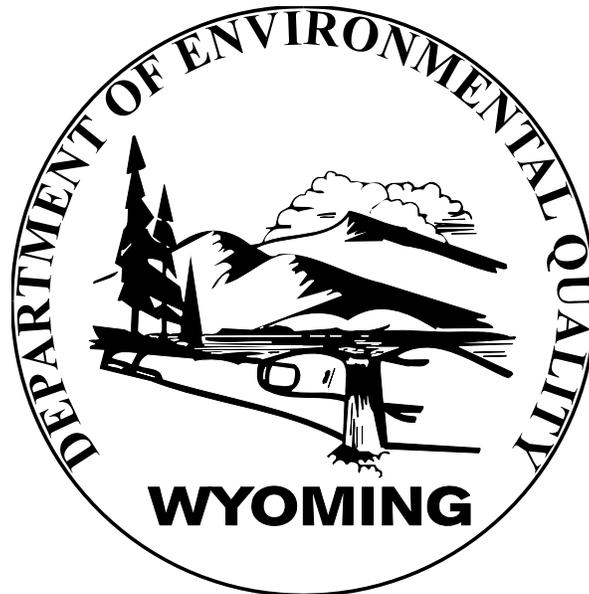


**Wyoming
Surface Water Quality Standards**



DRAFT

**Implementation Policies
for**

**Antidegradation
Mixing Zones
Turbidity
Use Attainability Analysis
Agricultural Use Protection**

(Public Notice Date)

AGRICULTURAL USE PROTECTION POLICY
(Chapter 1, Section 20)

Requirements and end-of-pipe effluent limits associated with permitting produced water discharges for agricultural use protection are covered in Chapter 1 of the Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Section 20 and Appendix H. There are also basic effluent limitations provided in the WYPDES permit regulations (Chapter 2 of the Water Quality Rules and Regulations) that are intended to ensure that discharge water is safe for livestock to drink.

In addition to the basic effluent limitations for livestock watering in Chapter 1, Appendix H and Chapter 2, the following limits for livestock protection may be incorporated into WYPDES permits when there is reason to believe they may be associated with a discharge:

<u>Boron</u>	<u>5,000 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Cadmium</u>	<u>50 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Chromium</u>	<u>1,000 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Copper</u>	<u>500 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Fluoride</u>	<u>4,000 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Lead</u>	<u>100 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Mercury</u>	<u>10 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Selenium</u>	<u>100 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>
<u>Zinc</u>	<u>2,500 µg/L</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>

An exception to the limits above may be made whenever the background water quality of the receiving water is of poorer quality than that listed or when the livestock producer requests use of the water and thereby accepts any potential risk to his livestock. ~~Wavers provided to livestock producers must be approved by all potentially affected livestock producers and landowners. When ambient background water quality is demonstrated to be above the limits listed above, effluent limits may be set to that ambient background water quality.~~

~~Livestock watering waiver – An exception to the limits above may be made whenever the background water quality of the receiving water is of poorer quality than the value listed for the associated pollutant and the landowner requests use of the water and thereby accepts any potential risk to his livestock.~~