

**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 (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:

Conway Corporation
800 South Harkrider
Conway, AR 72033

The facility address is:

Tupelo Bayou Wastewater Treatment Plant
1405 Lollie Road
Conway, AR 72034

is authorized to discharge treated municipal wastewater from a facility located as follows: from the intersection of Dave Ward Drive (Hwy. 60) and Lollie Road, drive approximately 1.3 miles south on Lollie Road, and the proposed facility location will be on the right (to the west) in Faulkner County, Arkansas.

Latitude: 35° 03' 05" North & Longitude: 92° 32' 09" West

to receiving waters named:

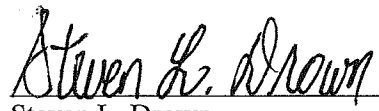
Arkansas River in Segment 3F of the Arkansas River Basin.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates:

Outfall 001: Latitude: 35° 03' 01" North & Longitude: 92° 32' 48" West

Discharge shall be in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. Per Part III.D.10, the permittee must re-apply on or before 180 days prior to the permit's expiration date for permit coverage past the expiration date.

Effective Date: February 1, 2012
Expiration Date: January 31, 2017



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



Issue Date

PART I
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

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

During the period beginning on the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below from a treatment system consisting of a bar screen, grit removal, activated sludge process (i.e., primary clarification, aeration basin, & final clarification) with sludge removal (i.e., gravity thickening, a primary digester, and a secondary digester), and UV disinfection with a design flow rate of 16 MGD.

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
Flow	N/A	Report, MGD	Report, MGD (Daily Max.)	once/day	totalizing meter
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	4,000	30.0	45.0	five/week	composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	4,000	30.0	45.0	five/week	composite
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	N/A	2.0 (Inst. Min.)		five/week	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100 ml)			
(April – September)	N/A	200	400	five/week	grab
(October – March)	N/A	1,000	2,000	five/week	grab
Total Phosphorus (TP)	Report	Report	Report	once/month	grab
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (NO ₃ + NO ₂ – N)	Report	Report	Report	once/month	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	five/week	grab
Chronic WET Testing ¹	N/A	Report		once/quarter	composite
<u>Pimephales promelas (Chronic)</u> ¹ Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) Pass/Fail Growth (7-day NOEC) Survival (7-day NOEC) Coefficient of Variation (Growth) Growth (7-day NOEC)		<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	composite composite composite composite composite
<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia (Chronic)</u> ¹ Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) Pass/Fail production (7-day NOEC) Survival (7-day NOEC) Coefficient of Variation (Reproduction) Reproduction (7-day NOEC)		<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	composite composite composite composite composite

¹ See Condition No. 8 of Part II (WET Testing 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 as defined in Part IV of this permit.

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge during the entire monitoring period. Samples shall be taken after final treatment.

Each and every unauthorized Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) must be reported to ADEQ. See Condition No. 5 of Part II.

SECTION B. PERMIT COMPLIANCE

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

Compliance is required on the permit's effective date.

PART II OTHER CONDITIONS

1. The operator of this wastewater treatment facility shall be licensed as a Class IV Wastewater Operator by the State of Arkansas in accordance with APCEC Regulation No. 3.
2. For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) shall not be less than 85 percent each unless otherwise authorized by the permitting authority in accordance with 40 CFR Part 133.102, as adopted by reference in APCEC Regulation No. 6. The permittee must monitor the influent and effluent BOD₅ and TSS at least once per year and calculate the percent removal to ensure compliance with the required 85 percent removal. This information must be maintained on site and provided to Department personnel upon request.
3. 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.
4. 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 method and/or instrument is in compliance with 40 CFR Part 136 or approved in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.5; 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 Assurance/Quality Control 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.

5. Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)

A. An overflow is any spill, release or diversion of sewage from a sanitary sewer collection system, including:

- (1) An overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the state; and
- (2) An overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a privately owned sewer or building lateral), even if that overflow does not reach waters of the state.

B. Immediate Reporting

All overflows shall be reported to the Enforcement Branch of the Water Division by telephone (501-682-0638), facsimile (501-682-0880), or by using the Department web site at waterenfssso@adeq.state.ar.us within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance.

At a minimum the report shall identify:

- (1) The location(s) of overflow;
- (2) The receiving water (If there is one.);
- (3) The duration of overflow;
- (4) Cause of overflow; and
- (5) The estimated volume of overflow (MG).

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

The permittee shall report every month all overflows with the DMR submittal. These reports shall be summarized and reported in tabular format with the minimum following information. The permittee may use the ADEQ Forms which may be obtained from the following web sites:

http://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/branch_permits/pdfs_forms/sso_tabular_report.pdf
or http://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/branch_enforcement/forms/sso_report.asp.

- (1) The location(s) of overflow;
- (2) The receiving water (If there is one.);
- (3) The duration of overflow;
- (4) Cause of overflow;
- (5) The estimated volume of overflow (MG);
- (6) A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (e.g., manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe);
- (7) The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped;
- (8) The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
- (9) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;

- (10) If reasonably made, an estimate of the number of persons who came into contact with wastewater from the overflow; and
- (11) Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.

6. Contributing Industries and Pretreatment Requirements

A. The permittee shall operate an industrial pretreatment program in accordance with Section 402(b)(8) of the Clean Water Act, the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403), and the approved POTW pretreatment program submitted by the permittee. The pretreatment program was approved on April 1, 1984, and modified on June 2, 1988. The permittee has submitted all proposed Pretreatment Program modifications to reflect the required changes in the revised (2005) Pretreatment Streamlining Revisions, including Ordinance revisions to ADEQ. These modifications are pending final review by ADEQ and will be incorporated by reference into the permittee's NPDES permit(s) once the modifications have been deemed approvable. The POTW pretreatment program is hereby incorporated by reference and shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the following requirements:

- (1) Industrial user information shall be updated at a frequency adequate to ensure that all industrial users (IUs) are properly characterized at all times;
- (2) The frequency and nature of industrial user compliance monitoring activities by the permittee shall be commensurate with the character, consistency and volume of waste. The permittee must inspect and sample the effluent from each Significant Industrial User (SIU) in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(2)(v). This is in addition to any industrial self-monitoring activities;
- (3) The permittee shall enforce and obtain remedies for noncompliance by any industrial users with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;
- (4) The permittee shall control through permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each IU to ensure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. In the case of IUs identified as significant under 40 CFR 403.3(v), this control shall be achieved through individual or general control mechanisms, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(1)(iii). Both individual and general control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:
 - a. Statement of duration (in no case more than five years);
 - b. Statement of non-transferability without, at a minimum, prior notification to the POTW and provision of a copy of the existing control mechanism to the new owner or operator;

- c. Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices (BMPs), based on applicable general Pretreatment Standards, categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;
 - d. Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification and recordkeeping requirements, including an identification of the pollutants to be monitored (including the process for seeking a waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.12(e)(2), or a specific waiver for a pollutant in the case of an individual control mechanism), sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type, based on the applicable general Pretreatment Standards in 40 CFR Part 403, categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;
 - e. Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedules may not extend the compliance date beyond federal deadlines; and
 - f. Requirements to control slug discharges, if determined by the POTW to be necessary.
- (5) The permittee shall evaluate, whether each SIU needs a plan or other action to control slug discharges, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(2)(vi);
- (6) The permittee shall provide adequate staff, equipment, and support capabilities to carry out all elements of the pretreatment program; and
- (7) The approved program shall not be modified by the permittee without the prior approval of ADEQ.
- B. The permittee shall establish and enforce specific limits to implement the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 403.5(a) and (b), as required by 40 CFR Part 403.5(c). POTWs may develop BMPs to implement 40 CFR Parts 403.5(c)(1) and (c)(2). Such BMPs shall be considered local limits and Pretreatment Standards. Each POTW with an approved pretreatment program shall continue to develop these limits as necessary and effectively enforce such limits.
- All specific prohibitions or limits developed under this requirement are deemed to be conditions of this permit. The specific prohibitions set out in 40 CFR Part 403.5(b) shall be enforced by the permittee unless modified under this provision.
- C. The permittee shall analyze the treatment facility's influent and effluent for the presence of the toxic pollutants listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D (NPDES Application Testing Requirements) Table II at least once/year and the toxic pollutants in Table III at least four (4) times/year (quarterly). If, based upon information available to the permittee, there is reason to suspect the presence of any toxic or hazardous pollutant listed in Table V, or any other pollutant, known or suspected to adversely affect treatment

plant operation, receiving water quality, or solids disposal procedures, analysis for those pollutants shall be performed at least four (4) times/year (quarterly) on both the influent and the effluent.

The influent and effluent samples collected shall be composite samples consisting of at least 12 aliquots collected at approximately equal intervals over a representative 24 hour period and composited according to flow. Sampling and analytical procedures shall be in accordance with guidelines established in 40 CFR Part 136. Where composite samples are inappropriate, due to sampling, holding time, or analytical constraints, at least four (4) grab samples, taken at equal intervals over a representative 24-hour period, shall be taken.

- D. The permittee shall annually prepare a list of IUs which during the preceding twelve months were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment requirements. For the purposes of this Part, significant noncompliance shall be determined based upon the more stringent of either criteria established at 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(2)(viii) (rev. 10/14/2005) or criteria established in the approved POTW pretreatment program. This list is to be published annually in the newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the POTW during the month of April.

[Note: For permittees with multiple NPDES permits, only one (1) updated pretreatment program status report (“Annual Report”) is required. This permittee’s Annual Report shall be tracked under NPDES Permit Number AR0051951.]

In addition, during the month of April, the permittee shall submit an updated pretreatment program status report to the ADEQ containing the following information:

- (1) An updated list of all SIUs and identify which IUs are Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users (NSCIUs) or Middle Tier CIUs. The list must also identify:
 - a. IUs subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards that are subject to reduced monitoring and reporting requirements under 40 CFR Parts 403.12(e)(2) & (3),
 - b. IUs subject to the following categorical Pretreatment Standards [Organic Chemicals, Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers (OCPSF) (40 CFR Part 414), Petroleum Refining (40 CFR Part 419), and Pesticide Chemicals (40 CFR Part 455)] and for which the Control Authority has chosen to use the concentration-based standards rather than converting them to flow-based mass standards as allowed at 40 CFR Part 403.6(c)(6).
 - c. CIUs subject to concentration-based standards for which the Control Authority has chosen to convert the concentration-based standards to equivalent mass limits, as allowed at 40 CFR Part 403.6(c)(5).

- d. General Control Mechanisms used for similar groups of SIUs along with the substantially similar types of operations and the types of wastes that are the same, for each separate General Control Mechanism, as allowed at 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(1)(iii).
 - e. BMPs or pollution prevention alternatives required by a categorical Pretreatment Standard or as a local limit requirement that are implemented and documentation to demonstrate compliance, as required at 40 CFR Parts 403(b), (e) and (h).
- (2) For each IU listed, the following information shall be included:
- a. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s), NAICS code(s), and categorical determination;
 - b. Control document status. Whether the user has an effective control document, and the date such document was last issued, reissued, or modified [indicate which industrial users were added to the system (or newly identified) within the previous 12 months];
 - c. A summary of all monitoring activities performed within the previous 12 months. The following information shall be reported:
 - * total number of inspections performed;
 - * total number of sampling visits made;
 - d. Status of compliance with both effluent limitations and reporting requirements. Compliance status shall be defined as follows:
 - * Compliant (C) - no violations during the previous 12 month period;
 - * Non-compliant (NC) - one or more violations during the previous 12 months but does not meet the criteria for significantly noncompliant IUs;
 - * Significant Noncompliance (SNC) - in accordance with the requirements in d. above; and
 - e. For significantly noncompliant IUs, indicate the nature of the violations, the type and number of actions taken (notice of violation, administrative order, criminal or civil suit, fines or penalties collected, etc.) and current compliance status. If ANY IU was on a schedule to attain compliance with effluent limits, indicate the date the schedule was issued and the date compliance is to be attained;
- (3) A list of all SIUs whose authorization to discharge was terminated or revoked during the preceding 12 month period and the reason for termination;
- (4) A report on any interference, pass through, upset or POTW permit violations known or suspected to be caused by industrial contributors and actions taken by the permittee in response;

- (5) The results of all influent and effluent analyses performed pursuant to paragraph (c) above;
- (6) A copy of the newspaper publication of the significantly noncompliant industrial users giving the name of the newspaper and the date published;
- (7) The information requested may be submitted in tabular form; and
- (8) The monthly average water quality based effluent concentration necessary to meet the State water quality standards as developed in the approved TBL(s).

E. The permittee shall provide adequate notice of the following:

- (1) Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
- (2) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of permit issuance.

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

7. Monitoring Frequency Reduction

After the submittal of 12 months (minimum of 12 data points) of data, the permittee may request, in writing, Department approval of a reduction in monitoring frequency. This request shall contain an explanation as to why the reduced monitoring is appropriate. A reduction will only be allowed if effluent concentrations are below the discharge limitations and there is minimal variability in the effluent concentrations. Upon receipt of written approval by the Department, the permittee may reduce the monitoring frequency indicated below. A one-time monitoring frequency reduction for every parameter except flow, pH, and WET testing is allowable. The new monitoring frequency shall not be reduced to less than once per month for each parameter. The Department may revoke the approval for reduced monitoring at any time upon notification to the permittee.

8. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (7-Day)

A. Scope and Methodology

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

APPLICABLE TO FINAL OUTFALL(S):	001
REPORTED ON DMR AS FINAL OUTFALL:	001
CHRONIC/ACUTE MEDIA:	Chronic Freshwater
CRITICAL DILUTION (%):	12
EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES (%):	5, 7, 9, 12, & 16
MINIMUM TESTING FREQUENCY:	Once per Quarter
COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE:	Defined at Part IA
TEST SPECIES/METHODS:	40 CFR Part 136

Ceriodaphnia dubia chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test, Method 1002.0, EPA-821-R-02-013, or the most recent update thereof. This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving females in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever comes first.

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test, Method 1000.0, EPA-821-R-02-013, or the most recent update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with eight (8) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

- (2) The NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) is herein defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which toxicity (lethal or sub-lethal) that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution. Chronic sub-lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant sub-lethal effect (i.e., growth or reproduction) at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.
- (3) This permit may be reopened to require WET limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

B. Persistent Lethal and/or Sub-Lethal Effects

The requirements of this subsection apply only when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethal and/or sub-lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. The purpose of additional tests (also referred to as 'retests' or confirmation tests) is to determine the duration of a toxic event. A test that meets all test acceptability criteria and demonstrates significant toxic effects does not need additional confirmation. Such testing cannot confirm or disprove a previous test result.

If a frequency reduction, as specified in Item F, has been granted and any subsequent valid test demonstrates significant lethal or sub-lethal effects to a test species at or below the critical dilution, the frequency of testing for that species is automatically increased to once per quarter for the life of the permit. In addition:

(1) Part I Testing Frequency Other Than Monthly

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of three (3) additional tests for any species that demonstrates significant toxic effects at or below the critical dilution. The additional tests shall be conducted monthly during the next three consecutive months. If testing on a quarterly basis, the permittee may substitute one of the additional tests in lieu of one routine toxicity test. A full report shall be prepared for each test required by this section in accordance with procedures outlined in Item D of this section and submitted with the period DMR to the permitting authority for review.

- b. IF LETHAL EFFECTS HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATED

If any of the additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall initiate Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in Item E of this section. 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 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. A TRE required based on lethal effects should consider any sub-lethal effects as well.

- c. IF ONLY SUB-LETHAL EFFECTS HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATED

If any two of the three additional tests demonstrates significant sub-lethal effects at 75% effluent or lower, the permittee shall initiate the Sub-Lethal Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE_{SL}) requirements as specified in Item E of this section. The permittee shall notify ADEQ in writing within 5 days of the failure of any retest, and the Sub-Lethal Effects TRE initiation date will be the test completion date of the first failed retest. A TRE may be also be required for failure to perform the required retests.

- d. The provisions of Item B(1)(a) are suspended upon submittal of the TRE Action Plan.

(2) Part I Testing Frequency of Monthly

The permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Item E of this section when any two of three consecutive monthly toxicity tests exhibit significant toxic effects at or below the critical dilution. A TRE may also be required due to a

demonstration of intermittent lethal and/or sub-lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.

C. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

(1) 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. The toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have survival equal to or greater than 80%.
- b. The mean number of Ceriodaphnia dubia neonates produced per surviving female in the control (0% effluent) must be 15 or more.
- c. 60% of the surviving control females must produce three broods. The mean dry weight of surviving Fathead minnow larvae at the end of the 7 days in the control (0% effluent) must be 0.25 mg per larva or greater.
- d. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.
- e. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal or sub-lethal effects are exhibited for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.
- f. If a test passes, yet the percent coefficient of variation between replicates is greater than 40% in the control (0% effluent) and/or in the critical dilution for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test, the test is determined to be invalid. A repeat test shall be conducted within the required reporting period of any test determined to be invalid.
- g. If a test fails, test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%.
- h. A Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) range of 13 – 47 for Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction;
- i. A PMSD range of 12 – 30 for Fathead minnow growth.

(2) Statistical Interpretation

- a. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be Fisher's Exact Test as described in EPA/821/R-02-013 or the most recent update thereof.
- b. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test and the Fathead minnow larval survival and growth test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the NOEC as described in EPA/821/R-02-013 or the most recent update thereof.
- c. If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item C(1) above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution concentration and all lower dilution concentrations, the test shall be considered to be a passing test, and the permittee shall report a survival NOEC of not less than the critical dilution for the DMR reporting requirements found in Item D below.

(3) 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;
 - i. toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and
 - ii. 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 instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Item C(1)), 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:
 - i. a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of Item C(1) was run concurrently with the receiving water control;
 - ii. the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);
 - iii. the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Item D below; and

- iv. 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.

(4) Samples and Composites

- a. The permittee shall collect a minimum of three flow-weighted composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at Item A(1) above. Unless otherwise stated in this section, a composite sample for WET shall consist of a minimum of 12 subsamples gathered at equal time intervals during a 24-hour period.
- b. The permittee shall collect second and third composite samples for use during 24-hour renewals of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the composite samples such that the effluent samples, on use, are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on a regular or intermittent basis.
- c. The permittee must collect all three flow-weighted composite samples within the monitoring period. Second and/or third composite samples shall not be collected into the next monitoring period; such tests will be determined to be invalid. Monitoring period definitions are listed in Part IV.
- d. The permittee must collect the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 72 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to between 0 and 6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage.
- e. 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 have collected an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item D of this section.
- f. If chlorination is part of the treatment process, the permittee shall not allow the sample to be dechlorinated at the laboratory. At the time of sample collection the permittee shall measure the TRC of the effluent. The measured concentration of

TRC for each sample shall be included in the lab report submitted by the permittee.

- g. **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 Item (A)(1) 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

- (1) The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this section in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA/821/R-02-013, or the most current publication, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the provisions of Part III.C.7 of this permit. The permittee shall submit full reports. For any test which fails, is considered invalid or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for ADEQ's review.
- (2) A valid test for each species must be reported on the DMR during each reporting period specified in Part IA of this permit unless the permittee is performing a TRE which may increase the frequency of testing and reporting. Only ONE set of WET test data for each species is to be recorded on the DMR for each reporting period. The data submitted should reflect the LOWEST lethal and sub-lethal effects results for each species during the reporting period. The full reports for 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's review.
- (3) The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test on the subsequent monthly DMR for that reporting period in accordance with Part III.D.4 of this permit, as follows below. 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)
 - i. If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a '1'; otherwise, enter a '0' for Parameter No. TLP6C.
 - ii. Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP6C.
 - iii. Report the NOEC value for growth, Parameter No. TPP6C.
 - iv. If the NOEC for growth is less than the critical dilution, enter a '1'; otherwise, enter a '0' for Parameter No. TGP6C.
 - v. Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation for

growth, Parameter No. TQP6C.

b. Ceriodaphnia dubia

- i. If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a '1'; otherwise, enter a '0' for Parameter No. TLP3B.
- ii. Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP3B.
 - 1.
- iii. Report the NOEC value for reproduction, Parameter No. TPP3B.
- iv. If the NOEC for reproduction is less than the critical dilution, enter a '1'; otherwise, enter a '0' for Parameter No. TGP3B.
- v. Report the higher (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation for reproduction, Parameter No. TQP3B.

E. Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TREs)

TREs for lethal and sub-lethal effects are performed in a very similar manner. EPA Region 6 is currently addressing TREs as follows: a sub-lethal TRE (TRE_{SL}) is triggered based on three sub-lethal test failures while a lethal effects TRE (TRE_L) is triggered based on only two test failures for lethality. In addition, EPA Region 6 will consider the magnitude of toxicity and use flexibility when considering a TRE_{SL} where there are no effects at effluent dilutions of 75% or lower.

(1) Within ninety (90) days of confirming persistent toxicity, the permittee shall submit a TRE Action Plan and a 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 goal of the TRE is to maximally reduce the toxic effects of effluent at the critical dilution and includes 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) and 'Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I' (EPA-600/6-91/005F),

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.

- 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 48 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.).
- (2) 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.
 - (3) The permittee shall submit a quarterly TRE Activities Report, with the DMR 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 toxicity at the critical dilution.

- (4) The permittee shall submit a Final Report on TRE Activities no later than twenty-eight (28) months from confirming toxicity 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 toxicity at the critical dilution. The report will also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- (5) 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 WET limits per federal regulations at 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(v).

F. Monitoring Frequency Reduction

- (1) The permittee may apply for a testing frequency reduction upon the successful completion of the first four consecutive quarters or first twelve consecutive months (in accordance with Item A(1)) of testing for one or both test species, with no lethal or sub-lethal effects demonstrated at or below the critical dilution. 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 Ceriodaphnia dubia).
- (2) CERTIFICATION – The permittee must certify in writing that no test failures have occurred and that all tests meet all test acceptability criteria in Item C(1) 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 ADEQ will issue a letter of confirmation of the monitoring frequency reduction.
- (3) SUB-LETHAL OR SURVIVAL FAILURES – If any test fails the survival or sub-lethal endpoint at any time during the life of this permit, three 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.

Any monitoring frequency reduction granted applies only until the permit's expiration date, at which time the monitoring frequency for both test species reverts to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued.

9. Startup Conditions

- A. Within thirty (30) calendar days of the beginning of system operation, the permittee shall submit a written notification to the ADEQ (Permits Branch of the Water Division) that system shakedown has commenced.
- B. Within thirty (30) calendar days of the beginning of normal system operation, a written notification shall be submitted to the ADEQ (Permits Branch of the Water Division) that system shakedown has ended and normal operations have commenced.
- C. Within ninety (90) calendar days of the beginning of normal system operation, the permittee shall perform a Priority Pollutant Scan (PPS) on a representative sample of the effluent from Outfall 001. The results of the PPS shall be reported to the ADEQ on ADEQ's PPS Form with the lab report attached within thirty (30) days after the sample is collected. This sample and report will be considered to be one of the sampling reports required by Part II.6.C of this permit.
- D. The limits and minimum sampling frequencies in Part IA are not affected by shakedown or normal operation status. They apply to any discharge.

PART III 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 twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) 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 III.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 III.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 III.B.4.a.), and “Upsets” (Part III.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 (Ark. Code Ann. § 8–4–101 et. seq.).

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. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements

Permittees are responsible for compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of this permit. Receipt of this permit does not relieve any operator of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal such as endangered species, state or local statute, ordinance or regulation.

11. 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 III.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 III.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 III.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 III.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 III.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 III.D.6.; and
 4. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Part III.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 prior to removal of substances. Additionally, the permittee shall give at least 120 days prior notice to the Director of any change planned in the permittee's sludge disposal practice or land use applications, including types of crops grown (if applicable). Produced sludge shall be disposed of by land application only when meeting the following criteria:

- A. Sewage sludge from treatment works treating domestic sewage (TWTDS) must meet the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 503; and
- B. The sewage sludge has not been classified as a hazardous waste under state or federal regulations.

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.

Calculated Flow Measurement

For calculated flow measurements that are performed in accordance with either the permit requirements or a Department approved method (i.e., as allowed under Part II.4), the +/- 10% accuracy requirement described above is waived. This waiver is only applicable when the method used for calculation of the flow has been reviewed and approved by the Department.

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 DMR form provided by the Department or other form/method approved in writing by the Department (e.g., electronic submittal of DMR once approved). Monitoring results obtained during the previous monitoring period shall be summarized and reported on a DMR form postmarked no later than the 25th day of the month

or submitted electronically by 6:00 p.m. of the 25th (after NETDMR is approved), following the completed reporting period beginning on the effective date of the permit. When mailing the DMRs, duplicate copies of the forms signed and certified as required by Part III.D.11 and all other reports required by Part III.D, shall be submitted to the Director at the following address:

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

If the 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 within 180 days and provide plans and specification (if applicable) to the Director for review and approval prior to any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, removal of substances, 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 III.C.5. **DMRs 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 to the ADEQ Water Division's Enforcement Branch 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 information 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.
- C. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received by the ADEQ Water Divisions's Enforcement Branch within 24 hours.

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Parts III.D.4., 5., and 6., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed at Part III.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:
 - (a) 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
 - (b) 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:
 - (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

- (b) 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 III.A.2. and/or criminal penalties under the authority of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8–4–101 et. seq.).

14. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements

Permittees are responsible for compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of this permit. Receipt of this permit does not relieve any operator of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state, or local statute, ordinance, policy, or regulation.

PART IV DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Part 122.2 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. **“APCEC”** means the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission.
4. **“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.
5. **“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.
6. **“Best Management Practices (BMPs)”** are activities, practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices designed to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment technologies, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw sewage. BMPs may include structural devices or nonstructural practices.
7. **“Bypass”** as defined at 40 CFR Part 122.41(m).
8. **“Composite sample”** is a mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing a minimum of 4 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals (but not closer than one hour apart) during operational hours, within the 24-hour period, and combined proportional to flow or a sample collected at more frequent intervals proportional to flow over the 24-hour period.
9. **“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.
 - A. **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.
 - B. **Concentration Calculations:** For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
10. **“Daily Maximum”** discharge limitation means the highest allowable “daily discharge” during the calendar month. The 7-day average for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) or E-Coli is the geometric mean of the values of all effluent samples collected during the calendar week in colonies per 100 ml.
11. **“Department”** means the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (**ADEQ**).
12. **“Director”** means the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality.
13. **“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.
14. **“E-Coli”** a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads. For E-Coli, report the monthly average as a 30-day geometric mean in colonies per 100 ml.
15. **“Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)”**a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads. For FCB, report the monthly average as a 30-day geometric mean in colonies per 100 ml.
16. **“Grab sample”** means an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes in conjunction with an instantaneous flow measurement.
17. **“Industrial User”** means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR Part 403, introducing pollutants to a POTW.
18. **“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.
19. **“Instantaneous Minimum”** an instantaneous minimum value, shall mean that no value measured during the reporting period may fall below the stated value.
20. **“Interference”** (per 40 CFR Part 403.3(k)) means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:
- A. Inhibits or disrupts a POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use, or disposal; and
- B. Is a cause of a violation of any permit requirement (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage use, sludge use, or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued under (or more stringent State or local regulations) Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) [including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA], the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and/or the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
21. **“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 FCB or E-Coli, report the monthly average (see 30-day average below).
22. **“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.
23. **“Pass Through”** (per 40 CFR Part 403.3(p)) means a discharge which exits a POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

24. **“POTW”** means a Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
25. **“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.
26. **“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 stormwater runoff that are discharged to or otherwise enter a POTW.
27. **“7-day average,”** also known as average weekly average, means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week.
28. **“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.
29. **“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 of improper operations.
30. **“Visible sheen”** means the presence of a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the discharge. A sheen can also be from a thin glistening layer of oil on the surface of the discharge.
31. **“MGD”** shall mean million gallons per day.
32. **“mg/l”** shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).
33. **“µg/l”** shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).
34. **“cfs”** shall mean cubic feet per second.
35. **“ppm”** shall mean parts per million.
36. **“s.u.”** shall mean standard units.
37. **“Weekday”** means Monday – Friday.
38. **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.

A. **MONTHLY:**

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

B. **BI-MONTHLY:**

is defined as two (2) calendar months or any portion of 2 calendar months for monitoring requirement frequency of once/2 months or more frequently.

C. **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.

D. **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.

E. **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.

Final Fact Sheet

This Final Fact Sheet is for information and justification of the permit limits only. Please note that it is not enforceable. This final permitting decision is for issuance of the discharge Permit Number AR0051951 with ADEQ Facility Identification Number (AFIN) 23-01095 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:

Conway Corporation
800 South Harkrider
Conway, AR 72033

The facility address is:

Tupelo Bayou Wastewater Treatment Plant
1405 Lollie Road
Conway, AR 72034

3. PERMIT ACTIVITY.

Previous Discharge Permit Activity: None. This will be a new permit.

The permittee submitted an application on 1/19/2011 with all additional information received by 04/13/2011. A discharge permit is issued for a 5-year term in accordance with regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.46(a). A construction permit (State Permit No. AR0051951C) was issued for this facility on 06/29/2011, and stormwater construction permit tracking number ARR153594 was issued for this site on 07/07/2011. A tracking number under NPDES Permit No. ARR000000 (i.e., the industrial general stormwater permit) will be required for this proposed facility prior to operation.

DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS

In the permit and this Statement of Basis, various abbreviations may be used. These include:

Ark. Code Ann.	Arkansas Code Annotated
BAT	best available technology economically achievable
BCT	best conventional pollutant control technology
BMP	best management practice
BOD ₅	five-day biochemical oxygen demand
BPJ	best professional judgment
BPT	best practicable control technology currently available
CBOD ₅	carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand
CD	critical dilution
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
COD	chemical oxygen demand
COE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
CPP	continuing planning process
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	discharge monitoring report
DO	dissolved oxygen
ELG	effluent limitation guideline
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCB	fecal coliform bacteria
gpm	gallons per minute
I & I	inflow and infiltration
MGD	million gallons per day
MLQ	minimum quantification level
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System
NH ₃ -N	ammonia nitrogen
NO ₃ + NO ₂ - N	nitrate + nitrite nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&G	oil and grease
Reg. 2	APCEC Regulation No. 2
Reg. 3	APCEC Regulation No. 3
Reg. 6	APCEC Regulation No. 6
Reg. 8	APCEC Regulation No. 8
Reg. 9	APCEC Regulation No. 9
RP	reasonable potential
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
TDS	total dissolved solids
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TP	total phosphorus
TRC	total residual chlorine
TSS	total suspended solids

UAA	use attainability analysis
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WET	whole effluent toxicity
WQMP	water quality management plan
WQS	water quality standard(s)
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

DMR Review:

This will be a new facility, so there are no DMRs.

4. 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:

None. This is a new permit.

5. RECEIVING STREAM SEGMENT AND DISCHARGE LOCATION.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates based on a Google Earth estimate using datum set WGS84:

Latitude: 35° 03' 01" North & Longitude: 92° 32' 48" West

The receiving waters are named:

the Arkansas River in Segment 3F of the Arkansas River Basin. The receiving stream in Reach # 009 of USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (H.U.C.) 11110203 is a Water of the State classified for primary and secondary contact recreation, raw water source for domestic (public and private), industrial, and agricultural water supplies, propagation of desirable species of fish and other aquatic life, and other compatible uses.

6. 303(d) LIST, ESA, AND ANTI-DEGRADATION CONSIDERATIONS.

A. 303(d) List:

The receiving stream is not on the 2008 303(d) list. Therefore no permit action is needed.

B. Endangered Species:

No comments on the application were received from the USFWS. The draft permit and Fact Sheet were made available for their review.

The facility's design engineer was notified by USFWS in 2010 that there is "preferred habitat" for an endangered species (i.e., the interior least tern (*Sterna antillarum athalassos*)) along the Arkansas River and that there is a "known colony nesting site located across the river from the project area."

The 2010 USFWS letter also advised that the Stanley Bar islands are downstream "and any effluent has potential to harm waterfowl or spawning fish such as the alligator gar (*Lepisosteus spatula*)."

The presence of alligator gar was also raised as an issue in public hearings on the proposed project (but not at ADEQ's public hearing).

Based on the currently available information and the current WQS, ADEQ staff concluded that issuance of this discharge permit will have no significant effect on any endangered or candidate species or the critical habitat in the proposed receiving stream. If the WQS change or if additional information becomes available, the permit may be reopened for modification or revoked by the ADEQ.

C. Anti-Degradation:

The limitations and requirements set forth in this permit for discharge into waters of the State are consistent with the Anti-Degradation Policy and all other applicable WQS found in Reg. 2.

7. OUTFALL, TREATMENT PROCESS, AND FACILITY CONSTRUCTION.

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

- A. Design Flow Rate: 16 MGD
- B. Type of Treatment: a bar screen, grit removal, activated sludge process (i.e., primary clarification, aeration basin, & final clarification) with sludge removal (i.e., gravity thickening, a primary digester, and a secondary digester), and UV disinfection
- C. Discharge Description: treated municipal wastewater
- D. Facility Status: This facility is classified as a major municipal because its design flow rate is greater than 1.0 MGD.
- E. Facility Construction: This permit does not authorize or approve the construction or modification of any part of the treatment system or facilities. Approval for such construction must be by permit issued under Reg. 6.202. State Construction Permit Number AR0051951C was issued on 06/29/2011.

8. ACTIVITY.

Under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code of 4952 and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code of 221320, the applicant's activities are the operation of a municipal sewage treatment plant.

9. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER CONTRIBUTIONS.

The permittee receives wastewater from significant industrial users, and pretreatment program implementation language is included in Part II of the permit. Proposed changes to bring the permittee's program into compliance with the newly revised (October 2005) pretreatment regulations in 40 CFR Part 403 were submitted by the permittee on January 17, 2008. These are being reviewed by the ADEQ's Pretreatment Section staff, and final approval is pending.

10. SEWAGE SLUDGE PRACTICES.

Sludge will be removed and processed on-site (i.e., gravity thickening, a primary digester, and a secondary digester) before being sent for off-site land application. Land application locations are permitted separately by the ADEQ Water Division's No Discharge Section.

11. PERMIT CONDITIONS.

The ADEQ has decided to issue a permit for the discharge described in the application. Permit requirements are based on federal regulations (40 CFR Parts 122, 124, and Subchapter N), and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 et. seq.).

Effluent Limitations

Outfall 001 – treated municipal wastewater

A. Conventional and/or Toxic Pollutants

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
Flow	N/A	Report, MGD	Report, MGD (Daily Max.)	once/day	totalizing meter
BOD ₅	4,000	30.0	45.0	five/week	composite
TSS	4,000	30.0	45.0	five/week	composite

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
DO	N/A	2.0 (Inst. Min.)		five/week	grab
FCB		(colonies/100 ml)			
(April – Sept.)	N/A	200	400	five/week	grab
(Oct. – March)	N/A	1,000	2,000	five/week	grab
TP	Report	Report	Report	once/month	grab
NO ₃ + NO ₂ – N	Report	Report	Report	once/month	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	five/week	grab
Chronic WET Testing	N/A	Report		once/quarter	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.)

12. BASIS FOR PERMIT CONDITIONS.

The following is an explanation of the derivation of the conditions in 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.

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

Following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.44, 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 as follows:

Parameter	Water Quality-Based		Technology-Based/BPJ		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
BOD ₅	30*	N/A	30	45	30.0	45.0
TSS	N/A	N/A	30	45	30.0	45.0

Parameter	Water Quality-Based		Technology-Based/BPJ		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
DO	2.0 (Inst. Min.)		N/A		2.0 (Inst. Min.)	
FCB (col/100 ml)						
(April – Sept.)	200	400	N/A	N/A	200	400
(Oct. – March)	1,000	2,000	N/A	N/A	1,000	2,000
TP	N/A	N/A	Report	Report	Report	Report
NO ₃ + NO ₂ - N	N/A	N/A	Report	Report	Report	Report
pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.		6.0 – 9.0 s.u.		6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	

*The technology-based limit was used in the water quality modeling. This was done because a water quality-based limit would be higher than the technology-based limit due to the background flow rate available in the receiving stream.

A. Justification for Permit Limitations and Conditions

Parameter	Water Quality or Technology	Justification
BOD ₅	Technology	40 CFR Part 133.102(a) and a MultiSMP Modeling Report dated 08/09/2011
TSS	Technology	40 CFR Part 133.102(b)
DO	Water Quality	Reg. 2.505
FCB	Water Quality	Reg. 2.507
TP	Technology	CPP Appendix D*
NO ₃ + NO ₂ - N	Technology	CPP Appendix D*
pH	Water Quality	Reg. 2.504

*The CPP requires certain facilities (including majors) to sample specific nutrients (i.e., TP, NO₃ + NO₂ - N, and soluble reactive phosphorus) in the treated effluent so ADEQ will have data for future regulatory action.

B. Anti-backsliding

The permit is consistent with the requirements to meet anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA, Section 402(o) [40 CFR Part 122.44(l)]. The final effluent limitations for reissuance permits must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, unless the less stringent limitations can be justified using exceptions listed in 40 CFR Part 122.44 (l)(2)(i). The permit is new, so anti-backsliding provisions are not applicable.

C. Limit Calculations

1. Mass Limits:

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.45(f)(1), all pollutants limited in permits shall have limitations expressed in terms of mass if feasible. 40 CFR Part 122.45(f)(2) allows for pollutants which are limited in terms of mass to also be limited in terms of other units of measurement. The calculation of the loadings (lbs per day) uses the design flow rate of 16 MGD and the following equation:

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

2. 7-Day Average Limits:

The 7-Day Average Limits for BOD₅ and TSS are based on 40 CFR Part 133.102. (An extra significant digit was added to both for accuracy reporting purposes.) The 7-Day Average Limits for FCB are based on Reg. 2.507.

D. 208 Plan (Water Quality Management Plan)

The 208 Plan, developed by the ADEQ under provisions of Section 208 of the federal CWA, 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 it can be revised more often if necessary. The 208 Plan has been revised by adding this facility with the following data:

Year – Round:	BOD ₅ /TSS/DO = 30/30/2.0 mg/l
Design Flow Rate (Q):	16 MGD
Background Flow of the Receiving Stream (7Q10):	743 cfs

E. Priority Pollutant Scan (PPS)

A requirement to conduct and submit the results of an initial PPS is included in the startup conditions (in Part II of the permit) because this will be a new facility.

13. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET).

Section 101(a)(3) of the CWA 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 Reg. 6, to include conditions as necessary to achieve water quality standards as established under Section 303 of the CWA. 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.”

WET testing 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, 03/09/1984). EPA Region 6 and the State of Arkansas are now implementing the Post-Third Round Policy and Strategy established on 09/09/1992, and EPA Region 6 Post-Third Round WET Testing Frequencies, revised 03/13/2000. Since this facility is classified as a major facility, and in accordance with the CPP, WET testing of the effluent is required. The WET testing procedures stipulated as a condition of this permit are as follows:

TOXICITY TESTS

MINIMUM FREQUENCY

Chronic WET

Once/quarter

Requirements for the minimum monitoring frequency are from the CPP. Since the dilution ratio of 31:1 ($7Q_{10}+Q_d$): Q_d is less than 100:1, chronic WET testing requirements have been included in the permit. The WET testing dilution calculations are as follows:

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

$$Q_d = \text{Design Flow Rate} = 16 \text{ MGD} = 25 \text{ cfs}$$

$$7Q_{10} = 743 \text{ cfs}$$

$$Q_b = \text{Background flow} = 0.25 \times 7Q_{10} = 186 \text{ cfs}$$

$$\text{CD} = (25) / (25 + 186) \times 100 = 12\%$$

Toxicity tests shall be performed in accordance with the protocols described in "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," EPA/600/4-91/002, 07/1994. 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 5%, 7%, 9%, 12%, and 16%. (See the CPP.) The low-flow effluent concentration (CD) is defined as 12% effluent. The requirement for chronic WET tests is based on the magnitude of the facility's discharge with respect to receiving stream flow. The stipulated test species, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), are indigenous to the geographic area of the facility; the use of these is consistent with the requirements of the State WQS.

The minimum WET testing 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 monitoring of pH, temperature, hardness, DO conductivity, and alkalinity shall be reported according to EPA/600/4-91/002, 07/1994 and shall be submitted as an attachment to the DMR.

This permit may be reopened to require further WET testing studies, a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), and/or effluent limits if WET testing data submitted to the ADEQ shows toxicity in the permittee's discharge. Modification or revocation of this permit is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.62, as adopted by reference in Reg. 6. Increased or

intensified toxicity testing may also be required in accordance with Section 308 of the CWA and § 8-4-201 of the Ark. Code Ann. (as amended).

14. 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 were based on the sampling types and frequencies in NPDES Permit No. AR0033359 issued to Conway Corporation's Stone Dam Creek WWT except for TP. Its untreated influent will be sent to the new Tupelo Bayou WWTP for treatment along with other untreated municipal wastewater. More frequent TP monitoring has been added to determine if the new system will be any more effective at removing TP from the treated effluent.

Parameter	Sample	
	Frequency	Type
Flow	once/day	totalizing meter
BOD ₅	five/week	composite
TSS	five/week	composite
DO	five/week	grab
FCB	five/week	grab
TP	once/month	grab
NO ₃ + NO ₂ - N	once/month	grab
pH	five/week	grab
WET	once/quarter	composite

15. PERMIT COMPLIANCE.

A Schedule of Compliance has not been included in this permit. Compliance with all permit requirements is required on the permit's effective date.

16. 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.

17. SOURCES.

The following sources were used to draft the permit:

- A. Application No. AR0051951 received 1/19/2011 with all additional information received by 04/13/2011.
- B. State Construction Permit No. AR0051951C.

- C. Arkansas Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).
- D. Regs. 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9.
- E. 40 CFR Parts 122, 125, 133, and 403.
- F. NPDES Permit No. AR0033359 for Conway Corp.'s Stone Dam Creek WWTP.
- G. "2008 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report Prepared pursuant to Sections 305(b) and 303(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act," ADEQ.
- H. "Low-Flow Characteristics and Regionalization of Low-Flow Characteristics for Selected Streams in Arkansas," USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2008-5065, J. Funkhouser et al., p. 96.
- I. CPP.
- J. "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-Based Toxics Control," EPA/505/2-90-001, 03/1991.
- K. Letter from Margaret Harney, Environmental Coordinator, USFWS, to Adrian Kaufman, Garver, LLC, dated 02/17/2010.
- L. E-mail from Chris Roberts, P.E., Staff Engineer, ADEQ's Water Division, to Aaron Stallmann, P.E., Project Manager, Garver USA, dated 12/10/2010.
- M. E-mail from Mary Barnett, WET Coordinator, ADEQ's Water Division, to Chris Roberts, P.E., Staff Engineer, ADEQ's Water Division, dated 08/11/2011.
- N. E-mail from Mike Tillman, EPA Region 6, to Mo Shafii, Water Division Assistant Chief, dated 11/8/2011

18. POINT OF CONTACT.

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