

Permit Number: AR0021792

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER UNDER
THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM AND
THE ARKANSAS WATER AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT**

In accordance with the provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Act 472 of 1949, as amended, Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-101 et seq.), and the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.),

The applicant's mailing address is:

City of Berryville
P.O. Box 227
Berryville, AR 72616

The facility address is:

City of Berryville
1000 West Cedarvale Road
Berryville, AR 72616

is authorized to discharge from a facility located as follows: from US Highway 62 turn south on Arkansas Hwy 221, turn west on Cedarvale Road. The facility is located at the end of Cedarvale Road, in Section 31, Township 20 North, Range 25 West in Carroll County, Arkansas.

Latitude: 36° 21' 25.95"; Longitude: 93° 34' 43.51"

to receiving waters named:

from the plant site to Mill Branch, thence to Freeman Branch, thence to Osage Creek, thence to Kings River in Segment 4K of the White River Basin.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates:

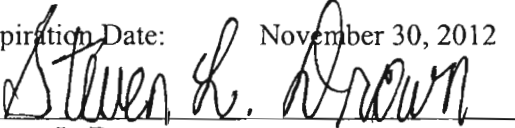
Outfall 001: Latitude: 36° 21' 23.1"; Longitude: 93° 34' 51.3"

Discharge shall be in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, III, and IV hereof.

Issue Date: November 30, 2007

Effective Date: December 1, 2007

Expiration Date: November 30, 2012


Steven L. Drown
Chief, Water Division
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality

**PART I
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

SECTION A. INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: OUTFALL 001 - treated municipal wastewater.

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting three years from the effective date of the permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
Flow ¹	N/A	Report	Report	Once/day	Totalizing meter
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)					
(May-Oct)	300.2	15	22.5	One/week	6-hr composite
(Nov-Apr)	400.3	20	30	One/week	6-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)					
(May-Oct)	400.3	20	30	One/week	6-hr composite
(Nov-Apr)	600.5	30	45	One/week	6-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(May-Oct)	40.0	2	3	One/week	6-hr composite
(Nov-Apr)	200.2	10	15	One/week	6-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen ²					
(May-Oct)	N/A	5.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		Three/week	Grab
(Nov-April)	N/A	Report (Monthly Avg. Min.)		Three/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100ml)			
	N/A	1000	2000	One/week	Grab
Total Phosphorus ³	Report	Report	Report	One/week	6-hr composite
Total Dissolved Solids ⁴	Report	Report	Report	One/week	6-hr composite
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	One/week	Grab

Whole Effluent Lethality⁵ (7-day NOEC) 22414	<u>Daily Average Minimum</u> not < 100 %	<u>7-Day Minimum</u> not <100 %	once/quarter	24-hr composite
<u>Pimephales promelas (Chronic)⁵</u> Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP6C Pass/Fail Growth (7-day NOEC)TGP6C Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP6C Coefficient of Variation TQP6C Growth (7-day NOEC) TPP6C	<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite
<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia (Chronic)⁵</u> Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP3B Pass/Fail production (7-day NOEC)TGP3B Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP3B Coefficient of Variation TQP3B Reproduction (7-day NOEC) TPP3B	<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite

- 1 Report monthly average and daily maximum as MGD.
- 2 See item #27(a) of Part IV (Dissolved Oxygen).
- 3 See Condition No. 11 of Part III. (Total Phosphorus Condition).
- 4 See Condition No. 6 of Part III
- 5 See Condition No. 9 of Part III (Biomonitoring Condition).

There shall be no discharge of distinctly visible solids, scum, or foam of a persistent nature, nor shall there be any formation of slime, bottom deposits, or sludge banks. There shall be no visible sheen due to the presence of oil (Sheen means an iridescent appearance on the surface of the water).

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following locations:

Flow-after the final clarifier and prior to UV disinfection unit at Lat. 36° 21' 23.6", Long. 93° 34' 51.0";
 Other parameters: immediately following the final treatment unit (post-aeration) at Lat. 36° 21' 23.2", Long. 93° 34' 51.4"

**PART I
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

SECTION A. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: OUTFALL 001 - treated municipal wastewater.

During the period beginning three years from the effective date and lasting until the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
Flow ¹	N/A	Report	Report	Once/day	Totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	200.2	10	15	One/week	6-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.2	15	22.5	One/week	6-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(April)	32.0	1.6	3.9	One/week	6-hr composite
(May-Oct)	32.0	1.6	3	One/week	6-hr composite
(Nov-March)	80.1	4	6	One/week	6-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen ²	N/A	6.0, (Monthly Avg. Min.)		Three/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100ml)			
	N/A	1000	2000	One/week	Grab
Total Phosphorus ³	20.0	1	2	One/week	6-hr composite
Total Dissolved Solids ⁴	Report	Report	Report	One/week	6-hr composite
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	One/week	Grab

Whole Effluent Lethality ⁵ (7-day NOEC) 22414	Daily Average Minimum	7-Day Minimum	once/quarter	24-hr composite
	not < 100 %	not <100 %		
<u>Pimephales promelas (Chronic)⁵</u>	<u>7-Day Average</u>			
Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP6C	Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/quarter	24-hr composite
Pass/Fail Growth (7-day NOEC)TGP6C	Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/quarter	24-hr composite
Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP6C	Report %		once/quarter	24-hr composite
Coefficient of Variation TQP6C	Report %		once/quarter	24-hr composite
Growth (7-day NOEC) TPP6C	Report %		once/quarter	24-hr composite
<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia (Chronic)⁵</u>	<u>7-Day Average</u>			
Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP3B	Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/quarter	24-hr composite
Pass/Fail production (7-day NOEC)TGP3B	Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/quarter	24-hr composite
Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP3B	Report %		once/quarter	24-hr composite
Coefficient of Variation TQP3B	Report %		once/quarter	24-hr composite
Reproduction (7-day NOEC) TPP3B	Report %		once/quarter	24-hr composite

- 1 Report monthly average and daily maximum as MGD.
- 2 See item #27(a) of Part IV (Dissolved Oxygen).
- 3 See Condition No. 11 of Part III. (Total Phosphorus Condition).
- 4 See Condition No. 6 of Part III
- 4 See Condition No. 9 of Part III (Biomonitoring Condition).

There shall be no discharge of distinctly visible solids, scum, or foam of a persistent nature, nor shall there be any formation of slime, bottom deposits, or sludge banks. There shall be no visible sheen due to the presence of oil (Sheen means an iridescent appearance on the surface of the water).

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following locations:

Flow-after the final clarifier and prior to UV disinfection unit at Lat. 36° 21' 23.6", Long. 93° 34' 51.0";
Other parameters: immediately following the final treatment unit (post-aeration) at Lat. 36° 21' 23.2", Long. 93° 34' 51.4"

SECTION B. PERMIT COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

1. Interim Limits:

Compliance is required on the effective date of the permit.

Final Limits:

The permittee shall submit progress reports addressing the progress towards attaining the final effluent limits for Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5), Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO):

ACTIVITY

DUE DATE

Progress Report

One (1) year from effective date

Progress Report

Two (2) years from effective date

Achieve Final Limits

Three (3) years from effective date

Compliance with the final limits for Total Phosphorus (TP) is required not later than January 1, 2012. The permittee shall submit progress reports addressing the progress towards attaining the final effluent limits for TP:

ACTIVITY

DUE DATE

Progress Report

One (1) year from effective date

Progress Report

Two (2) years from effective date

Progress Report

Three (3) years from effective date

Achieve Final Limits

January 1, 2012

The permittee has the option to undertake any study deemed necessary to meet the final limitations during the interim period. Any additional treatment must be approved and construction approval granted prior to final installation.

2. Pretreatment Requirements:

The permittee is required to begin development of a pretreatment program according to the activity requirements and schedule contained in Part III, Condition 8.b. Unless the Department notifies the permittee within 30 days after receipt of the survey, the permittee is required to continue past Activity No. 1.

PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS

SECTION A – GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the federal Clean Water Act and the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; and/or for denial of a permit renewal application. **Any values reported in the required Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) which are in excess of an effluent limitation specified in Part I shall constitute evidence of violation of such effluent limitation and of this permit.**

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act provides that any person who violates any provisions of a permit issued under the Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment for each day of such violation. Any person who violates any provision of a permit issued under the Act may also be subject to civil penalty in such amount as the court shall find appropriate, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each day of such violation. The fact that any such violation may constitute a misdemeanor shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such civil action.

3. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to the following:

- a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit; or
- b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
- c. A change in any conditions that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; or
- d. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.
- e. Failure of the permittee to comply with the provisions of APCEC Regulation No. 9 (Permit fees) as required by Part II.A.10. herein.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

4. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding Part II.A.3., if any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under APCEC Regulation No. 2, as amended, or Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitations on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standards or prohibition and the permittee so notified.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards, narrative criteria, or prohibitions established under APCEC Regulation No. 2, as amended, or Section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on “Bypassing” (Part II.B.4.a.), and “Upsets” (Part II.B.5.b), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of this permit or applicable state and federal statutes or regulations which defeats the regulatory purposes of the permit may subject the permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Act 472 of 1949, as amended).

6. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

7. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

8. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to

private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

9. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Permit Fees

The permittee shall comply with all applicable permit fee requirements for wastewater discharge permits as described in APCEC Regulation No. 9 (Regulation for the Fee System for Environmental Permits). Failure to promptly remit all required fees shall be grounds for the Director to initiate action to terminate this permit under the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.64 and 124.5 (d), as adopted in APCEC Regulation No. 6 and the provisions of APCEC Regulation No. 8.

SECTION B – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

- a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carryout operation, maintenance, and testing functions required to insure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power for the treatment facility is reduced, is lost, or alternate power supply fails.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment or the water receiving the discharge.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Bypass not exceeding limitation

The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Parts II.B.4.b. and 4.c.

b. Notice

- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
- (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part II.D.6. (24-hour notice).

c. Prohibition of bypass

- (1) Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the permittee could have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal or preventive maintenance; and
 - (c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Part II.B.4.b.
- (2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part II.B.4.c.(1).

5. Upset Conditions

- a. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part II.B.5.b. of this section are met. No determination made during administrative

- review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- b. Conditions necessary for demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated.
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by Part II.D.6.; and
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Part II.B.3.
 - c. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

6. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waste waters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering the waters of the State. Written approval must be obtained from the ADEQ for land application only.

7. Power Failure

The permittee is responsible for maintaining adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failure either by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, or retention of inadequately treated effluent.

SECTION C – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge during the entire monitoring period. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Director. Intermittent discharges shall be monitored.

2. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a

maximum deviation of less than +/- 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes and shall be installed at the monitoring point of the discharge.

3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall insure that both calibration and maintenance activities will be conducted. An adequate analytical quality control program, including the analysis of sufficient standards, spikes, and duplicate samples to insure the accuracy of all required analytical results shall be maintained by the permittee or designated commercial laboratory. At a minimum, spikes and duplicate samples are to be analyzed on 10% of the samples.

4. Penalties for Tampering

The Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment.

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1). Permittees are required to use preprinted DMR forms provided by ADEQ, unless specific written authorization to use other reporting forms is obtained from ADEQ. Monitoring results obtained during the previous calendar month shall be summarized and reported on a DMR form postmarked no later than the 25th day of the month following the completed reporting period to begin on the effective date of the permit. Duplicate copies of DMR forms signed and certified as required by Part II.D.11. and all other reports required by Part II.D., shall be submitted to the Director at the following address:

NPDES Enforcement Section
Water Division
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-5317

If permittee uses outside laboratory facilities for sampling and/or analysis, the name and address of the contract laboratory shall be included on the DMR.

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR.

7. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

8. Record Contents

Records and monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurements, and preservatives used, if any;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) and time analyses were performed;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The measurements and results of such analyses.

9. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, and
- d. Sample, inspect, or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

SECTION D – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice and provide plans and specification to the Director for review and approval prior to any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

For Industrial Dischargers

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR Part 122.29(b).
- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42 (a)(1).

For POTW Dischargers:

Any change in the facility discharge (including the introduction of any new source or significant discharge or significant changes in the quantity or quality of existing discharges of pollutants) must be reported to the permitting authority. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

The permit is nontransferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part II.C.5. **Discharge Monitoring Reports must be submitted even when no discharge occurs during the reporting period.**

5. Compliance Schedule

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

6. Twenty-four Hour Report

- a. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain the following information:
 - (1) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - (2) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
 - (3) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- b. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:
 - (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit and
 - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in Part I of the permit to be reported within 24 hours to the Enforcement Section of the Water Division of the ADEQ.
- c. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours to the Enforcement Section of the Water Division of the ADEQ.

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Parts II.D.4., 5., and 6., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed at Part II.D.6.

8. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances for Industrial Dischargers

The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as he/she knows or has reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the "notification levels" described in 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1); or

- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge on a non-routine or infrequent basis of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the “notification levels” described in 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(2).

9. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. Information shall be submitted in the form, manner and time frame requested by the Director.

10. Duty to reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The complete application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated in APCEC Regulation No. 6.

11. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified as follows:

- a. All **permit applications** shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - (ii) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or proprietor, respectively; or
 - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
 - (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (ii) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.
- b. All **reports** required by the permit and **other information** requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above.
 - (2) The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.
- c. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

12. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2 and APCEC Regulation No. 6, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department of Environmental Quality. As required by the Regulations, the name and address of any permit applicant or permittee, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

13. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The Arkansas Air and Water Pollution Control Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit shall be subject to civil penalties specified in Part II.A.2. and/or criminal penalties under the authority of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Act 472 of 1949, as amended).

**PART III
OTHER CONDITIONS**

1. The operator of this wastewater treatment facility shall be licensed as Class IV by the State of Arkansas in accordance with Act 211 of 1971, Act 1103 of 1991, Act 556 of 1993, and APCEC Regulation No. 3, as amended.
2. For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5) and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent unless otherwise authorized by the permitting authority in accordance with 40 CFR Part 133.102, as adopted by reference in APCEC Regulation No. 6.
3. Produced sludge shall be disposed of by land application only when meeting the following criteria:
 - a. Sewage sludge from treatment works treating domestic sewage (TWTDS) must meet the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 503; and
 - b. The sewage sludge has not been classified as a hazardous waste under state or federal regulations.
4. The permittee shall give at least 120 days prior notice to the Director of any change planned in the permittee's sludge disposal practice or land use applications, including types of crops grown (if applicable).
5. The permittee shall report all overflows with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submittal. These reports shall be summarized and reported in tabular format. The summaries shall include: the date, time, duration, location, estimated volume, and cause of overflow; observed environmental impacts from the overflow; action taken to address the overflow; and ultimate discharge location if not contained (e.g., storm sewer system, ditch, tributary). All overflows which endanger health or the environment shall be orally reported to this department (Enforcement Section of the Water Division), within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance. A written report of overflows which endanger health or the environment, shall be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance.
6. In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122.62 (a)(2) and 124.5, this permit may be reopened for modification or revocation and/or reissuance to require additional monitoring and/or effluent limitations when new information is received that actual or potential exceedance of State water quality criteria and/or narrative criteria are determined to be the result of the permittee's discharge(s) to a relevant water body or a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is established or revised for the water body that was not available at the time of the permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of permit issuance.

7. Other Specified Monitoring Requirements

The permittee may use alternative appropriate monitoring methods and analytical instruments other than as specified in Part I Section A of the permit without a major permit modification under the following conditions:

- The monitoring and analytical instruments are consistent with accepted scientific practices;
- The requests shall be submitted in writing to the NPDES Section of the Water Division of the ADEQ for use of the alternate method or instrument.
- The method and/or instrument is in compliance with 40 CFR Part 136 or acceptable to the Director; and
- All associated devices are installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure the accuracy of the measurements and are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. The calibration and maintenance shall be performed as part of the permittee's laboratory Quality Control/Quality Assurance program.

Upon written approval of the alternative monitoring method and/or analytical instruments, these methods or instruments must be consistently utilized throughout the monitoring period. ADEQ must be notified in writing and the permittee must receive written approval from ADEQ if the permittee decides to return to the original permit monitoring requirements.

8. CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
2. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference* or Pass Through**;
4. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference* or Pass Through** at the POTW;
5. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the

temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless the Department, upon request of the POTW, approves the alternate temperature limit;

6. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral origin in amounts that will cause interference* or pass through**;
 7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and,
 8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
- B. The permittee shall comply with the pretreatment requirements in 40 CFR 403, as specified in the following schedule of compliance. The final approvable package is due 12 months from the effective date of the permit.

<u>ACTIVITY NUMBER</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
1.	<p>Submit to the Department results of an industrial user survey which consists of a qualitative analysis of pollutants being contributed by all industrial sources in its entire municipal system (including all treatment plants). The industrial users should be asked to provide information on the type and approximate quantity of pollutants discharged into the system. This information may be derived from knowledge of the facility's process, and should not require any sampling at the source.</p> <p>(Unless the Department notifies the permittee otherwise within 30 days after receipt of this survey, the permittee will be required to continue the program past Activity No. 1. If notified that a pretreatment program is not necessary, the permittee will submit to the Department an update of its industrial user survey, documenting changes in industrial flow and/or characteristics and new contributing industries when next reapplying for this NPDES permit.)</p>	2 months from the effective date of permit
2.	Submit to the Department a design of a sampling, inspection and reporting program which will implement the requirements of 40 CFR 403.8 and 403.12, and in particular those requirements referenced in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iv-v), 403.8(f)(2)(iv-vi) and 403.12(g-j and l-p).	4 months from the effective date of permit

<u>ACTIVITY NUMBER</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
3.	Submit to the Department an evaluation of the financial programs, revenue sources, equipment and staffing, which will be employed to implement the pretreatment program (as required by 40 CFR Parts 403.8(f)(3) and 403.9(b)(3)).	6 months from the effective date of permit
4.	Submit to the Department the results of an influent pollutant scan of a 24-hour composite sample to determine all pollutants being contributed to the system. The type of scan to be performed is the basic priority pollutant scan of the 126 "priority pollutants" plus any other additional pollutants designated in your State Water Quality Standards. All sampling, analyses, and method detection limits must be done in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136. This scan will also serve as the initial scan necessary for developing technically based local limits (Activity 5 as follows). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) From the qualitative information supplied by the industrial users in Activity 1 and the quantitative information collected in the pollutant scan, the permittee shall determine which industrial users may be discharging pollutants which may affect the operation of the POTW(s) or pass through untreated. b) Sampling and analysis to quantify the pollutants discharged by the industrial users, identified in the investigation of (a) above, shall be completed. 	6 months from the effective date of permit
5.	Submit to the Department an approvable technically based local limits submission package as required by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(4). Technically based local limits should be developed in accordance with <i>EPA Region 6 Technically Based Local Limits Development Guidance</i> .	9 months from the effective date of permit
6.	40 CFR 403.8(f)(1) requires POTWs to apply and enforce the requirements of Sections 307(b) and (c), and 402(b)(8) of the Act and any regulations implementing those sections. Submit to the Department: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a statement from the city solicitor, a city official acting in a comparable capacity, or the city's independent counsel, that the POTW has the authority to carry out the program; b) a copy of any statute, ordinance, regulation, contract, agreement, or other authority that will be relied on by the POTW to administer the program; 	10 months from the effective date of permit

<u>ACTIVITY NUMBER</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) a statement reflecting the endorsement of or approval by the local boards or bodies responsible for supervising and/or funding the program; d) any additional documents required in multi-jurisdictional situations for administration of the program; and, e) an enforcement response plan that shall contain detailed procedures indicating how the POTW will investigate and respond to instances of industrial user noncompliance. The plan shall contain, at a minimum, the aspects defined at 40 CFR 403.8(f)(5). 	
7.	<p>Submit to the Department an approvable pretreatment program (and removal credit approval, if desired and appropriate) as required by 40 CFR 403.9. The approvable pretreatment program shall include a compilation of all previously submitted pretreatment program activities as finally amended and supplemented (i.e. Activities 1-6).</p> <p>Upon notification by the Department of approvability of the submitted program, the permittee is required to submit an official request for program approval, including three (3) copies of the program deemed to be approvable.</p>	<p>12 months from the effective date of permit</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. If the permittee does not comply with any of the increments of the progress in the above schedule, the permittee shall submit to Department within 14 days of the activity due date a report, including, at a minimum, the date on which the required activity will be submitted, the reason for the delay, and the steps taken to return to the established schedule. D. Upon approval of a local pretreatment program by the Department, this permit will be modified, or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate that pretreatment program. E. The permittee may develop and submit an approvable pretreatment program at any time before the deadline established in Activity 7. 	

- F. The permittee may apply for authority to revise categorical pretreatment standards to reflect POTW removal of pollutants in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 403.7 at any time.
- G. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403.
- H. The permittee shall provide adequate notice to the Department of the following:
1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works.

Adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works, and (ii) any anticipated impact of such change in the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the publicly owned treatment works.

* According to 40 CFR 403.3(p) the term *Pass Through* means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

**According to 40 CFR Part 403.3(k) the term *Interference* means a Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

- (1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- (2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

9. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TEST REQUIREMENT (WET Limits, 7 DAY CHRONIC, FRESHWATER)

1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section.

APPLICABLE TO OUTFALL(S):	Outfall 001
REPORTED ON DMR AS OUTFALL:	Outfall 001
CRITICAL DILUTION:	100%
EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES:	32%,42%,56%,75%,100%
TEST SPECIES/METHODS:	40 CFR Part 136

Ceriodaphnia dubia chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test, Method 1002.0, EPA/600/4-91/002 or the most recent update thereof. This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods.

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test, Method 1000.0, EPA/600/4-91/002, or the most recent update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with eight (8) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

- b. The NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.
- c. When the testing frequency stated above is less than monthly and the effluent fails the survival endpoint at the critical dilution, the permittee shall be considered in violation of this permit limit and the frequency for the affected species will increase to monthly until such time compliance with the Lethal No Observed Effluent Concentration (NOEC) effluent limitation is demonstrated for a period of three consecutive months, at which time the permittee may return to the testing frequency stated in Part I of this permit. During the period the permittee is out of compliance, test results shall be reported on the DMR for that reporting period.
- d. This permit may be reopened to require chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

- e. Test failure is defined as a demonstration of statistically significant sub-lethal or lethal effects to a test species at or below the effluent critical dilution.

2. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

a. Test Acceptance

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and quality assurance requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied, including the following additional criteria:

- i. The toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have survival equal to or greater than 80%.
- ii. The mean number of Ceriodaphnia dubia neonates produced per surviving female in the control (0% effluent) must be 15 or more.
- iii. The mean dry weight of surviving Fathead minnow larvae at the end of the 7 days in the control (0% effluent) must be 0.25 mg per larva or greater.
- iv. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test, the growth and survival of the Fathead minnow test.
- v. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal or nonlethal effects are exhibited for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints in the Fathead minnow test.

Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%. A repeat test shall be conducted within the required reporting period of any test determined to be invalid.

b. Statistical Interpretation

- i. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be Fisher's Exact Test as described in EPA/600/4-91/002, or the most recent update thereof.

If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 2.a above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution concentration and all lower dilution concentrations, the test shall be considered to be a passing test, and the permittee shall report an NOEC of not less than the critical dilution for the DMR reporting requirements found in Item 3 below.

- ii. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test and the Fathead minnow larval survival and growth test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in EPA/600/4-91/002, or the most recent update thereof.

c. Dilution Water

- i. Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water where the receiving stream is classified as intermittent or where the receiving stream has no flow due to zero flow conditions.
- ii. If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Item 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - A. a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of Item 2.a. was run concurrently with the receiving water control;
 - B. the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);
 - C. the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Item 3.a. below; and
 - D. the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.

d. Samples and Composites

- i. The permittee shall collect a minimum of three flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at item 1.a. above. A 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 4 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals representative of a 24-hour operating day and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected proportional to flow over a 24-hour operating day.
- ii. The permittee shall collect second and third 24-hour composite samples for use during 24-hour renewals of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.
- iii. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 72 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first 24-hour composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 4 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping and/or storage.
- iv. If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 3. of this section.
- v. **MULTIPLE OUTFALLS:** If the provisions of this section are applicable to multiple outfalls, the permittee shall combine the 24-hour composite effluent samples in proportion to the average flow from the outfalls listed in item 1.a. above for the day the sample was collected. The permittee shall perform the toxicity test on the flow-weighted composite of the outfall samples.
- vi. At the time of sample collection the permittee shall measure the TRC of the effluent. The measured concentration of TRC for each sample shall be included in the lab report submitted by the permittee. The permittee shall

not allow the sample to be dechlorinated prior to delivery to the laboratory nor at the laboratory.

3. REPORTING

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this section in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA/600/4-91/002, or the most current publication, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the provisions of Part III.C. of this permit. The permittee shall submit full reports only upon the specific request of the Department.
- b. The permittee shall report the Whole Effluent Lethality values for the 30-Day Average Minimum and the 7-Day Minimum under Parameter No. 22414 on the DMR for that reporting period.

If more than one valid test for a species was performed during the reporting period, the test NOECs will be averaged arithmetically and reported as the DAILY AVERAGE MINIMUM NOEC for that reporting period.

If more than one species is tested during the reporting period, the permittee shall report the lowest 30-Day Average Minimum NOEC and the lowest 7-Day Minimum NOEC for Whole Effluent Lethality.

A valid test for each species must be reported on the DMR during each reporting period specified in PART I of this permit. Only ONE set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded on the DMR for each reporting period. The data submitted should reflect the LOWEST Survival results for each species during the reporting period. All invalid tests, repeat tests (for invalid tests), and retests (for tests previously failed) performed during the reporting period must be attached to the DMR for review.

- c. The permittee shall submit the results of the valid toxicity test on the DMR for that reporting period. Submit retest information clearly marked as such with the following month's DMR. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR.
 - i. Pimephales promelas (Fathead Minnow)
 - A. If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TLP6C.
 - B. Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP6C.

- C. Report the NOEC value for growth, Parameter No. TPP6C.
- D. If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for growth is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TGP6C.
- E. Report the highest (Critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQP6C.

ii. Ceriodaphnia dubia

- A. If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TLP3B.
- B. Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP3B.
- C. Report the NOEC value for reproduction, Parameter No. TPP3B.
- D. If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for reproduction is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TGP3B.
- E. Report the highest (Critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQP3B.

10. Additional Conditions for Land Application of Municipal Wastewater Biosolids

a. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Only biosolids which are not classified as a hazardous waste under state or federal regulations may be land applied.
- (2) Plant Available Nitrogen (PAN) will not be applied at a rate exceeding the annual nitrogen uptake of the crop. At no time will the nitrogen application rate (PAN/acre-year) be allowed to exceed the site specific rate approved by the Department.
- (3) Biosolids with Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) concentrations equal or greater than 50 mg/kg (dry basis) will not be land applied at any time.
- (4) CEILING CONCENTRATIONS (milligrams per kilogram, dry weight basis): If the biosolids to be land applied exceed any of the pollutant concentrations listed in **Table 1** below, the biosolids shall not be land applied.

TABLE 1	
Element	Concentration (mg/kg)
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4,300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
Selenium	100
Zinc	7,500

- (5) **POLLUTANTS LIMITS:** When bulk biosolids are applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or reclamation site, the permittee shall not exceed the Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate values listed in **Table 2**, or the Pollutant Concentration values listed in **Table 3**.

TABLE 2		
Element	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate	
	Kg/ha	lbs/ac
Arsenic	41	37
Cadmium	39	35
Chromium	3000	2677
Copper	1,500	1,350
Lead	300	270
Mercury	17	15
Nickel	420	378
Selenium	100	90
Zinc	2,800	2,520

TABLE 3	
Element	Monthly Average Concentration (mg/kg)
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1,500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2,800

- (6) The biosolids generator must issue a signed certification stating that the Pathogen Reduction, Vector Attraction Reduction, and Pollutant Concentration Limits have been met. The State requirements on Pathogen Reduction, Vector Attraction Reduction, and Pollutant Concentration Limits are the same as those listed in 40 CFR Part 503. All the above information must be made available to the land-applicator before the biosolids materials are delivered. Concurrently, a signed copy of each certification must be also submitted to the ADEQ Water Division.
- (7) Biosolids can only be stored in accordance with the permit and the approved waste management plan, if provisions are made in the plan for that purpose. The utilization of improvised field storage sites or any other site not approved by the Department is strictly prohibited.
- (8) Transportation of the biosolids must be such that will prevent the attraction, harborage or breeding of insects or rodents. It must not produce conditions harmful to public health, the environment, odors, unsightliness, nuisances, or safety hazards.
- (9) The containers used for the transportation of the biosolids must be of the closed type. Transportation equipment must be leak-proof and kept in a top sanitary condition at all times. Biosolids must be enclosed or covered as to prevent littering, vector attraction, or any other nuisances.
- (10) The permittee will be responsible for assuring that the land owner, of any land application site not owned by the permittee, and the waste applicator, if different from the permittee, abide by the conditions of this permit.

- (11) Biosolids will be spread evenly over the application area and in no way biosolids will be allowed to enter the waters of the State.
 - (12) Biosolids will not be applied to slopes with a gradient greater than 15%; or to soils that are saturated, frozen or covered with snow, during rain, or when precipitation is imminent.
 - (13) The permittee will not cause any underground drinking water source to exceed the limitations in 40 CFR Part 257, Appendix I.
 - (14) The permittee will not cause or contribute to the taking of life or the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of any known endangered or threatened species of plant, fish or wildlife.
 - (15) The permittee will take all necessary measures to reduce obnoxious and offensive odors. Equipment will be maintained and operated to prevent spillage and leakage.
 - (16) Disposal of wastewater biosolids in a flood plain will not restrict the flow of the base flood, reduce the temporary storage capacity of the flood plain, or result in a washout of solid waste, so as to pose a hazard to human life, wildlife or land and water uses.
 - (17) Biosolids will not be spread within 50 feet of rock outcrops and property lines; 100 feet of lakes, ponds, springs, streams, wetlands and sinkholes; 200 feet of drinking water wells; 300 feet of occupied buildings and streams classified as an "extraordinary resource water body."
 - (18) All new land application sites must have a waste management plan approved by the Department prior to land application of wastewater biosolids. This change normally requires a permit modification.
- b. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

The permittee will be responsible for the biosolids analyses, soil analyses, and a reporting schedule that must include the following:

- (1) Biosolids Analysis
 - i. Biosolids samples collected must be representative of the treated biosolids to be land applied. The samples are to be stored in appropriate containers and kept refrigerated or frozen to prevent any change in composition.

- ii. Quarterly representative samples of the land-applied biosolids will be analyzed and results expressed in dry basis in mg/kg, except as otherwise indicated:

Volatile Solids(%)	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
Total Solids(%)	Total Phosphorus
Nitrate +Nitrate Nitrogen	Total Potassium
Ammonia Nitrogen	Arsenic
Cadmium	Copper
Lead	Mercury
Nickel	Selenium
Zinc	pH (SU)

(2) Soils Analysis

Each land application site will be soil tested in the Spring prior to application for the following parameters:

Nitrate-Nitrogen	Potassium
Phosphorus	Magnesium
Arsenic	Cadmium
Copper	Lead
Mercury	Nickel
Selenium	Zinc
pH	
Cation Exchange Capacity (me/100g)	
Salt Content (micro-mohs/cm)	

(3) Reporting

- i. Annual reports will be sent to the Department and to the owner of the land receiving biosolids prior to May 1, which must include the following:

The biosolids and soil analyses conducted under section a. above (including a statement that the analyses were performed in accordance with EPA Document SW-846, "Test Methods for Evaluation of Solid Waste," or other procedures approved by the Director), application dates and locations, volumes of biosolids applied (in dry tons/acre-year and gallons/acre-year of biosolids), methods of disposal, identity of hauler, and type of crop grown, amounts of nitrogen applied, total elements added that year (lbs/acre), total elements applied to date, and copies of soil analyses for each site.

- ii. The permittee will also maintain copies of the above records for Department personnel review at the biosolids generating facility.
 - c. The permittee shall comply with the Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission "TITLE XXII RULES GOVERNING THE ARKANSAS SOIL NUTRIENT AND POULTRY LITTER APPLICATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM."
11. Total Phosphorus
- Compliance with the final limits for Total Phosphorus (TP) is required not later than January 1, 2012.
12. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements
- A. General**
- (1) If your facility already has a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) in place, then you shall continue the implementation of this SWPPP. If you do not have a SWPPP, then you shall prepare a SWPPP for your facility within 60 days of the effective starting date of this permit. Your SWPPP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Your SWPPP must:
 - (a) Identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from your facility;
 - (b) Describe and ensure implementation of practices which you will use to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and
 - (c) Assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
 - (2) No Exposure Exclusions, as allowed by 40 CFR 122.26(g), can be obtained for the storm water discharges from the facility as long as all of the required conditions for applicability can be certified. These required conditions can be found in the federal regulation. The No Exposure Exclusion application form can be obtained from the Storm Water section of the ADEQ. Application for this exclusion must be made on the form obtained from the ADEQ.

B. Contents of Plan**(1) Pollution Prevention Team**

- (a) You must identify the staff individual(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team. Your Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for assisting the facility/plant manager in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP. Responsibilities of each staff individual on the team must be listed.

(2) Site Description

- (a) Your SWPPP must include the following:
- i. *Activities at Facility.* Description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at your facility;
 - ii. *General Location Map.* A general location map (e.g., U.S.G.S. quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility;
 - iii. A legible site map identifying the following:
 - (a) Directions of storm water flow (e.g., use arrows to show which ways storm water will flow);
 - (b) Locations of all existing structural BMPs;
 - (c) Locations of all surface water bodies;
 - (d) Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Section B(4)(a) of this Part and where significant materials are exposed to precipitation;
 - (e) Location where major spills or leaks identified under Section B(5) of this Part have occurred;
 - (f) Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, and liquid storage tanks;

- (g) Locations of storm water outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall;
- (h) Location and description of non-storm water discharges;
- (i) Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substance in bulk; and machinery;
- (j) Location and source of runoff from adjacent property containing significant quantities of pollutants of concern to the facility (an evaluation of how the quality of the runoff impacts your storm water discharges may be included).

(3) **Receiving Waters and Wetlands**

- (a) You must provide the name of the nearest receiving water(s), including intermittent streams, dry sloughs, arroyos and the areal extent and description of wetland or other special aquatic sites that may receive discharges from your facility.

(4) **Summary of Potential Pollutant Source**

- (a) You must identify each separate area at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading/unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description must include:
 - i. *Activities in Area.* A list of the activities (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steel beams); and
 - ii. *Pollutants.* A list of the associated pollutant(s) or pollutant parameter(s) (e.g., crankcase oil, iron, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, etc.) for each activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to

storm water between the time of three (3) years before being covered under this permit and the present.

(5) **Spills and Leaks**

- (a) You must clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks, which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, can occur, and their accompanying drainage points. For areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility to be covered under this permit, you must provide a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred during the three (3) year period prior to the starting date of this permit. Your list must be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of your facility during the time you are covered by the permit.
- (b) Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA 311 (see 40 CFR 110.10 AND 40 CFR 117.21) or section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements.

(6) **Sampling Data**

- (a) You must provide a summary of existing storm water discharge sampling data taken at your facility. All storm water sampling data collected during the term of this permit must also be summarized and included in this part of the SWPPP.

(7) **Storm Water Controls**

- (a) Description of Existing and Planned BMPs. Describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural best management practices (BMPs) selected for each of the areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. All the areas identified in Section B(4)(a) of this Part should have a BMP(s) identified for the areas discharges. For areas where BMPs are not currently in place, describe appropriate BMPs that you will use to control pollutants in storm water discharges. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:
 - i. The quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;

- ii. Opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits (including physical impacts of high flows on streams - e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);
 - iii. Opportunities to offset the impact impervious areas of the facility on ground water recharge and base flows in local streams (taking into account the potential for ground water contamination.)
- (b) BMP Types to be Considered. The following types of structural, non-structural, and other BMPs must be considered for implementation at your facility. Describe how each is, or will be, implemented. This requirement may have been fulfilled with area-specific BMPs identified under Section B(7)(a) of this Part, in which case the previous descriptions are sufficient. However, many of the following BMPs may be more generalized or non site-specific and therefore not previously considered. If you determine that any of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, you must include an explanation of why they are not appropriate. The BMP examples listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of BMPs that you may use. You are encouraged to keep abreast of new BMPs or new applications of existing BMPs to find the most cost effective means of permit compliance for your facility. If BMPs are being used or planned at the facility which are not listed here (e.g., replacing a chemical with a less toxic alternative, adopting a new or innovative BMP, etc.), include descriptions of them in this section of the SWPPP.
- (c) Non-Structural BMPs
- i. *Good Housekeeping:* You must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. Common problem areas include: around trash containers, storage areas and loading docks. Measures must also include: a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials; routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.
 - ii. *Minimizing Exposure:* Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff.

- iii. *Preventive Maintenance:* You must have a preventive maintenance program which includes timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- iv. *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures:* You must describe the procedures which will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. Those procedures, and necessary spill response equipment, must be made available to those employees that may cause or detect a spill or leak. Where appropriate, you must explain existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), which are intended to minimize spills or leaks at the facility. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264 and 40 CFR Part 265.
- v. *Routine Facility Inspections:* In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Section G of this Part, you must have qualified facility personnel inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. The inspections must include an evaluation of existing storm water BMPs. Your SWPPP must identify how often these inspections will be conducted. You must correct any deficiencies you find as soon as practicable, but no later than 14 days from the date of the inspection. You must document in your SWPPP the results of your inspections and the corrective actions you took in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvement that you identify.
- vi. *Employee Training:* You must describe the storm water employee training program for the facility. The description should include the topics to be covered, such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices, and must identify periodic dates (e.g., every 6 months during the months of July and January) for such training. You must provide employee training for all employees that work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and for employees that are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance people). The

employee training should inform them of the components and goals of your SWPPP.

(d) Structural BMPs

- i. *Sediment and Erosion Control*: You must identify the areas at your facility which, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction), or other factors, have a potential for significant soil erosion. You must describe the structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs that you will be implementing to limit erosion.
- ii. *Management of Runoff*: You must describe the traditional storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for your facility. These types of BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. Factors to consider when you are selecting appropriate BMPs should include: 1) the industrial materials and activities that are exposed to storm water, and the associated pollutant potential of those materials and activities; and 2) the beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and flood plains, if possible. Structural BMPs may require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.
- iii. *Example BMPs*: BMPs you could use include but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which combine several practices).

(e) Other Controls

- i. No solid materials, including floatable debris, may be discharged to waters of the United States, except as authorized by a permit issued under section 404 of the CWA. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste

materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. Velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).

C. Maintenance

- (1) All BMPs you identify in your SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Section B(7)(c)(v) of this Part identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the case of non-structural BMPs, the effectiveness of the BMP must be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

D. Non-Storm Water Discharges

(1) Certification of Non-Storm Water Discharges

- (a) Your SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part II Section D.11 of the individual permit, and include:
 - i. The date of any testing and/or evaluation;
 - ii. Identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site;
 - iii. A description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges;
 - iv. A description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and
 - v. A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test.
 - vi. If you are unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), you must notify

the Director 180 days after the effective starting date of this permit to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification must describe:

- vii. The reason(s) why certification was not possible;
- viii. The procedure of any test attempted;
- ix. The results of such test or other relevant observations; and
- x. Potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer.
- xi. A copy of the notification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the United States which are not authorized by an NPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

E. Allowable Non-storm Water Discharges

(1) Certain sources of non-storm water are allowable under this permit. For the list of allowable non-storm water discharges please see Part I.B.1.a.i on Page 16 of the Industrial Storm Water General Permit number ARR000000. In order for these discharges to be allowed, your SWPPP must include:

- (a) An identification of each allowable non-storm water source;
- (b) The location where it is likely to be discharged; and
- (c) Descriptions of appropriate BMPs for each source.
- (d) Except for flows from fire fighting activities, you must identify in your SWPPP all sources of allowable non-storm water that are discharged under the authority of this permit.
- (e) If you include mist blown from cooling towers amongst your allowable non-storm water discharges, you must specifically evaluate the potential for the discharges to be contaminated by chemicals used in the cooling tower and determined that the levels of such chemicals in the discharges would not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard after implementation of the BMPs you have selected to control such discharges.

F. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

(1) **Frequency and Inspectors**

- (a) You must conduct facility inspections at least once a year. The inspections must be done by qualified personnel provided by you. The qualified personnel you use may be either your own employees or outside consultants that you have hired, provided they are knowledgeable and possess the skills to assess conditions at your facility that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of the BMPs you have chosen to use to control the quality of your storm water discharges. If you decide to conduct more frequent inspections, your SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

(2) **Scope of the Compliance Evaluation**

- (a) Your inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, as identified in Section B(4)(a) of this Part, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within the past 3 years. Inspectors should look for: a) industrial materials, residue, or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water; b) leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks, or similar containers; c) offsite tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site; d) tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and e) for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Storm water BMPs identified in your SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected if possible.

(3) **Follow-up Actions**

- (a) Based on the results of the inspections, you must modify your SWPPP as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on the map required by Section B(2)(a)(iii) of this Part and revise the description of controls required by Section B(7)(a) of this Part to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct the problems identified. You must complete revisions to the SWPPP within 14 calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm

event is impracticable, they must be implemented as soon as practicable.

(4) **Compliance Evaluation Report**

- (a) You must insure a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP is completed and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. Major observations should include: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; and location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained; location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. You must retain a record of actions taken in accordance with Part II Section C.7 (Retention of Records) of this permit as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where an inspection report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. Both the inspection report and any reports of follow-up actions must be signed in accordance with Part II Section D (Reporting Requirements) of this permit.

(5) **Credit As a Routine Facility Inspection**

- (a) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Section B(7)(c)(v) of this Part, your annual compliance evaluation may also be used as one of the Section B(7)(c)(v) of this Part , routine inspections.

G. **Maintaining Updated SWPPP**

- (1) You must amend the storm water pollution prevention plan whenever:
- (a) There is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at your facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from your facility;
- (b) During inspections or investigations by you or by local, State, Tribal or Federal officials it is determined the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Section B(4) of this Part, or is

otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from your facility.

H. Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

- (1) You must sign your SWPPP in accordance with Part II Section D.11, and retain the plan on-site at the facility covered by this permit (see Part II Section C.7 for records retention requirements).
- (2) You must keep a copy of the SWPPP on-site or locally available to the Director for review at the time of an on-site inspection. You must make your SWPPP available upon request to the Director, a State, Tribal or local agency approving storm water management plans, or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharge from the site. Also, in the interest of public involvement, EPA encourages you to make your SWPPPs available to the public for viewing during normal business hours.
- (3) The Director may notify you at any time that your SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification will identify provisions of this permit which are not being met, as well as the required modifications. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of such notification, you must make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit to the Director a written certification that the requested changes have been made.
- (4) You must make the SWPPP available to the USFWS upon request.

I. Additional Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Facilities Subject to EPCRA Section 313 Reporting Requirements.

- (1) Potential pollutant sources for which you have reporting requirements under EPCRA 313 must be identified in your summary of potential pollutant sources as per Section B(4) of this Part. Note this additional requirement only applies to you if you are subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA 313.

PART IV DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. **“Act”** means the Clean Water Act, Public Law 95-217 (33.U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) as amended.
2. **“Administrator”** means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
3. **“Applicable effluent standards and limitations”** means all State and Federal effluent standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Act, including, but not limited to, effluent limitations, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards and prohibitions, and pretreatment standards.
4. **“Applicable water quality standards”** means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the federal Clean Water Act and which has been (a) approved or permitted to remain in effect by the Administrator following submission to the Administrator pursuant to Section 303(a) of the Act, or (b) promulgated by the Director pursuant to Section 303(b) or 303(c) of the Act, and standards promulgated under (APCEC) Regulation No. 2, as amended.
5. **“Bypass”** means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
6. **“Daily Discharge”** means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling.
Mass Calculations: For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of pollutant discharged over the sampling day.
Concentration Calculations: For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the “daily discharge” determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all the samples collected during that sampling day by using the following formula: where C= daily concentration, F=daily flow and n=number of daily samples
$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \dots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n}$$
7. **“Monthly average”** means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month. For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) report the monthly average (see 30-day average below).
8. **“Daily Maximum”** discharge limitation means the highest allowable “daily discharge” during the calendar month. The 7-day average for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) is the

geometric mean of the values of all effluent samples collected during the calendar week in colonies per 100 ml.

9. **“Department”** means the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (**ADEQ**).
10. **“Director”** means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality.
11. **“Grab sample”** means an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes in conjunction with an instantaneous flow measurement.
12. **“Industrial User”** means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR Part 403, introducing pollutants to a POTW.
13. **“National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System”** means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
14. **“POTW”** means a Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
15. **“Severe property damage”** means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in products.
16. **“APCEC”** means the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission.
17. **“Sewage sludge”** means the solids, residues, and precipitate separated from or created in sewage by the unit processes at a POTW. Sewage as used in this definition means any wastes, including wastes from humans, households, commercial establishments, industries, and storm water runoff that are discharged to or otherwise enter a POTW.
18. **“7-day average”** discharge limitation, other than for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB), is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during the calendar week. The 7-day average for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) is the geometric mean of the values of all effluent samples collected during the calendar week in colonies/100 ml. The Discharge Monitoring Report should report the highest 7-day average obtained during the calendar month. For reporting purposes, the 7-day average values should be reported as occurring in the month in which the Saturday of the calendar week falls in.
19. **“30-day average”**, other than for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB), is the arithmetic mean of the daily values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month. The 30-day average for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month. For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB), report the monthly average as a 30-day geometric mean in colonies per 100 ml.
20. **“24-hour composite sample”** consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow or a sample collected at frequent intervals proportional to flow over the 24-hour period.
21. **“12-hour composite sample”** consists of 12 effluent portions, collected no closer together than one hour and composited according to flow. The daily sampling intervals shall include the highest flow periods.

22. **"6-hour composite sample"** consists of six effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) and composited according to flow.
23. **"3-hour composite sample"** consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) and composited according to flow.
24. **"Treatment works"** means any devices and systems used in storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes, of a liquid nature to implement section 201 of the Act, or necessary to recycle reuse water at the most economic cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities, and any works, including site acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.
25. **"Upset"** means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. Any upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operations.
26. **"For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)"**, a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads. For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) report the monthly average as a 30-day geometric mean in colonies per 100 ml.
27. **"Dissolved oxygen limit"**, shall be defined as follows:
 - a. When limited in the permit as a minimum monthly average, shall mean the lowest acceptable monthly average value, determined by averaging all samples taken during the calendar month;
 - b. When limited in the permit as an instantaneous minimum value, shall mean that no value measured during the reporting period may fall below the stated value.
28. **The term "MGD"** shall mean million gallons per day.
29. **The term "mg/l"** shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).
30. **The term "µg/l"** shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).
31. **The term "cfs"** shall mean cubic feet per second.
32. **The term "ppm"** shall mean parts per million.
33. **The term "s.u."** shall mean standard units.
34. **The term "Instantaneous Maximum"** when limited in the permit as an instantaneous maximum value, shall mean that no value measured during the reporting period may fall above the stated value.
35. **Monitoring and Reporting:**

When a permit becomes effective, monitoring requirements are of the immediate period of the permit effective date. Where the monitoring requirement for an effluent characteristic is monthly or more frequently, the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) shall be submitted by the 25th of the month following the sampling. Where the monitoring requirement for an effluent characteristic is Quarterly, Semi-Annual, Annual,

or Yearly, the DMR shall be submitted by the 25th of the month following the monitoring period end date.

MONTHLY:

is defined as a calendar month or any portion of a calendar month for monitoring requirement frequency of once/month or more frequently.

QUARTERLY:

(1) is defined as a fixed calendar quarter or any part of the fixed calendar quarter for a non-seasonal effluent characteristic with a measurement frequency of once/quarter. Fixed calendar quarters are: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December; or

(2) is defined as a fixed three month period (or any part of the fixed three month period) of or dependent upon the seasons specified in the permit for a seasonal effluent characteristic with a monitoring requirement frequency of once/quarter that does not coincide with the fixed calendar quarter. Seasonal calendar quarters are: May through July, August through October, November through January, and February through April.

SEMI-ANNUAL:

is defined as the fixed time periods January through June, and July through December (or any portion thereof) for an effluent characteristic with a measurement frequency of once/6 months or twice/year.

ANNUAL or YEARLY:

is defined as a fixed calendar year or any portion of the fixed calendar year for an effluent characteristic or parameter with a measurement frequency of once/year. A calendar year is January through December, or any portion thereof.

36. **The term “Weekday”** means Monday – Friday.

Final Fact Sheet

for renewal of final NPDES Permit Number AR0021792 to discharge to Waters of the State

1. PERMITTING AUTHORITY.

The issuing office is:

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-5317

2. APPLICANT.

The applicant's mailing address is:

City of Berryville
P.O. Box 227
Berryville, AR 72616

The facility address is:

City of Berryville
1000 West Cedarvale Road
Berryville, AR 72616

3. PREPARED BY.

The permit was prepared by:

Marysia Jastrzebski, P.E.
Staff Engineer
NPDES Branch, Water Division
(870) 446-6170
E-mail: marysia@adeq.state.ar.us

4. DATE PREPARED.

The permit was prepared on November 14, 2007.

5. PREVIOUS PERMIT ACTIVITY.

Effective Date: November 1, 2002
Modification Date: N/A
Expiration Date: October 31, 2007

The permit application was received on February 12, 2007 and was deemed administratively complete on February 20, 2007. The NPDES permit is reissued for a 5-year term in accordance with regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.46(a).

6. RECEIVING STREAM SEGMENT AND DISCHARGE LOCATION.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates:

Latitude: 36° 21' 16" Longitude: 93° 34' 26"

The receiving waters named:

from the plant site to Mill Branch, thence to Freeman Branch, thence to Osage Creek, thence to Kings River in Segment 4K of the White River Basin. The receiving stream in USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (H.U.C) of 11010001 is a Water of the State classified for secondary contact recreation, raw water source for public, industrial, and agricultural water supplies, propagation of desirable species of fish and other aquatic life, and other compatible uses.

a. 303(d) LIST AND ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS.

i. 303(d) List:

Arkansas 303(d):

The receiving streams, Mill Branch and Freeman Branch are not listed on the 303(d) list. Mill Branch flows approximately 0.1 mile before reaching Freeman Branch which flows approximately 0.8 mile before reaching Osage Creek in Reach 045 of HUC 11010001. Osage Creek flows approximately 8 miles before reaching the Kings River in Reach 037. Kings River in this reach is listed in Category 5b on 2004 303(d) document as impaired by Total Dissolved Solids. The proposed 2006 303(d) also lists this reach in category 5d. Since no TMDL has been performed for this stream, no effluent limitations for TDS are proposed in the permit, however, a requirement to monitor and report is included.

The proposed 2006 303(d) list also lists Osage Creek in Reach 045 in Category 5d as impaired by Beryllium. This impairment is shown at Station WHI0130 which is located approximately 13 miles upstream from the point where Freeman Creek enters Osage Creek and it does not show at Station WHI68 (upstream from Freeman Creek) and WHI69 (downstream from Freeman Creek). Therefore, it is best engineering judgment of the permit writer that the facility does not contribute to this impairment. Therefore, no permit action is needed.

The reopener clause is established in the permit, which allows the permit to be modified, if necessary, to conform with an approved waste load allocation (WLA) as part of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

Missouri 303(d) list:

The Kings River reaches the State of Missouri approximately 19 miles below the point where Osage Creek enters the Kings River. Ultimately, the Kings River empties into Table Rock Lake, which is listed on Missouri's 303(d) list as impaired for Nutrients. No final TMDL has been performed for this body of water. It is best engineering judgment of the permit writer that the proposed effluent limitations for Total Phosphorus based on APCEC Regulation No. 6 sufficiently address this impairment.

ii. **Endangered Species:**

No comments on the application were received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS).

7. OUTFALL AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION.

The following is a description of the facility described in the application:

- a. Design Flow: 2.4 MGD
- b. Type of Treatment: bar screen, grit chamber/primary clarifier, anoxic/aerobic oxidation ditch system, final clarifiers, ultra violet disinfection, and postaeration.
- c. Discharge Description: treated municipal wastewater

8. ACTIVITY.

Under the standard industrial classification (SIC) code 4952 or North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code of 22132, the applicant's activities are the operation of a sewage treatment plant.

9. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER CONTRIBUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL USERS

The facility receives significant industrial process wastewater. Based on the applicant's type of industrial contributions, requirements to develop a Pretreatment Program are deemed necessary at this time. The Department may decide to waive this requirement after subsequent information from the applicant is received and reviewed.

Industrial Contributor	Principal Product	Process Wastewater Flow
Tyson Foods, Inc.	Processed Poultry	0.9 mgd

10. SEWAGE SLUDGE PRACTICES.

Waste activated sludge is gravity thickened and anaerobically digested before being land applied to the following fields:

Field	Range	Township	Sections	Total Acres	Available Acres
Hudspeth (Reeve)	24 West	20 North	31	235	235
Hudspeth (Reeve)	24 West	19 North	6	41	41
Goins	25 West	20 North	25	34.5	34.5
Clark	24 West	20 North	31	54	54
McKinney	25 West	20 North	36	8	8
McKinney	25 West	20 North	36	30	30

Since the land application occurs in the areas designated as Nutrient Surplus areas the permittee shall comply with the Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission "TITLE XXII RULES GOVERNING THE ARKANSAS SOIL NUTRIENT AND POULTRY LITTER APPLICATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM."

11. PERMIT CONDITIONS.

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality has made a determination to issue a permit for the discharge described in the application. Permit requirements are based on NPDES regulations (40 CFR Parts 122, 124, and Subchapter N), the National Pretreatment Regulation in 40 CFR Part 403 and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Act 472 of 1949, as amended, Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-101 et. seq.).

a. **Interim Effluent Limitations**

Outfall 001- treated municipal wastewater

i. **Conventional and/or Toxic Pollutants**

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
Flow (MGD)	N/A	Report	Report	Once/day	Totalizing meter
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)					
(May-Oct)	300.2	15.0	22.5	One/week	6-hr composite
(Nov-Apr)	400.3	20.0	30.0	One/week	6-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)					
(May-Oct)	400.3	20.0	30.0	One/week	6-hr composite
(Nov-Apr)	600.5	30.0	45.0	One/week	6-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(May-Oct)	40.0	2.0	3.0	One/week	6-hr composite
(Nov-Apr)	200.2	10.0	15.0	One/week	6-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen					
(May-Oct)	N/A	5.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		Three/week	Grab
(Nov-April))	N/A	Report (Monthly Avg. Min.)		Three/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100ml)			
	N/A	1000	2000	One/week	Grab
Total Phosphorus ¹	Report	Report	Report	One/week	6-hr composite
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	One/week	Grab
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC)	N/A	See Page #15 below		Once/quarter	24-hr composite

ii. **Solids, Foam, and Free Oil:** There shall be no discharge of distinctly visible solids, scum, or foam of a persistent nature, nor shall there be any formation of slime, bottom deposits, or sludge banks. There shall be no visible sheen due to the presence of oil (Sheen means an iridescent appearance on the surface of the water).

b. **Final Effluent Limitations**

Outfall 001- treated municipal wastewater

i. **Conventional and/or Toxic Pollutants**

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
Flow (MGD)	N/A	Report	Report	Once/day	Totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	200.2	10.0	15.0	One/week	6-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300.2	15.0	22.5	One/week	6-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(April)	32.0	1.6	3.9	One/week	6-hr composite
(May-Oct)	32.0	1.6	3.0	One/week	6-hr composite
(Nov-March)	80.1	4.0	6.0	One/week	6-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen	N/A	6.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		Three/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100ml)			
	N/A	1000	2000	One/week	Grab
Total Phosphorus	20.0	1.0	2.0	One/week	6-hr composite
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	One/week	Grab
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC)	N/A	See Page #15 below		Once/quarter	24-hr composite

- ii. **Solids, Foam, and Free Oil:** There shall be no discharge of distinctly visible solids, scum, or foam of a persistent nature, nor shall there be any formation of slime, bottom deposits, or sludge banks. There shall be no visible sheen due to the presence of oil (Sheen means an iridescent appearance on the surface of the water).

12. BASIS FOR PERMIT CONDITIONS.

The following is an explanation of the derivation of the conditions of the final permit and the reasons for them or, in the case of notices of intent to deny or terminate, reasons suggesting the tentative decisions as required under 40 CFR Part 124.7 (48 FR 1413, April 1, 1983).

Technology-Based Versus Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations And Conditions

Following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.44 (1)(2)(ii), the final permit limits are based on either technology-based effluent limits pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122.44 (a) or on State water quality standards and requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122.44 (d), whichever are more stringent.

a. Anti-backsliding

The final permit is consistent with the requirements to meet Anti-backsliding provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 402(o) [40 CFR 122.44(l)(i)(A)], which state in part that final effluent limitations for reissuance permits must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, unless material and substantial alternations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitations.

The final permit maintains the requirements of the previous permit with the following exceptions:

1. Final Effluent Limitations for Total Residual Chlorine

The final effluent limitations for TRC have been removed from the permit. The facility installed UV disinfection and does not use chlorination as means to disinfect.

This elimination of the effluent limitations does not constitute backsliding based on 40 CFR 122.44 (1)(2)(i)(B)(1) since there is new information available which was not available at the time of permit issuance.

2. Final Effluent limitations for BOD5

The final effluent limitations have been eliminated. This action does not constitute backsliding since BOD5 limitations have been replaced with more stringent CBOD5 limitations.

3. Interim Mass Limitations for CBOD5, TSS, and NH3-N

One significant digit was added to the mass and concentration limits for CBOD5, TSS, and NH3-N for accuracy reporting purposes. However, the mass limits for these parameters are slightly higher than the previous permit as a result of the additional significant figure. The mass limits (lbs/day) are a function of the flowrate of the treatment system and the concentration limit. The design flowrate did not change and the concentration limits in the permit maintain the previous permit requirements. Since the intent of adding one significant digit was for accuracy and the concentration limits maintain the requirements of the previous

permit, this is not considered as backsliding. Thus, the proposed permit maintains the requirements of the previous permit.

4. Monitoring Frequencies for CBOD5, TSS, NH3-N, FCB and pH:

The requirements for sampling frequencies for CBOD5, TSS, NH3-N, FCB, and pH have been reduced using EPA's *Interim Guidance for Performance - Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies*. This decrease in monitoring frequencies does not constitute backsliding based on 40 CFR 122.44 (l)(2)(i)(B)(1) since there is new information available which was not available at the time of permit issuance.

5. Monitoring frequencies for Whole Effluent Toxicity(WET):

The previous permit required WET testing to be performed during the months of January, February, March, April, September, and December. These monitoring requirements have been replaced with the standard sampling frequencies of once/quarter. EPA required ADEQ to include monthly WET limitations during the months of January through April in the previous permit since the effluent limitations for Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N) of 10 mg/l were based solely on modeling for dissolved oxygen and the Department did not consider toxicity of NH3-N to aquatic life. Since the last permit was issued, the Department adopted Water quality toxicity standards for NH3-N. The proposed permit includes the effluent limitations for NH3-N based on either DO-based effluent limits or on toxicity-based standards, whichever are more stringent.

Furthermore, a review of DMRs indicates that the facility has not had lethal and/or sub-lethal toxicity since a method of disinfection was changed from chlorination to UV disinfection. This decrease in monitoring frequencies (from 6/year to 4/year) does not constitute backsliding based on 40 CFR 122.44 (l)(2)(i)(B)(1) since there is new information available which was not available at the time of permit issuance.

b. **Technology-Based Effluent Limitations And/Or Conditions**

The permit must at least comply with 40 CFR Part 133 (Secondary Treatment Regulation) when applicable.

c. **State Water Quality Numerical Standards Based Limitations**

The monthly average water quality-based limits for CBOD5 and TSS have been based on the MultiSMP desktop model performed by staff on February 27, 2007, and Section 6.401(E)(1) of APCEC Regulation No. 6. The calculation of the loadings (lbs per day) uses a design flow of 2.4 MGD and the following equation (See below). These limitations are included in the updated Arkansas Water Quality Management Plan

(AWQMP). Fecal Coliform Bacteria and pH limitations are based on Chapter 5, Sections 2.507 and 2.504 of APCEC Regulation No. 2 as amended, respectively.

Daily Maximum limits = Monthly average limits X 1.5

lbs/day = Concentration (mg/l) X Flow (MGD) X 8.34

Dissolved Oxygen

The previous permit included the effluent limitation for Dissolved Oxygen of 5 mg/l (Instantaneous Minimum) for the months of May-October. The effluent limitation of 6 mg/l (Monthly Avg. Min.) applicable all year long have been included in the proposed permit based on MultiSMP desktop model performed by staff on February 27, 2007.

Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)

A requirement for weekly monitoring and reporting for TDS have been included in the permit. This requirement is necessary since the Osage Creek flows into the Kings River in Reach 037 which is listed in Category 5b on 2004 303(d) document as impaired by Total Dissolved Solids. This permit may be reopened to include any limitations and/or other requirements of the final TMDL.

Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH₃-N):

The water quality effluent limitations for Ammonia are based on either DO-based effluent limits or on toxicity-based standards, whichever are more stringent.

The toxicity-based effluent limitations are based on Chapter 5, Section 2.512 of APCEC Regulation No. 2 and an ADEQ internal memo dated March 28, 2005. The following formula has been used to calculate toxicity based Ammonia limits:

$$C_d = (IWC(Q_d + Q_b) - C_b Q_b) / Q_d,$$

Where:

C_d = effluent limit concentration (mg/l)

IWC = Ammonia toxicity standard for Ecoregion

Q_d = design flow = 2.4 MGD = 3.7 cfs

The 7Q10 of 0 cfs is based on "Identification and Classification of Perennial Streams of Arkansas", Arkansas Geological Commission Map

Q_b = Critical flow of the receiving stream = 0 cfs. This flow is 67 percent of the 7-day, 10-year low-flow (7Q10) for the receiving stream.

C_b = background concentration = 0 mg/l

The following pH and temperature were used for Ozark Highlands Ecoregion:

Month	pH s.u.	Temperature °C	IWC (Monthly Avg)	IWC (Daily Max)
April-October	7.6	29	1.56 mg/l, use 1.6 mg/l	3.9 mg/l
November-March	7.6	14	4.11 mg/l, use 4.1 mg/l	10.3 mg/l

Notes:

- Daily Max = 4-day Average in APCEC Regulation No. 2
- Monthly Average = 30-day Average in APCEC Regulation No. 2

Calculations of Toxicity-Based Limits:

Since background flow of the receiving stream is 0 cfs then Cd = IWC

Comparison between Arkansas Water Quality Standard DO based limits and calculated toxicity limits for Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N):

Month	DO Based Limits		Calculated Toxicity Limits		Final Water Quality Limits	
	Monthly Avg. (mg/l)	Daily Max (mg/l)	Monthly Avg. (mg/l)	Daily Max (mg/l)	Monthly Avg. (mg/l)	Daily Max (mg/l)
(April)	4.0	6.0	1.6	3.9	1.6	3.9
(May-Oct)	2.0	3.0	1.6	3.9	1.62	3.0
(Nov-Mar)	4.0	6.0	4.1	10.3	4.0	6.0

The final effluent limitations for CBOD5, TSS, NH3-N, and DO shall be attained as soon as feasible, but no later than 3 years from the effective date of the permit. The permittee shall continue compliance with the previous permits effluent limitations for these parameters during the first three years.

Total Phosphorus

The final effluent limitations for Total Phosphorus are based on Reg. 6.401 (E)(1) of APCEC Regulation No. 6.

These final effluent limitations shall be attained as soon as feasible, but no later than January 1, 2012 as required by Reg. 6.401(E)(2) of APCEC Regulation No. 6.

d. **208 Plan (Water Quality Management Plan)**

The 208 Plan, developed by the ADEQ under provisions of Section 208 of the federal Clean Water Act, is a comprehensive program to work toward achieving federal water goals in Arkansas. The initial 208 Plan, adopted in 1979, provides for annual updates, but can be revised more often if necessary. Updates to the 208 Plan have been proposed to

include the revised effluent limitations for CBOD5, TSS, NH3-N (Nov-April), and DO and new effluent limitation for TP:

May-October:	CBOD5/TSS/NH3-N/DO/TP =	10/15/2/6/1 mg/l
November-April:	CBOD5/TSS/NH3-N/DO/TP =	10/15/4/6/1 mg/l
Design flow (Q):		2.4 MGD
Background Flow of the receiving stream (7Q10):		0 cfs

e. **Toxics Pollutants**

i. Post Third Round Policy and Strategy

Section 101 of the Clean Water Act(CWA) states that "...it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited...". To insure that the CWA's prohibitions on toxic discharges are met, EPA has issued a "Policy for the Development of Water Quality-Based Permit Limitations by Toxic Pollutants"(49 FR 9016-9019,3/9/84). In support of the national policy, Region 6 adopted the "Policy for post Third Round NPDES Permitting" and the "Post Third Round NPDES Permit Implementation Strategy" on October 1, 1992. The Regional policy and strategy are designed to insure that no source will be allowed to discharge any wastewater which (1) results in instream aquatic toxicity; (2) causes a violation of an applicable narrative or numerical State water quality standard resulting in non-conformance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.44(d); (3) results in the endangerment of a drinking water supply; or (4) results in aquatic bioaccumulation which threatens human health.

ii. Implementation

The State of Arkansas is currently implementing EPA's Post Third-Round Policy in conformance with the EPA Regional strategy. The 5-year NPDES permits contain technology-based effluent limitations reflecting the best controls available. Where these technology-based permit limits do not protect water quality or the designated uses, or where there are no applicable technology-based limits, additional water quality-based effluent limitations and/or conditions are included in the NPDES permits. State narrative and numerical water quality standards from Regulation No. 2 are used in conjunction with EPA criteria and other available toxicity information to determine the adequacy of technology-based permit limits and the need for additional water quality-based controls.

iii. Priority Pollutant Scan (PPS)

In accordance with the regional policy ADEQ has reviewed and evaluated the effluent in evaluating the potential toxicity of each analyzed pollutant:

- (a) The results were evaluated and compared to EPA's Minimum Quantification Levels (MQLs) to determine the potential presence of a respective toxic pollutant.

Those pollutants which are greater than or equal to the MQLs are determined to be reasonably present in the effluent and an evaluation of their potential toxicity is necessary.

- (b) Those pollutants with one datum shown as "non-detect" (ND), providing the level of detection is equal to or lower than MQL are determined to be not potentially present in the effluent and eliminated from further evaluation.
- (c) Those pollutants with a detectable value even if below the MQL are determined to be reasonably present in the effluent and an evaluation of their potential toxicity is necessary.
- (d) For those pollutants with multiple data values and all values are determined to be non-detect, therefore no further evaluation is necessary. However, where data set includes some detectable concentrations and some values as ND, one-half of the detection level is used for those values below the level of detection to calculate the geometric mean of the data set.

The concentration of each pollutant after mixing with the receiving stream was compared to the applicable water quality standards as established in the Arkansas Water Quality Standards, Reg. No. 2 and with the aquatic toxicity, human health, and drinking water criteria obtained from the "Quality Criteria for Water, 1986 (Gold Book)". The following expression was used to calculate the pollutant instream waste concentration(IWC):

$$IWC = ((C_e \times Q_e) + (C_b \times Q_b)) / (Q_e + Q_b)$$

where:

- IWC = instream concentration of pollutant after mixing with receiving stream ($\mu\text{g/l}$)
- C_e = pollutant concentration in effluent ($\mu\text{g/l}$)
- Q_e = effluent flow of facility (cfs)
- C_b = background concentration of pollutant in receiving stream ($\mu\text{g/l}$)
- Q_b = background flow of receiving stream (cfs)

The following values were used in the IWC calculations:

- C_e = varies with pollutant. A single value from the Priority Pollutant Screen (PPS) submitted by the permittee as part of the NPDES permit application or the geometric mean of a group of data points (less than 20 data points) is multiplied by a factor of 2.13. This factor is based on EPA's Region VI procedure (See attachment IV of Continuing Planning Process(CPP)) to extrapolate limited data sets to better evaluate the potential toxicity for higher effluent concentrations to exceed water quality standards. This procedure employs a statistical approach which yields an estimate of a selected upper

percentile value (the 95th percentile) of an effluent data set which would be expected to exceed 95% of effluent concentrations in a discharge. If 20 or more data points during the last two years are available, do not multiply by 2.13, but instead use the maximum reported values.

$$Q_c = 2.4 \text{ MGD} = 4.0 \text{ cfs}$$

$$C_b = 0 \text{ } \mu\text{g/l}$$

$$Q_b = \text{(See below):}$$

I. Aquatic Toxicity

Chronic Toxicity: Flow = 0 cfs, for comparison with chronic aquatic toxicity. This flow is 67 percent of the 7-day, 10-year low-flow (7Q10) for the receiving stream. The 7Q10 of 0 cfs is based on "Identification and Classification of Perennial Stream of Arkansas", Arkansas Geological Commission Map.

Acute Toxicity: Flow = 0 cfs, for comparison with acute aquatic toxicity. This flow is 33 percent of the 7Q10 for the receiving stream.

II. Bioaccumulation

Flow = 0 cfs, for comparison with bioaccumulation criteria. This flow is the **long term average (LTA) of the receiving stream which is based on "Identification and Classification of Perennial Stream of Arkansas", Arkansas Geological Commission Map.]

III. Drinking Water

Flow = 0 cfs, for comparison with drinking water criteria. This flow is the 7Q10 for the receiving stream.

The following values were used to determine limits for the pollutants:

Hardness = 148 mg/l, based on attachment VI of CPP.

TSS = 2.5 mg/l, based on attachment V of CPP

pH = 7.66 s.u., based on compliance data from "Arkansas Water Quality Inventory Report"305(b) utilizing ADEQ accumulated data for Station WHI0009A, Kings River near Berryville.

iv. Water Quality Standards for Metals and Cyanide

Standards for Chromium (VI), Mercury, Selenium, and Cyanide are expressed as a function of the pollutant's water-effect ratio (WER), while standards for cadmium, chromium (III), copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc are expressed as a function of the pollutant's water-effect ratio, and as a function of hardness.

The Water-effect ratio (WER) is assigned a value of 1.0 unless scientifically defensible study clearly demonstrates that a value less than 1.0 is necessary or a value greater than 1.0 is sufficient to fully protect the designated uses of the receiving stream from the toxic effects of the pollutant.

The WER approach compares bioavailability and toxicity of a specific pollutant in receiving water and in laboratory test water. It involves running toxicity tests for at least two species, measuring LC50 for the pollutant using the local receiving water collected from the site where the criterion is being implemented, and laboratory toxicity testing water made comparable to the site water in terms of chemical hardness. The ratio between site water and lab water LC50 is used to adjust the national acute and chronic criteria to site specific values.

v. Conversion of Dissolved Metals Criteria for Aquatic Life to Total Recoverable Metal

Metals criteria established in APCEC Regulation No. 2, Section 2.508 for aquatic life protection are based on dissolved metals concentrations and hardness values. However, Federal Regulations cited at 40 CFR Part 122.45(c) require that effluent limitations for metals in NPDES permits be expressed as total recoverable based on Attachment V of CPP. Therefore a dissolved to the total recoverable metal conversion must be implemented. This involves determining a linear partition coefficient for the metal of concern and using this coefficient to determine the fraction of metal dissolved, so that the dissolved metal ambient criteria may be translated to a total effluent limit. The formula for converting dissolved metals to total recoverable metals for streams and lakes are provided in Attachment V of CPP and Region 6 Implementation Guidance for Arkansas Water Quality Standards promulgated at 40 CFR Part 131.36.

vi. Comparison of the submitted information with the water quality standards and criteria

The following pollutants were determined to be present in the effluent for each pollutant as reported by the permittee.

Pollutant	Concentration Reported, µg/l	MQL, µg/l
Zinc, Total Recoverable	44	20
Phenols	14	10

However, ADEQ has determined from the information submitted by the permittee that no water quality standards or Gold Book criteria are exceeded. Therefore no permit action is necessary to maintain these standards or criteria (See Attachment I.)

13. TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE (TRC) REQUIREMENTS.

The final effluent limitations for TRC have been removed from the permit. The facility installed UV disinfection and does not use chlorination as means to disinfect.

This elimination of the effluent limitations does not constitute backsliding based on 40 CFR 122.44 (1)(2)(i)(B)(1) since there is new information available which was not available at the time of permit issuance.

14. FINAL LIMITATIONS.

The following effluent limitations requirements were placed in the permit based on the more stringent of the technology-based, water quality-based, or previous NPDES permit limitations:

Parameter	Water Quality-Based		Technology-Based/BPJ		Previous NPDES Permit		Permit Limit	
	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l
CBOD5	10	15	25	40	15*	23*	10	15
TSS	15	22.5	30	45	20	30	15	22.5
NH3-N								
(April)	1.6	3.9	N/A	N/A	10	15	1.6	3.9
(May-Oct)	1.6	3	N/A	N/A	2	3	1.6	3
(Nov-March)	4	6	N/A	N/A	10	15	4	6
Dissolved Oxygen								
(May-Oct)	6.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		N/A		5.0 (Inst. Min.)		6.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)	
(Nov-April)	6.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		N/A		N/A		6.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)	
FCB (col/100 ml)	1000	2000	N/A	N/A	1000	2000	1000	2000
Total Phosphorus	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2
pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.		6-9 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.	

* BOD5

15. BIOMONITORING.

A. Post Third Round Policy and Strategy

Section 101(a)(3) of the Clean Water Act states that ".....it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited....." To ensure that the CWA's prohibitions for toxics are met, EPA has issued a "Policy for the Development of Water Quality-Based Permit Limitations for Toxic Pollutants (49 FR 9016-9019, 3/9/84)." In support of the national policy, Region 6 adopted the "Policy for Post Third Round NPDES Permitting" and the "Post Third Round NPDES Permit Implementation Strategy" on October 1, 1992. In addition, ADEQ is required under 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1), adopted by reference in Regulation 6, to include conditions as necessary to achieve water quality standards as established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act.

The Regional policy and strategy are designed to ensure that no source will be allowed to discharge any wastewater which (1) results in instream aquatic toxicity; (2) causes a violation of an applicable narrative or numerical State Water Quality Standard (WQS) resulting in non-conformance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.44(d); (3) results in the endangerment of a drinking water supply; or (4) results in aquatic bioaccumulation which threatens human health.

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing has been establishing for assessing and protecting against impacts upon water quality and designated uses caused by the aggregate toxic effect of the discharge of pollutants. The stipulated test species, which are appropriate to measure whole effluent toxicity, are consistent with the requirements of the State Water Quality Standards. The biomonitoring frequency has been established to reflect the likelihood of ambient toxicity and to provide data representative of the toxic potential of the facility's discharge, in accordance with the regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.48.

B. Implementation

Arkansas has established a narrative water quality standard under the authority of Section 303 of the CWA which states "toxic materials shall not be present in receiving waters in such quantities as to be toxic to human, animal, plant or aquatic life or to interfere with the normal propagation, growth and survival of aquatic biota."

Whole effluent toxicity testing conducted by the permittee has shown potential ambient toxicity to be the result of the permittee's discharge to receiving stream or water body, at the appropriate instream critical dilution. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(v), ADEQ has determined from the permittee's self reporting that the discharge from this facility does have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an instream excursion above the narrative standard within the applicable State Water Quality Standards, in violation of Section 101(a)(3) of the

Clean Water Act. Therefore, the final permit must establish both monthly average and 7-day minimum effluent limitations for lethality following Regulations promulgated by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(v). These effluent limitations for lethality (7-day NOEC) are applied at outfall **001** on the effective date.

Biomonitoring of the effluent is thereby required as a condition of this permit to assess potential toxicity. The biomonitoring procedures stipulated as a condition of this permit are as follows:

TOXICITY TESTS	FREQUENCY
Chronic Biomonitoring	Once/quarter

Since 7Q10 is less than 100 cfs (ft³/sec) and dilution ratio is less than 100:1, chronic biomonitoring requirements will be included in the permit.

The calculations for dilution used for chronic biomonitoring are as follows

$$\text{Critical dilution (CD)} = (Q_d / (Q_d + Q_b)) \times 100$$

$$Q_d = \text{Design flow or Average flow} = 2.4 \text{ MGD} = 4 \text{ cfs}$$

$$7Q_{10} = 0 \text{ Cfs}$$

$$Q_b = \text{Background flow} = (0.67) \times 7Q_{10} = 0 \text{ cfs}$$

$$CD = (4) / (4 + 0) \times 100 = 100\%$$

A minimum of five effluent dilutions in addition to an appropriate control (0%) are to be used in the toxicity tests. These additional effluent concentrations are **32%, 42%, 56%, and 75%** (Please see **Attachment I** of CPP). The low-flow effluent concentration (critical dilution) is defined as **100%** effluent based on a 0 cfs 7Q10 flow of the receiving stream.

Results of all dilutions as well as the associated chemical monitoring of pH, temperature, hardness, dissolved oxygen conductivity, and alkalinity shall be reported according to EPA/600/4-89/001 and shall be submitted as an attachment to the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

C. Administrative Records

The following information summarized toxicity test failures submitted by the permittee during the term of the current permit at outfall **001**:

**BIOMONITORING FREQUENCY RECOMMENDATION
AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

Permit Number: **AR0021792**

Outfall Number: **001**

Facility Name: **City of Berryville**

Previous Critical Dilution: **100**

Proposed Critical Dilution: **100**

Date of Review: **July 3, 2007**

Name of Reviewer: **Barnett**

Number of tests performed during previous 5 years by species:

***Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow): 32**

***Cerioaphnia dubia* (water flea): 33**

Failed test dates during previous 5 years by species:

***Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow):**

Lethal

09-05

Sublethal

03-04

09-05

***Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea):**

Lethal

06-02

04-03

12-03

04-05

06-05

Sublethal

06-02

09-02

12-02

02-03

04-03

09-03

12-03

02-04

12-04

04-05

06-05

07-05

Previous TRE activities: None

Frequency recommendation by species:

***Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow): four/year**

***Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea): four/year**

Additional requirements (including WET Limits) rationale/comments concerning permitting:
WET limits are appropriate.

Rationale: According to the EPA Region 6 Post-Third Round Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Frequencies: "All major dischargers, and those minor dischargers specifically identified by EPA or the State permitting authority (based on available information on a case-by case basis) as posing a significant unaddressed toxic risk, will be required to perform Whole Effluent Toxicity testing at a frequency of once per quarter for the vertebrate and invertebrate tests species for the first year of a new or reissued permit."

Monitoring frequencies for Whole Effluent Toxicity:

The previous permit required WET testing to be performed during the months of January, February, March, April, September, and December. These monitoring requirements have been replaced with the standard sampling frequencies of once/quarter. EPA required ADEQ to include monthly WET limitations during the months of January through April in the previous permit since the effluent limitations for Ammonia Nitrogen (NH₃-N) of 10 mg/l were based solely on modeling for dissolved oxygen and the Department did not consider toxicity of NH₃-N to aquatic life. Since the last permit was issued, the Department adopted Water quality toxicity standards for NH₃-N. The proposed permit includes the effluent limitations for NH₃-N based on either DO-based effluent limits or on toxicity-based standards, whichever are more stringent.

Furthermore, a review of DMRs indicates that the facility has not had lethal and/or sub-lethal toxicity since a method of disinfection was changed from chlorination to UV disinfection. This decrease in monitoring frequencies (from 6/year to 4/year) does not constitute backsliding based on 40 CFR 122.44 (1)(2)(i)(B)(1) since there is new information available which was not available at the time of permit issuance.

16. SAMPLE TYPE AND FREQUENCY.

Regulations require permits to establish monitoring requirements to yield data representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR Part 122.48(b)] and to ensure compliance with permit limitations [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)]

Requirements for sample frequency for flow and DO and sample type for all parameters have been based on the current NPDES permit.

The requirements for sampling frequencies for CBOD₅, TSS, NH₃-N, FCB, and pH have been reduced using EPA's *Interim Guidance for Performance - Based Reductions of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies*. This decrease in monitoring frequencies does not constitute backsliding based on 40 CFR 122.44 (1)(2)(i)(B)(1) since there is new information available which was not available at the time of permit issuance.

The sampling frequency and sample type for Total Phosphorus and Total Dissolved Solids have been established to be consistent with the sampling frequencies for CBOD₅, TSS, and NH₃-N.

The monitoring frequencies are based on the Best Engineering Judgment of the permit writer, taking into account the nature of the facility and the previous permit information.

Parameter	Previous Permit		Final Permit	
	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample
Flow	Totalizing meter	Once/day	Totalizing meter	Once/day
CBOD5				
(May-Oct)	6-hr composite	Three/week	6-hr composite	One/week
(Nov-Apr)	6-hr composite	Three/week	6-hr composite	One/week
TSS				
(May-Oct)	6-hr composite	Three/week	6-hr composite	One/week
(Nov-Apr)	6-hr composite	Three/week	6-hr composite	One/week
NH3-N				
(April)	6-hr composite	Three/week	6-hr composite	One/week
(May-Oct)	6-hr composite	Three/week	6-hr composite	One/week
(Nov-March)	6-hr composite	Three/week	6-hr composite	One/week
Dissolved Oxygen				
(May-Oct)	N/A	N/A	Grab	Three/week
(Nov-Apr)	Grab	Three/week	Grab	Three/week
FCB	Grab	Three/week	Grab	One/week
TP	N/A	N/A	6-hr composite	One/week
TDS	N/A	N/A	6-hr composite	One/week
pH	Grab	Three/week	Grab	One/week
WET	24-hr composite	One/month	24-hr composite	One/quarter

17. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUSLY ISSUED PERMIT.

The permittee is responsible for carefully reading the permit in detail and becoming familiar with all of the changes therein:

1. The physical address has been added.
2. The narrative description has been revised.
3. The coordinates for the facility location and Outfall 001 have been revised.
4. The coordinates and description for the sampling locations have been included.
5. The name of the receiving stream has been corrected.
6. The interim mass effluent limitations for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)(BOD5), Total Suspended Solids(TSS), and Ammonia Nitrogen(NH3-N) have been changed.

7. The final effluent limitations for BOD5 have been replaced with the effluent limitations for CBOD5.
8. The final effluent limitations for TSS, Dissolved Oxygen (DO)(May-October), and NH3-N(except 7-Day Avg. for the months of May through October) have been revised.
9. The final effluent limitations for Total Phosphorus (TP) have been added.
10. A schedule of compliance for meeting the final effluent limitations for CBOD5, TSS, NH3-N, DO, and TP has been included.
11. A schedule of compliance requiring development of pretreatment program has been added.
12. The effluent limitations for TRC have been deleted.
13. The effluent limitations for Dissolved Oxygen for months of November through April have been added.
14. The effluent limitations for Dissolved Oxygen are expressed as Min. Monthly Avg.
15. The effluent limitations for pH have been changed from 6-9 s.u. to 6.0-9.0 s.u.
16. A requirement for monitoring and reporting for Total Dissolved Solids has been added.
17. The monitoring frequencies for CBOD5, TSS, NH3-N, FCB, pH, and Whole Effluent Lethality have been revised.
18. A specific condition requiring Class IV operator has been added.
19. Part II, Part III, and Part IV have been revised.

18. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS.

The previous permit included Pollution Prevention Plan requirements. The permittee submitted a "No Exposure Certification for Exclusion from NPDES Storm water" which was approved by the Department on December 29, 2006. Stormwater permit number ARR000237 was assigned for tracking purposes. The site inspection conducted on May 27, 2007, revealed certain areas that precluded the facility from obtaining a "No Exposure Certification. As a result the Department withdrew the "No Exposure Certification" on August 9, 2007.

Storm water pollution prevention plan requirements are included in the proposed permit based on Storm water General Permit ARR000000, Part I, Section A.4.a.ix. which requires SWPPP for POTW's with discharges greater than 1.0 MGD. However; in lieu of storm water pollution prevention plan requirements the permittee may submit "No Exposure Certification for Exclusion from NPDES Storm water " to the Department during the public comment period and storm water pollution prevention plan requirements will be deleted in the final permit.

19. PERMIT COMPLIANCE.

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

1. Interim Limits:

Compliance is required on the effective date of the permit.

Final Limits:

The permittee shall submit progress reports addressing the progress towards attaining the final effluent limits for Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO):

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DUE DATE</u>
Progress Report	One (1) year from effective date
Progress Report	Two (2) years from effective date
Achieve Final Limits	Three (3) years from effective date

Compliance with the final limits for Total Phosphorus (TP) is required not later than January 1, 2012. The permittee shall submit progress reports addressing the progress towards attaining the final effluent limits for TP:

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DUE DATE</u>
Progress Report	One (1) year from effective date
Progress Report	Two (2) years from effective date
Progress Report	Three (3) years from effective date
Achieve Final Limits	January 1, 2012

The permittee has the option to undertake any study deemed necessary to meet the final limitations during the interim period. Any additional treatment must be approved and construction approval granted prior to final installation.

2. Pretreatment Program Requirements:

The permittee is required to begin development of a pretreatment program according to the activity requirements and schedule contained in Part III, Condition 8.b. Unless the Department notifies the permittee within 30 days after receipt of the survey, the permittee is required to continue past Activity No. 1.

20. MONITORING AND REPORTING.

The applicant is at all times required to monitor the discharge on a regular basis and report the results monthly. The monitoring results will be available to the public.

21. SOURCES.

The following sources were used to prepare the final permit:

- a. NPDES application No. AR0021792 received 06/30/2003.
- b. Arkansas Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).
- c. APCEC Regulation No. 2.

- d. APCEC Regulation No. 6.
- e. 40 CFR Parts 122, 125, 133 and 403.
- f. NPDES permit file AR0021792.
- g. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).
- h. "Arkansas Water Quality Inventory Report 2004 (305B)", ADEQ.
- i. Memo from Mo Shafii to NPDES Engineers dated March 28, 2005
- j. "Identification and Classification of Perennial Streams of Arkansas", Arkansas Geological Commission.
- k. Continuing Planning Process (CPP).
- l. Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxic Control.
- m. Region 6 Implementation Guidance for Arkansas Water Quality Standards promulgated at 40 CFR Part 131.36.
- n. E-mail dated February 27, 2007, from Amy Cotter to Marysia Jastrzebski.
- o. E-mail dated July 6, 2007, from Mary Barnett to Marysia Jastrzebski.
- p. Inspection Report dated May 21, 2007.
- q. Site visit on August 21, 2007.
- r. Letter dated December 29, 2007, from Mo Shafii to Dwayne Allen.
- s. Letter dated June 25, 2007, from John Fazio to Kirby Murray.
- t. Letter dated August 9, 2007, from Kimberly A. Fuller to Kirby Murray.