This revised application was incomplete. GWA submitted schematics and additional details of the proposed outfall in 2001. EPA's Tentative Decision is based on this proposed outfall discharge and the information submitted to date by GWA.

#### **IV. EPA'S REVIEW OF GWA'S APPLICATION FOR 301(h) VARIANCE RENEWAL**

EPA's review of GWA's application for a renewed variance from full secondary treatment included data provided by GWA on the actual wastewater discharged at the present outfall location, as well as EPA's predictive modeling for the proposed outfall location and discharge.

Based on its review, EPA has tentatively concluded that the proposed discharge from the Agana STP's extended outfall will not meet several of the CWA section 301(h) criteria including:

- The discharge does not meet the mandatory minimum standard of primary treatment;
- GWA has not demonstrated the discharge will attain or maintain water quality to allow recreational activities in and on the water;
- GWA has not demonstrated the discharge is consistently able to attain or maintain water quality to allow protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife;
- The applicant's monitoring data is insufficient to demonstrate compliance with Guam water quality standards;
- The applicant has not developed a program to control toxic pollutants from non-industrial sources.

Some of the most significant issues concerning the Agana STP's failure to meet the section 301(h) criteria are described below.

#### A. Failure to Achieve Minimum Standard of Primary Treatment

Federal law requires that facilities operating under a CWA 301(h) variance from secondary treatment requirements must still achieve primary treatment of wastewater received. Primary treatment is defined as a minimum of 30% removal of BOD and TSS, as described above. Monitoring data indicate the Agana Sewage Treatment Plant has not consistently removed 30% of the BOD and TSS entering the plant. Therefore, the applicant has not demonstrated the ability to comply with the minimum requirement of primary treatment.

#### B. Failure to Meet Guam Water Quality Standards

The level of treatment proposed by GWA would not result in attainment of the standards for bacteria established by Guam EPA (GEPA) to protect recreational activities such as swimming. Secondary treatment would remove additional bacteria and make additional disinfection more effective.

In evaluating whether the proposed discharge from the Agana STP will meet water quality standards protecting marine organisms, EPA evaluated the proposed discharge with respect to Guam standards established to protect indigenous aquatic life. GWA did not collect the data needed to support this evaluation.

#### C. Failure to Provide Required Information

By failing to collect and provide necessary data, GWA cannot demonstrate the Agana STP can meet GEPA standards and CWA requirements. For example, EPA has not received monitoring data on nutrient discharges from Agana STP since 1989.

As part of the conditions of its current 301(h) variance for Agana STP, GWA was required to demonstrate the discharge complies with water quality standards by conducting monitoring of the ocean waters which receive the discharge. GWA failed to conduct and submit this monitoring for many of the required parameters. EPA therefore concluded that GWA has failed to demonstrate compliance with water quality standards intended to protect the quality of the receiving waters.

### V. CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

EPA, upon review of GWA's application for a renewed variance from full secondary treatment at the Agana STP, has tentatively concluded the CWA 301(h) criteria have not been met. EPA's TDD documenting this conclusion can be found on the EPA Region 9 website <http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/npdes/pubnotices.html>, and is available for public comment through February 27, 2009. A public hearing on the tentative decision will be scheduled based on input from the community. At the completion of this public comment period, EPA will consider all public comments before making a final decision on whether the Agana STP meets the criteria for receiving a renewed variance from full secondary treatment requirements.