

**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:

West Helena Water Utilities
92 Plaza Street
West Helena, AR 72390

The applicant is authorized to discharge from a facility located as follows: southwest of West Helena off Old Little Rock Road, in Section 10, Township 2 South, Range 4 East in Phillips County, Arkansas.

Latitude: 34° 32' 00.70"; Longitude: 90° 40' 17.76"

to receiving waters named:

Mississippi River in Segment 6B of the Mississippi River Basin.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates:

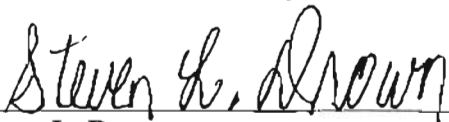
Outfall 001: Latitude: 34° 29' 53"; Longitude: 90° 35' 30"

The 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: January 31, 2008

Effective Date: February 1, 2008

Expiration Date: January 31, 2013



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

**PART I
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

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

During the period beginning on 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:

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.			7-Day Avg.
Flow (MGD) ¹	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	continuous
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	250.2	25.0	40.0	once/week	6-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	900.7	90.0	135.0	once/week	6-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)	150.1	15.0	22.5	once/week	6-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) ²	N/A	2.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100 ml)			
(April-September)	N/A	200	400	once/week	grab
(October-March)	N/A	1,000	2,000	once/week	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 10.5 s.u.	once/week	grab
Acute Biomonitoring ³	N/A	Report	Report	once/quarter	24-hr composite
<u>Pimephales promelas (Acute)</u> ³ Pass/Fail Lethality (48-Hr NOEC) TEM6C Survival (48-Hr NOEC) TOM6C Coefficient of Variation (48-Hr NOEC) TQM6C		<u>48-hr Minimum</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite
<u>Daphnia pulex (Acute)</u> ³ Pass/Fail Lethality (48-Hr NOEC) TEM3D Survival (48-Hr NOEC) TOM3D Coefficient of Variation (48-Hr NOEC) TQM3D		<u>48-hr Minimum</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	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. 8 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 discharge from the final treatment unit.

SECTION B. PERMIT COMPLIANCE

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

1. Compliance with all final effluent limitations is required on the effective date of the permit.
2. Compliance with Condition No. 1 of Part III (Class II licensed operator) is required two (2) years from the effective date of the permit.
3. Compliance with Condition No. 11 of Part III (Lagoon Depth) is required one (1) year from the effective date of the permit.
4. Compliance with Condition No. 12 of Part III (PPS) is required annually.

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. 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, AR 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 individuals(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 II 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 Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) shall not be less than 65 percent unless otherwise authorized by the permitting authority in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 133.102 and 133.105, as adopted by reference in APCEC Regulation No. 6.
3. The permittee shall give at least 120 days prior notice to the Director of any change planned in the permittee's sludge disposal practice.
4. 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.
5. 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.

6. **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.

7. Contributing Industries and Pretreatment Requirements

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

- i. 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 Part 261.21;
- ii. 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;
- iii. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
- iv. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (e.g., BOD), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
- v. 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 C (104 degrees F) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
- vi. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
- vii. 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
- viii. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

- B. 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.
- C. The permittee shall provide adequate notice to the Department of the following:
 - i. any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - ii. any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.
 - iii. Any 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 the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- D. Conduct an annual 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. The results of this survey do not have to be submitted to the ADEQ unless they are requested.

8. **Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (48-Hour Acute NOEC Freshwater)**

A. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

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

APPLICABLE TO FINAL OUTFALL:	001
CRITICAL DILUTION (%):	1.0%
EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES (%):	0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, and 1.3%
COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE:	Defined at Part I
TEST SPECIES/METHODS:	40 CFR Part 136

Daphnia pulex acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA/600/4-90/027F, or the latest 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.

Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA/600/4-90/027F, or the latest 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.

- ii. 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. Acute 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.
- iii. This permit may be reopened to require whole effluent toxicity limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.
- iv. Test failure is defined as a demonstration of statistically significant lethal effects to a test species at or below the effluent critical dilution.

B. PERSISTENT LETHALITY

The requirements of this subsection apply only when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. Significant lethal effects are herein defined as a statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between the survival of the appropriate test organism in a specified effluent dilution and the control (0% effluent).

i. Part I Testing Frequency Other Than Monthly

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of two (2) additional tests for any species that demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. The two additional tests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two additional tests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. The full report shall be prepared for each test required by this section in accordance with procedures outlined in Part III.8.D. and submitted with the DMR to the permitting authority for review.
- b. If one or both of the two additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall initiate Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in Part III.8.F. The permittee shall notify ADEQ in writing within 5 days of the failure of any retest, and the TRE initiation date will be the test completion date of the first failed retest. A TRE may be also be required due to a demonstration of intermittent lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.

- c. If one or both of the two additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall henceforth increase the frequency of testing for this species to once per month for the life of the permit.
- d. The provisions of Part III.8.B.i. are suspended upon submittal of the TRE Action Plan.

ii. Part I Testing Frequency of Monthly

The permittee shall initiate the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in Part III.8.F. when any two of three consecutive monthly toxicity tests exhibit significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. A TRE may be also be required due to a demonstration of intermittent lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.

C. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

i. 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:

- a. Each toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have a survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for the Daphnia pulex survival test and the fathead minnow survival test.
- c. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal effects are exhibited for the Daphnia pulex survival test and the fathead minnow survival 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.

ii. Statistical Interpretation

For the Daphnia pulex survival test and the fathead minnow survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a statistically 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/600/4-90/027F or the most recent update thereof.

If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Part III.8.C.i. above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 90% 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 Part III.8.D. below.

iii. Dilution Water

- a. 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 for;
 - (1) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and
 - (2) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.
- b. If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of in-stream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part III.8.C.i.), 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:
 - (1) a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of Part III.8.C.i. was run concurrently with the receiving water control;
 - (2) the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 48 hours);
 - (3) the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Part III.8.D. below; and
 - (4) 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.

iv. Samples and Composites

- a. The permittee shall collect two flow-weighted composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at Part III.8.A.i. above.
- b. The permittee shall collect a second composite sample for use during the 24-hour renewal of each dilution concentration for both tests. The permittee must collect

the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 36 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to six (6) degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage.

- c. The permittee must collect the 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.
- d. 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. 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 Part III.8.D. of this section.
- e. MULTIPLE OUTFALLS: If the provisions of this section are applicable to multiple outfalls, the permittee shall combine the composite effluent samples in proportion to the average flow from the outfalls listed in Part III.8.A.i. above for the day the sample was collected. The permittee shall perform the toxicity test on the flow-weighted composite of the outfall samples.

D. REPORTING

- i. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this Part in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA/600/4-90/027F, 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 II.C.7. of this permit. The permittee shall submit full reports to the Department. For any test which fails, is considered invalid, or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for review.
- ii. A valid test for each species must be reported on the DMR during each reporting period specified in Part I of this permit unless the permittee is performing a TRE which may increase the frequency of testing and reporting. 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 ADEQ review.

- iii. The permittee shall report the following results of each valid toxicity test on DMR for that reporting period in accordance with Part II.D.4. of this permit. 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.
- a. Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
- (1) 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. TEM6C.
 - (2) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM6C.
 - (3) Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM6C.
- b. Daphnia pulex
- (1) If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TEM3D.
 - (2) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM3D.
 - (3) Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM3D.

E. MONITORING FREQUENCY REDUCTION

- i. The permittee may apply for a testing frequency reduction upon the successful completion of the first four consecutive quarters of testing for one or both test species, with no lethal effects demonstrated at or below the critical dilution without a major modification. If granted, the monitoring frequency for that test species may be reduced to not less than once per year for the less sensitive species (usually the fathead minnow) and not less than twice per year for the more sensitive test species (usually the Daphnia pulex).
- ii. CERTIFICATION - The permittee must certify in writing that no test failures have occurred and that all tests met all test acceptability criteria in Part III.8.C.i. above. In addition the permittee must provide a list with each test performed including test initiation date, species, NOECs for lethal and sub-lethal effects and the maximum coefficient of variation for the controls. Upon review and acceptance of this information the Department will issue a letter of confirmation of the monitoring frequency reduction. A copy of the letter will be forwarded to the Permit Compliance System section to update the permit reporting requirements.
- iii. SURVIVAL FAILURES - If any test fails the survival endpoint at any time during the life of this permit, two monthly retests are required and the monitoring frequency

for the affected test species shall be increased to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued. Monthly retesting is not required if the permittee is performing a TRE.

- iv. This monitoring frequency reduction applies only until the expiration date of this permit, at which time the monitoring frequency for both test species reverts to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued.

F. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE)

- i. Within ninety (90) days of confirming lethality in the retests, the permittee shall submit a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Action Plan and Schedule for conducting a TRE. The TRE Action Plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is an investigation intended to determine those actions necessary to achieve compliance with water quality-based effluent limits by reducing an effluent's toxicity to an acceptable level. A TRE is defined as a step-wise process which combines toxicity testing and analyses of the physical and chemical characteristics of a toxic effluent to identify the constituents causing effluent toxicity and/or treatment methods which will reduce the effluent toxicity. The TRE Action Plan shall lead to the successful elimination of effluent toxicity at the critical dilution and include the following:
 - a. Specific Activities. The plan shall detail the specific approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE. The approach may include toxicity characterizations, identifications and confirmation activities, source evaluation, treatability studies, or alternative approaches. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Characterization Procedures the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA-600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Confirmations, the permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081), as appropriate.

The documents referenced above may be obtained through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by phone at (800) 553-6847 or by writing:

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

- b. Sampling Plan (e.g., locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, preservation, etc.). The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity test, toxicity characterization, identification and confirmation procedures, and conduct chemical specific analyses when a probable toxicant has been identified;

Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical specific analyses for the identified and/or suspected pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity. Where lethality was demonstrated within 24 hours of test initiation, each composite sample shall be analyzed independently. Otherwise the permittee may substitute a composite sample, comprised of equal portions of the individual composite samples, for the chemical specific analysis;

- c. Quality Assurance Plan (e.g., QA/QC implementation, corrective actions, etc.); and
 - d. Project Organization (e.g., project staff, project manager, consulting services, etc.).
- ii. The permittee shall initiate the TRE Action Plan within thirty (30) days of plan and schedule submittal. The permittee shall assume all risks for failure to achieve the required toxicity reduction.
 - iii. The permittee shall submit a quarterly TRE Activities Report, with the Discharge Monitoring Report in the months of January, April, July and October, containing information on toxicity reduction evaluation activities including:
 - a. any data and/or substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity;
 - b. any studies/evaluations and results on the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity; and
 - c. any data which identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution.
 - iv. The permittee shall submit a Final Report on TRE Activities no later than twenty-eight (28) months from confirming lethality in the retests, which provides information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report will also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

- v. Quarterly testing during the TRE is a minimum monitoring requirement. EPA recommends that permittees required to perform a TRE not rely on quarterly testing alone to ensure success in the TRE, and that additional screening tests be performed to capture toxic samples for identification of toxicants. Failure to identify the specific chemical compound causing toxicity test failure will normally result in a permit limit for whole effluent toxicity limits per federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(v).

9. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

A. GENERAL

- i. If your facility already has a stormwater 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 stormwater discharges from your facility;
 - b. Describe and ensure implementation of practices which you will use to reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges from the facility; and
 - c. Assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
- ii. No Exposure Exclusions, as allowed by 40 CFR 122.26(g), can be obtained for the stormwater 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 Stormwater Section of the ADEQ. Application for this exclusion must be made on the form obtained from the ADEQ.

B. CONTENTS OF PLAN

i. **Pollution Prevention Team**

You must identify the staff individual(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater 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.

ii. **Site Description**

Your SWPPP must include the following:

- a. *Activities at Facility.* Description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at your facility;
- b. *General Location Map.* A general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility;
- c. A legible site map identifying the following:
 - (1) Directions of stormwater flow (e.g., use arrows to show which ways stormwater will flow);
 - (2) Locations of all existing structural BMPs;
 - (3) Locations of all surface water bodies;
 - (4) Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Section B(iv)(a) of this Part and where significant materials are exposed to precipitation;
 - (5) Location where major spills or leaks identified under Section B(v) of this Part have occurred;
 - (6) 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;
 - (7) Locations of stormwater outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall;
 - (8) Location and description of non-stormwater discharges;
 - (9) 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;
 - (10) 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 stormwater discharges may be included).

iii. **Receiving Waters and Wetlands**

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.

iv. Summary of Potential Pollutant Source

You must identify each separate area at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. 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:

- a. *Activities in Area.* A list of the activities (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steel beams); and
- b. *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 stormwater between the time of three (3) years before being covered under this permit and the present.

v. Spills and Leaks

- a. You must clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks, which can contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, can occur, and their accompanying drainage points. For areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a stormwater 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.

vi. Sampling Data

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

vii. Stormwater 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 stormwater. All the areas identified in Section B(iv)(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 stormwater discharges. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:

- (1) The quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;
 - (2) 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.);
 - (3) 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(vii)(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
- (1) *Good Housekeeping:* You must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to stormwater 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.
 - (2) *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.

- (3) *Preventive Maintenance:* You must have a preventive maintenance program which includes timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater 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.
- (4) *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.
- (5) *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 stormwater. The inspections must include an evaluation of existing stormwater 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.
- (6) *Employee Training:* You must describe the stormwater 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 stormwater, 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

- (1) *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.

- (2) *Management of Runoff*: You must describe the traditional stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater, 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.
- (3) *Example BMPs*: BMPs you could use include but are not limited to: stormwater detention structures (including wet ponds); stormwater 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

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

All BMPs you identify in your SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Section B(vii)(c)(5) 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 stormwater 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-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

Certification of Non-Stormwater Discharges

Your SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater. 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-stormwater at the site;
- iii. A description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater 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-stormwater 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:
 - a. The reason(s) why certification was not possible;
 - b. The procedure of any test attempted;
 - c. The results of such test or other relevant observations; and
 - d. Potential sources of non-stormwater discharges to the storm sewer.
 - e. A copy of the notification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. Non-stormwater discharges to waters of the United States which are not authorized by an NPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

E. ALLOWABLE NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

Certain sources of non-stormwater are allowable under this permit. For the list of allowable non-stormwater discharges please see Part I.B.1.a.i on Page 15 of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit number ARR000000. In order for these discharges to be allowed, your SWPPP must include:

- i. An identification of each allowable non-stormwater source;
- ii. The location where it is likely to be discharged; and

- iii. Descriptions of appropriate BMPs for each source.
- iv. Except for flows from fire fighting activities, you must identify in your SWPPP all sources of allowable non-stormwater that are discharged under the authority of this permit.
- v. If you include mist blown from cooling towers amongst your allowable non-stormwater 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

i. **Frequency and Inspectors**

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 stormwater quality and assess the effectiveness of the BMPs you have chosen to use to control the quality of your stormwater discharges. If you decide to conduct more frequent inspections, your SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

ii. **Scope of the Compliance Evaluation**

Your inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, as identified in Section B(iv)(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 stormwater; 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. Stormwater 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.

iii. **Follow-up Actions**

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(ii)(c) of this Part and

revise the description of controls required by Section B(vii)(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.

iv. Compliance Evaluation Report

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

v. Credit As a Routine Facility Inspection

Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Section B(vii)(c)(5) of this Part, your annual compliance evaluation may also be used as one of the Section B(vii)(c)(5) of this Part routine inspections.

G. MAINTAINING AN UPDATED SWPPP

You must amend the stormwater pollution prevention plan whenever:

- i. 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;
- ii. 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(iv) 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

- i. 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).
- ii. 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 stormwater 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. You must make the SWPPP available to the USF&WS upon request.

I. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITIES SUBJECT TO EPCRA SECTION 313 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

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(iv) of this Part. Note this additional requirement only applies to you if you are subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA 313.

10. The permittee is required to maintain adequate storage capacity in the wastewater treatment lagoons for a storm event up to a 10-year, 24-hour storm event. This capacity must exclude 2.0 feet of freeboard which must exist above the total volume required for normal operation plus the required storm surge capacity.
11. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with Part III Condition 10 by installing a graduated measuring device in each lagoon so that the freeboard depth can be measured in each. A measurement must be taken and recorded at least once per week. The monitoring records shall be retained by the permittee pursuant to Part II.C.7. and must be made available to the ADEQ upon request.
12. A representative sample of the treated effluent must undergo a priority pollutant scan (PPS) at least once per year. The results shall be retained by the permittee pursuant to Part II.C.7. and must be made available to the ADEQ upon request.

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.

ATTACHMENT 1
Priority Pollutant Scan Calculation

Permittee: West Helena Water Utilities
 Receiving Stream: Mississippi River
 Permit number: AR0022021
 Flow (Qd): 1.2 MGD
 Flow (Qd): 1.9 CFS
 7Q10 = 119,000 CFS
 Long Term Average = 605,380 CFS
 Using Diffusers: No
 pH = 7.4 S.U.
 Total Hardness: 81 mg/l
 TSS: 0.25 mg/l
 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity: 0.25
 Acute Aquatic Toxicity: 0.13

Qd for: Municipalities = Design Flow
 Industrial Discharges = Highest monthly average flow of the last two years

Yes/No: Gulf Coastal 5.5 mg/l Ouach. Mount = 2 mg/l
 Ozark Highlands = 2.5 mg/l
 Delta = 8 mg/l

Total Hardness for:
 Arkansas River = 125 mg/l
 Ouachita River = 28 mg/l
 White River = 116 mg/l

For the following receiving enter 0.05 in cell "C17", White River = 103 mg/l
 Red River = 211 mg/l
 St. Francis River = 103 mg/l

Mississippi, Arkansas, Red River,
 White (Below confluence with Black River)
 Ouachita (Below Confluence with Little Miss. River)

Gulf Coastal = 31 mg/l
 Ozark Highlands = 148 mg/l
 Boston Mount = 25 mg/l
 Delta = 81 mg/l

Upstream Flow (Qb) = 29750.00 (Chronic) 15470.00 (Acute)
 Pollutant Concentration Upstream (Cb) = 0 ug/l
 Water Effect Ratio(WER) = 1.00
 Cancer Risk Level: 1.00E-05 (STATE); 1.00E-6 (EPA)

IWC = Instream concentration of pollutant after mixing with the receiving stream
 IWC = (Cd*Qd + Cb*Qb)/(Qb + Qd)
 Cd = Pollutant concentration in the effluent (ug/l) = Reported value as Total

	Reported Value (Cd) (ug/l)	Cd*2 13 (ug/l)	EPA Acute (ug/l)	STATE Acute (ug/l)	IWC Acute (ug/l)	EPA Chronic (ug/l)	STATE Chronic (ug/l)	IWC Chronic (ug/l)	EPA Bioact. (ug/l)	STATE Bioact. (ug/l)	IWC Bioact. (ug/l)	Violation of Acute	Violation of Chronic	Violation of Bio
METALS and CYANIDE														
1. Antimony Total	0.00	0.00	9000	.....	.....	1600	.....	.....	4300	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
2. Arsenic Total	0.00	0.00	562.95	.....	.....	349.89	.....	.....	1.40	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
3. Beryllium Total	0.00	0.00	130.00	.....	.....	5.30	.....	.....	0.076	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
4. Cadmium Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	11.94	.....	.....	3.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
5. Chromium (Tr)*	0.00	0.00	.....	2256.37	.....	.....	731.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
6. Chromium (hex)	0.00	0.00	.....	15.71	.....	.....	10.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
7. Chromium Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	38.87	.....	.....	26.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
8. Copper Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	289.04	.....	.....	10.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
9. Lead Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	6.46	.....	.....	0.0120	.....	0.15	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
10. Mercury Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	2603.30	.....	.....	289.12	.....	4800	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
12. Nickel Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	20.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
13. Selenium Total	0.00	0.00	.....	7.8153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
14. Silver Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	1400	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
15. Thallium Total	0.00	0.00	.....	319.04	.....	.....	291.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
16. Zinc Total*	0.0065	0.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
12a. Phenols, Total	0.00	0.00	.....	22.36	.....	.....	5.20	.....	220000	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO
17. Cyanide Total	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NO	NO	NO

* See linear partition coefficient (Page 6)

DIOXIN

18. 2,3,7,8-TCDD 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.40E-07 1.00E-09 0.00 NO NO NO

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS

	Value (Cd) (ug/l)	(ug/l)	Acute (ug/l)	Acute (ug/l)	Acute (ug/l)	Chronic (ug/l)	Chronic (ug/l)	Chronic (ug/l)	Bioacc. (ug/l)	Bioacc (ug/l)	Bioacc (ug/l)	Acute (ug/l)	Chr	Bio
19. Acrolein	0.00	0.00	68.00	.....	0.00	21.00	.....	0.00	780.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
20. Acrylonitrile	0.00	0.00	7550	.....	0.00	2600	.....	0.00	6.50	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
21. Benzene	0.00	0.00	5300	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	710.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
22. Bromoform	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	3600.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
23. Carbon Tetr	0.00	0.00	35200	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	44.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
24. Chlorobenzene	0.00	0.00	250.00	.....	0.00	50.00	.....	0.00	2.10E-04	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
25. Chlorodibromomethane	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	340.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
26. Chloroethane	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
27. 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
28. Chloroform	0.00	0.00	28900	.....	0.00	1240	.....	0.00	4700.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
29. Dichlorobromomethane	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	220.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
30. 1,1-Dichloroethane	0.00	0.00	118000	.....	0.00	20000	.....	0.00	990.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
31. 1,2-Dichloroethane	0.00	0.00	11600	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	32.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
32. 1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.00	0.00	23000	.....	0.00	5700	.....	0.00	1700.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
33. 1,2 Dichloropropane	0.00	0.00	6060	.....	0.00	244.00	.....	0.00	29000.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
34. 1,3 Dichloropropylene	0.00	0.00	32000	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
35. Ethylbenzene	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	4000.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
36. Methyl bromide	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	16000.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
38. Methylene chloride	0.00	0.00	9320	.....	0.00	2400	.....	0.00	110.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
40. Tetrachloroethane	0.00	0.00	5280	.....	0.00	840	.....	0.00	88.50	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
41. Toluene	0.00	0.00	17500	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	2.0E+05	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
42. 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	9400	.....	0.00	420.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
44. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.00	0.00	18000	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
43. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.00	0.00	45000	.....	0.00	21900	.....	0.00	810.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
45. Trichloroethylene	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	5250.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
46. Vinyl Chloride	0.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO

PESTICIDES

	Reported Value (Cd) (ug/l)	Cd*2.13 (ug/l)	EPA Acute (ug/l)	STATE Acute (ug/l)	IWC Acute (ug/l)	EPA Chronic (ug/l)	STATE Chronic (ug/l)	IWC Chronic (ug/l)	EPA Bioacc (ug/l)	STATE Bioacc (ug/l)	IWC Bioacc (ug/l)	Violation of Acute	Chr	Bio
104. Aldrin	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00140	0.00373	0.00	NO	NO	NO
105. Alpha-BHC	0.00	0.00	.....	2.00	0.00	.....	0.08	0.00	1.300E-01	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
106. Beta-BHC	0.00	0.00	.....	2.00	0.00	.....	0.08	0.00	0.4600	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
107. Gamma-BHC	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.6300	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
108. Delta-BHC	0.00	0.00	.....	2.00	0.00	.....	0.08	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
109. Chlordane	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.0043	0.0043	0.00	5.900E-03	0.0050	0.00	NO	NO	NO
110. 4,4'-DDT	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.0010	0.0010	0.00	0.0059	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
111. 4,4'-DDE	0.00	0.00	.....	1.10	0.00	.....	0.0010	0.00	0.0059	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
112. 4,4'-DDD	0.00	0.00	.....	1.10	0.00	.....	0.0010	0.00	0.0084	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
113. Dieldrin	0.00	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.0019	0.0019	0.00	1.400E-03	0.0012	0.00	NO	NO	NO
114. Alpha-endosulfan	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.0560	0.00	2.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
115. Beta-endosulfan	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.0560	0.00	2.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
116. Endosulfan sulfate	0.00	0.00	.....	0.22	0.00	.....	0.0560	0.00	2.00	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
117. Endrin	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.0023	0.0023	0.00	8.100E-01	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
118. Endrin aldehyde	0.00	0.00	.....	0.18	0.00	.....	0.0023	0.00	8.100E-01	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
119. Heptachlor	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.0038	0.0038	0.00	0.0021	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
120. Heptachlor epoxide	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.0038	0.0038	0.00	0.0011	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
121. PCB-1242	0.00	0.00	.....	0.52	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
122. PCB-1254	0.00	0.00	.....	0.52	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
123. PCB-1221	0.00	0.00	.....	0.52	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
124. PCB-1232	0.00	0.00	.....	0.52	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
125. PCB-1246	0.00	0.00	.....	0.52	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
126. PCB-1260	0.00	0.00	.....	0.52	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
127. PCB-1016	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
128. Toxaphene	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.0020	0.0002	0.00	4.500E-04	0.0063	0.00	NO	NO	NO
130. Chlorpyrifos	0.00	0.00	0.063	0.063	0.00	0.041	0.041	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO

AWC, Reg No. 2

	Reported Value (Cd) (ug/l)	Cd ²⁺¹³ (ug/l)	STATE Acute (ug/l)	IWC Acute (ug/l)	STATE Chronic (ug/l)	IWC Chronic (ug/l)	STATE Bioacc. (ug/l)	IWC Bioacc. (ug/l)	Violation of Acute Chr	Bio Chr
Alpha-BHC	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.0373	0.00	NO	NO
Beta-BHC	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.06	0.00			NO	NO
Gamma-BHC	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.06	0.00			NO	NO
Delta-BHC	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.06	0.00			NO	NO
Pentachlorophenol	0.00	0.00	13.56	0.00	8.56	0.00			NO	NO
Aldrin	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.0043	0.00		0.005	NO	NO
Chlordane	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.0010	0.00			NO	NO
4,4'-DDT	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.0010	0.00			NO	NO
4,4'-DDE	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.0010	0.00			NO	NO
4,4'-DDD	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.0010	0.00			NO	NO
Dieldrin	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.0019	0.00	0.0012	0.00	NO	NO
Alpha-endosulfan	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.00			NO	NO
Beta-endosulfan	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.00			NO	NO
Endosulfan sulfate	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.00			NO	NO
Endrin	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.0023	0.00			NO	NO
Endrin aldehyde	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.0023	0.00			NO	NO
Heptachlor	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.0038	0.00			NO	NO
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.0038	0.00			NO	NO
Toxaphene	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.0002	0.00	0.0053	0.00	NO	NO
Chlorpyrifos	0.00	0.00	0.083	0.00	0.0410	0.00			NO	NO
Cadmium Total*	0.00	0.00	11.54	0.00	3.59	0.00			NO	NO
Chromium (hex)	0.00	0.00	15.71	0.00	10.58	0.00			NO	NO
Copper Total*	0.00	0.00	38.87	0.00	26.41	0.00			NO	NO
Lead Total*	0.00	0.00	269.04	0.00	10.48	0.00			NO	NO
Mercury Total*	0.00	0.00	6.46	0.00	0.0120	0.00			NO	NO
Nickel Total*	0.00	0.00	2603.30	0.00	289.12	0.00			NO	NO
Selenium Total	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	5.00	0.00			NO	NO
Silver Total*	0.00	0.00	7.8153	0.00					NO	NO
Zinc Total*	0.00	0.00	319.04	0.00	29.33	0.00			NO	NO
Chromium (Tn)*	0.00	0.00	2256.37	0.00	73.94	0.00			NO	NO
Cyanide Total	0.00	0.00	22.35	0.00	5.20	0.00			NO	NO
Beryllium Total	0.00	0.00					0.076		NO	NO
PCB-1242	0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO
PCB-1254	0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO
PCB-1221	0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO
PCB-1232	0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO
PCB-1248	0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO
PCB-1260	0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO
PCB-1016	0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO
2-3-7-9-TCDD	0.00	0.00					1E-06		NO	NO

* See Linear Partition Coefficient (Page 6)

Linear Partition Coefficients

Metals	K _{po}	Streams	a
Arsenic	4.80E+05		-0.73
Cadmium	4.00E+05		-1.13
Chromium(3)	3.36E+06		-0.93
Copper	1.04E+05		-0.74
Lead	2.80E+05		-0.80
Mercury	2.90E+06		-1.14
Nickel	4.90E+05		-0.57
Zinc	1.25E+06		-0.70
Silver	2.40E+06		-1.03

K_p = K_{po} X TSS^a

K_p = Linear Partition Coefficient
 TSS = Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)
 K_{po} = found from above table
 a = found from above table

AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA (DISSOLVED ACUTE VALUES)

Pollutant	Dissolved(ug/l)	Formula
Cadmium	2.95	WER X Conversion Factor X e ^{(1.128ln(hardness))} -3.828
Chromium(III)	461.76	WER X 0.316 X e ^{(0.819ln(hardness))} +3.688
Chromium(VI)	15.71	WER X 0.982 X 16
Copper	13.95	WER X 0.96 X e ^{(0.942ln(hardness))} -1.464
Lead	51.30	WER X Conversion Factor X e ^{(1.273ln(hardness))} -1.460
Mercury	2.04	WER X 0.85 X 2.4
Nickel	1184.29	WER X 0.998 X e ^{(0.946ln(hardness))} +3.3612
Silver	2.4011	WER X 0.85 X e ^{(1.72ln(hardness))} +6.52
Zinc	95.73	WER X 0.978 X e ^{(0.8473ln(hardness))} +0.8504

* 1.136672 - ((ln hardness)(0.041838))
 ** 1.46203 - ((ln hardness)(0.145712))

AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA (DISSOLVED CHRONIC VALUES)

Pollutant	Dissolved(ug/l)	Formula
Cadmium	0.88	WER X Conversion Factor X e ^{(0.7852ln(hardness))} -3.490
Chromium(III)	149.79	WER X 0.86 X e ^{(0.819ln(hardness))} +1.561
Chromium(VI)	10.58	WER X 10
Copper	9.48	WER X 0.96 X e ^{(0.8545ln(hardness))} -1.465
Lead	2.00	WER X Conversion Factor X e ^{(1.273ln(hardness))} -4.705
Nickel	131.66	WER X 0.997 X e ^{(0.846ln(hardness))} -1.1645
Zinc	87.42	WER X 0.986 X e ^{(0.8473ln(hardness))} -0.7614

* 1.101672 - ((ln hardness)(0.041838))
 ** 1.46203 - ((ln hardness)(0.145712))

C/C1 = 1 / (1 + K_p X TSS X 10⁽⁻⁶⁾)

C / C1 = Fraction of Metal Dissolved

Metals	K _p	Streams	C / C1
Arsenic	103193		0.5430
Cadmium	381565		0.2468
Chromium(3)	468809		0.2046
Copper	223227		0.3590
Lead	530501		0.1907
Mercury	270941		0.3157
Nickel	149773		0.4549
Zinc	281673		0.3001
Silver	281857		0.3072

Total Metal = Dissolved Metal / (C/C1)

Final Fact Sheet

For renewal of NPDES Permit Number AR0022021 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:

West Helena Water Utilities
92 Plaza Street
West Helena, AR 72390

3. PREPARED BY.

The permit was prepared by:

Chris Roberts
Staff Engineer
NPDES Branch, Water Division
(501) 683-5406
E-mail: roberts@adeq.state.ar.us

4. DATE PREPARED.

The permit was prepared on January 18, 2008.

5. PREVIOUS PERMIT ACTIVITY.

Effective Date: October 1, 2002
Modification Date: N/A
Expiration Date: September 30, 2007

The permit application was received on March 19, 2007, with all additional information received by May 10, 2007. The application was deemed administratively complete on May 24, 2007. This NPDES permit is being 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: 34° 29' 53" Longitude: 90° 35' 30"

The facility gate coordinates are:

Latitude: 34° 32' 00.70"; Longitude: 90° 40' 17.76"

Measurements are taken and samples are collected in the discharge building at the following coordinates:

Latitude: 34° 31' 55.6"; Longitude: 90° 40' 18.3"

The receiving waters are named:

Mississippi River in Segment 6B of the Mississippi River Basin. The receiving stream with USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (H.U.C.) of 08020100 and Reach # 003 is a Water of the State classified for primary 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.

7. 303(d) LIST AND ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS.

a. 303(d) List:

The receiving stream is not on the 303(d) list. Therefore no permit action is needed.

b. Endangered Species:

No comments on the application were received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS). The draft permit and Fact Sheet were sent to the USF&WS for their review.

8. OUTFALL AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION.

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

a. Design Flow: 1.2 MGD

b. Type of Treatment: five detention lagoons in series

c. Discharge Description: treated municipal wastewater

9. ACTIVITY.

Under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 4952 and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code of 221320, the applicant's activities are the operation of a sewage treatment plant. Wastewater is routed through the treatment lagoons, and the only controls are manual gates at Lagoons 1 through 3. A permit condition has been added (Part III Condition 12) that requires measuring devices in each lagoon to ensure that the freeboard requirement of Part III Condition 10 is met.

10. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Based on the facility's compliance history and the type of industrial contributions, standard Pretreatment Program implementation conditions are deemed appropriate at this time with the following clarifications. This facility receives industrial process wastewater, and some of these sources appear to be subject to pretreatment requirements.

The permittee also receives wastewater from the Helena-West Helena Landfill which would be subject to 40 CFR Part 445 if it discharged directly to a Water of the State. There are currently no pretreatment requirements for landfills, but the landfill's discharge should be monitored to ensure that the treatment system is not adversely affected.

Based on our records, it appears that the permittee has not met the requirements of APCEC Regulation No. 23 § 270.60(c). Therefore, hazardous waste may only be accepted by the permittee through the collection system's piping.¹ Please note that hazardous waste may not be accepted through the piping if it may cause damage, pass through the system, or cause interference (see Part III Condition 7).

11. SEWAGE SLUDGE PRACTICES.

Sludge is accumulating in the lagoons.

12. 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.).

¹ If the permittee receives hazardous waste via a dedicated pipeline, it may be subject to the requirements of APCEC Regulation No. 23 §270.60(c).

Final Effluent Limitations: Outfall 001- treated municipal wastewater

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

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.			7-Day Avg.
Flow (MGD)	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	continuous
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	250.2	25.0	40.0	once/week	6-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	900.7	90.0	135.0	once/week	6-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)	150.1	15.0	22.5	once/week	6-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	N/A	2.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100 ml)			
(April-September)	N/A	200	400	once/week	grab
(October-March)	N/A	1,000	2,000	once/week	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 10.5 s.u.	once/week	grab
Acute Biomonitoring	N/A	See Item #15 below		once/quarter	24-hr composite

b. **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).

13. BASIS FOR PERMIT CONDITIONS.

The following is an explanation of the derivation of the conditions of the permit and the reasons for them or, in the case of notices of intent to deny or terminate, reasons suggesting the 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 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 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 permit maintains the requirements of the previous permit with the exception that BOD5 is being replaced by CBOD5 and NH3-N as allowed by 40 CFR 133.102(a). This change is not considered to be backsliding.

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

The permit complies with 40 CFR Part 133 (Secondary Treatment Regulation). Because lagoons are used for this treatment system, 85% reduction is not required. Only 65% reduction of CBOD5 and TSS is required in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 133.102 and 133.105.

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

The monthly average water quality-based limits for CBOD5 and TSS are based on 40 CFR 133.102. The previous permit had a BOD5 limit, but it has been decided to use CBOD5 with NH3-N in the future pursuant to 40 CFR 133.102(a)(4). Thus, the numerical limits have decreased to match the limits in 40 CFR 133.102(a)(4).

The monthly average water quality-based DO limit is based on a desk top model performed by staff on August 30, 1986 and reviewed on September 13, 2007. These limitations are included in the updated Arkansas Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).

The calculation of the loadings (lbs per day) for CBOD5, TSS, and NH3-N uses a design flow of 1.2 MGD and the following equations (See below).

$$\text{Daily Maximum limits} = \text{Monthly average limits} \times 1.5$$

$$\text{lbs/day} = \text{Concentration (mg/l)} \times \text{Flow (MGD)} \times 8.34$$

FCB limitations are based on Chapter 5, Sections 2.507 of APCEC Regulation No. 2 as amended. The pH limits are based on the previous permit with the exception that one significant digit has been added which changed the previous limit of 6 to 6.0 s.u. The permittee has demonstrated that no inorganic chemicals are added and that industrial sources do not cause excessive pH values. Therefore, the upper limit has been set at 10.5 s.u. pursuant to 40 CFR 133.102(c).

Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH₃-N):

The water quality effluent limitations for NH₃-N 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 the Ecoregion

Q_d = design flow = 1.2 MGD = 1.9 cfs

The 7Q10 of 119,000 cfs is based on "Identification and Classification of Perennial Streams of Arkansas", Arkansas Geological Commission Map.

Q_b = Critical flow of the receiving stream = 30,000 cfs. This flow is 25 percent of the 7-day, 10-year low-flow (7Q10) for the receiving stream.

C_b = background concentration = assumed to be zero (0) mg/l

The following pH and temperature values were used for the Delta Ecoregion:

Month	pH s.u.	Temperature °C	IWC (Monthly Avg.)	IWC (Daily Max.)
April-October	7.1	30	2.1 mg/l	5.2 mg/l
November-March	7.1	14	5.9 mg/l	14.7 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:

For April - October:

Monthly Avg.:

$$C_d = (2.1 \text{ mg/l} (1.9 \text{ cfs} + 30,000 \text{ cfs}) - (0 \text{ mg/l} \times 30,000 \text{ cfs})) / 1.9 \text{ cfs} \\ = 33,000 \text{ mg/l}$$

7-Day Avg.:

$$C_d = (5.2 \text{ mg/l} (1.9 \text{ cfs} + 30,000 \text{ cfs}) - (0 \text{ mg/l} \times 30,000 \text{ cfs})) / 1.9 \text{ cfs}$$

$$= 82,000 \text{ mg/l}$$

For November – March:

Monthly Avg.:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cd} &= (5.9 \text{ mg/l} (1.9 \text{ cfs} + 30,000 \text{ cfs}) - (0 \text{ mg/l} \times 30,000 \text{ cfs})) / 1.9 \text{ cfs} \\ &= 93,000 \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

7-Day Avg.:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cd} &= (14.7 \text{ mg/l} (1.9 \text{ cfs} + 30,000 \text{ cfs}) - (0 \text{ mg/l} \times 30,000 \text{ cfs})) / 1.9 \text{ cfs} \\ &= 232,000 \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

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-October)	15	22.5	33,000	82,000	15	22.5
(Nov-Mar)	15	22.5	93,000	232,000	15	22.5

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 made to change the BOD5 (30 mg/l) limit to a CBOD5 limit (25 mg/l) with a NH3-N limit (15 mg/l). A DO limit (2.0 mg/l) has also been added.

Year-Round: CBOD5/TSS/NH3-N/DO = 25.0/90.0/15.0/2.0 mg/l

Design Flow (Q): 1.2 MGD

Background Flow of the Receiving Stream (7Q10): 119,000 cfs

e. Toxics Pollutants

The permittee submitted PPS results from one sample taken on February 12, 2007. The results of this analysis were all below detection levels except for total phenolic compounds which had a measured concentration of 6.5 µg/l. There is no WQS for total phenolic compounds, thus the ADEQ has determined from the information submitted 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 1).

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	25.0	40.0	25	40	30*	45*	25.0	40.0
TSS	90.0	135.0	30	45	90	135	90.0	135.0
NH3-N	15.0	22.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	22.5
DO (Monthly Avg. Min.)	2.0		N/A		N/A		2.0	
FCB (col/100 ml)								
(April-September)	200	400	N/A	N/A	200	400	200	400
(October-March)	1,000	2,000	N/A	N/A	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
pH	6.0-10.5 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.**		6-10.5 s.u.		6.0-10.5 s.u.	

*The previous permit was for BOD5 instead of CBOD5.

**A larger pH range is allowable per 40 CFR 133.102(c).

15. BIOMONITORING.

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.” In addition, ADEQ is required under 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1), adopted by reference in APCEC Regulation No. 6, to include conditions as necessary to achieve water quality standards as established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act. Arkansas has established a narrative criteria 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 biomonitoring is the most direct measure of potential toxicity which incorporates the effects of synergism of effluent components and receiving stream water quality characteristics. It is the national policy of EPA to use bioassays as a measure of toxicity to allow evaluation of the effects of a discharge upon a receiving water (49 Federal

Register 9016-9019, March 9, 1984). EPA Region 6 and the State of Arkansas are now implementing the Post Third Round Policy and Strategy established on September 9, 1992.

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
Acute Biomonitoring	Once/quarter

Requirements for measurement frequency are based on Appendix D of the CPP. Since the 7Q10 is greater than 100 cfs (ft³/sec) and the dilution ration is greater than 100:1, acute biomonitoring requirements will be included in the permit. The calculations for dilution used for the acute biomonitoring are as follows:

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

$$Q_d = \text{Design Flow} = 1.2 \text{ MGD} = 1.9 \text{ cfs}$$

$$7Q_{10} = 119,000 \text{ cfs}$$

$$Q_b = \text{Background Flow} = 0.1 \times 0.25 \times 7Q_{10} = 3,000 \text{ cfs}$$

$$CD = ((1.9 \text{ cfs}) / (1.9 \text{ cfs} + 3,000 \text{ cfs})) \times 100 = 0.1 \%$$

The lowest CD in Attachment I of the CPP is 1.0%, so the calculated result will be rounded up to the minimum of 1%.

Toxicity tests shall be performed in accordance with protocols described in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," EPA/600/4-90/027. 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 0.4%, 0.6%, 0.8%, 1.0%, and 1.3% (See Attachment I of the CPP). The low-flow effluent concentration (critical dilution) is defined as 1.0% effluent. The requirement for acute biomonitoring tests is based on the magnitude of the facility's discharge with respect to the receiving stream's flow. The stipulated test species are representative of organisms indigenous to the geographic area of the facility. The use of these is consistent with the requirements of the State water quality standards. The biomonitoring frequency has been established 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.

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/600/4-90/027 and shall be submitted as an attachment to the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

This permit may be reopened to require further biomonitoring studies, a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), and/or effluent limits if biomonitoring data submitted to the Department

shows toxicity in the permittee's discharge. Modification or revocation of this permit is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 122.62, as adopted by reference in APCEC Regulation No. 6. Increased or intensified toxicity testing may also be required in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act and Section 8-4-201 of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Act 472 of 1949, as amended).

Administrative Records

The following information summarizes toxicity data submitted by the permittee during the term of the current permit at Outfall 001.

BIOMONITORING FREQUENCY RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Permit Number:	AR0022021
Facility Name:	West Helena Water Utilities
Previous Critical Dilution: 1.0%	Final Critical Dilution: 1.0%
Date of Review: 9/13/2007	Name of Reviewer: Barnett

Number of tests performed during previous 5 years by species:

<i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Fathead minnow):	8
<i>Daphnia pulex</i> (water flea):	10

Failed test dates during previous 5 years by species:

<i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Fathead minnow):	<u>Lethal</u> None
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<i>Daphnia pulex</i> (water flea):	<u>Lethal</u> None
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Previous TRE activities: None

Frequency recommendation by species:

<i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Fathead minnow):	four/year
<i>Daphnia pulex</i> (water flea):	four/year

Additional requirements (including WET Limits) rationale/comments concerning permitting:

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.”

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 type and sampling frequency have been based on the current NPDES permit.

Parameter	Previous Permit		Final Permit	
	Frequency of Sample	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample	Sample Type
Flow	once/day	continuous	once/day	continuous
CBOD5*	once/week	6-hr composite	once/week	6-hr composite
TSS	once/week	6-hr composite	once/week	6-hr composite
NH3-N	N/A	N/A	once/week	6-hr composite
DO	N/A	N/A	once/week	grab
FCB	once/week	grab	once/week	grab
pH	once/week	grab	once/week	grab
Biomonitoring	once/quarter	24-hr composite	once/quarter	24-hr composite

*Previous permit was for BOD5.

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:

- a. The facility location description has been clarified.
- b. The facility coordinates have been updated based on the gate coordinates collected by ADEQ.
- c. The BOD5 limits have been changed to CBOD5 limits, and the mass and concentration limits have been lowered pursuant to 40 CFR 133.102(a)(4).
- d. A significant digit was added to the mass and concentration limits for CBOD5 and TSS.
- e. Ammonia-nitrogen limits have been added.
- f. Dissolved oxygen limits have been added.
- g. One significant digit was added to the lower pH limit for accuracy reporting purposes.
- h. Parts II, III, and IV have been revised.
- i. The minimum wastewater operator classification has been specified as a Class II Wastewater Operator in Part III.
- j. The 65% minimum BOD5 removal efficiency in Part III has been changed to CBOD5.

- k. A 65% minimum removal efficiency has been added to Part III for TSS pursuant to 40 CFR 133.105(b)(3).
- l. A requirement to conduct an annual survey has been added to the Contributing Industries and Pretreatment Requirements in Part III.
- m. Requirements to measure the lagoon depth and maintain two (2) feet of freeboard have been added to Part III.
- n. A requirement to conduct an annual Priority Pollutant Scan (PPS) has been added.

18. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS.

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

19. PERMIT COMPLIANCE.

Compliance with final effluent limitations is required by the following schedule:

- a. Compliance with all final effluent limitations is required on the effective date of the permit.
- b. Compliance with Condition No. 1 of Part III (Class II licensed operator) is required two (2) years from the effective date of the permit.
- c. Compliance with Condition No. 11 of Part III (Lagoon Depth) is required one (1) year from the effective date of the permit.
- d. Compliance with Condition No. 12 of Part III (PPS) is required annually.

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 permit:

- a. NPDES application No. AR0022021 received 3/19/2007.
- 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 AR0022021.
- g. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).
- h. "Arkansas Water Quality Inventory Report 2004 (305B)", ADEQ.
- i. Memo from Mo Shafiq 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. Inspection Report dated September 11, 2006.
- o. Site visit on September 28, 2007.

22. NPDES POINT OF CONTACT.

For additional information, contact:

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