

ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

June 15, 2008

CERTIFIED MAIL: RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

7002 0860 0007 6834 7776

Mr. Larry Waldrop
City of El Dorado - South Plant
P.O. Box 1587
El Dorado, AR 71731

RE: Application to Discharge to Waters of the State Permit Number AR0033723

Dear Mr. Waldrop:

Based upon the comments on the second draft permit and the ensuing changes, the Department has determined that the draft permit must be made available for public comments again. In accordance with 40 CFR 124.14(b)(2), only those portions of the permit which were changed or commented upon are open for comment at this time. Enclosed is the public notice, Fact Sheet, and a copy of the draft permit which the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has prepared under the authority of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act. A copy of the final permit will be mailed to you when the Department has made a final permitting decision.

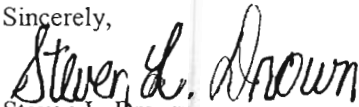
In accordance with Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission (APCEC) Regulation No. 8, Part 2.1.6, the enclosed public notice will be published by ADEQ in a newspaper of general circulation for one (1) day only. An invoice for the cost of publishing the public notice and proof of publication will be sent to you by the advertising newspaper. The permittee must send proof of publication and payment to the following address as soon as possible but no later than 30 days from the above date. Until this Department receives proof of publication of the public notice, no further action will be taken on the issuance of your NPDES discharge permit.

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
NPDES-Water Division
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118
501-682-0612 Fax: 501-682-0910

Comments must be received at ADEQ prior to the close of the public comment period as shown in the enclosed public notice. The public comment period will begin on the date of publication and will end no sooner than 30 days from that date. Once a final permit is issued by the Director and becomes effective, the permittee must comply with all terms and conditions of the permit, or be subject to enforcement actions for any instances of noncompliance during the duration of the permit, usually five (5) years. Consequently, it is imperative that you, as the applicant, thoroughly review the enclosed documentation for accuracy, applicability, and your ability to comply with all conditions therein.

Should you have any questions concerning any part of the draft permit, please contact the NPDES Branch at (501) 682-0622.

Sincerely,


Steven L. Brown
Chief, Water Division

SD:lr

Enclosure

NPDES PERMIT FILE
NPDES # AR0033723
AFIN # 10-00341
✓ Permit PN
Correspondence
Technical Backup
013/08 Date Scanned

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

5301 NORTHSHORE DRIVE / NORTH LITTLE ROCK / ARKANSAS 72118-5317 / TELEPHONE 501-682-0744 / FAX 501-682-0880

www.adeq.state.ar.us

THIRD PUBLIC NOTICE OF DRAFT DISCHARGE PERMIT
AND 208 Plan
PERMIT NUMBER AR0033723, AFIN 70-00341

June 15, 2008

This is to give a third notice that the Permits Branch of the Water Division of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), 5301 Northshore Drive, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-5317 at telephone number (501) 682-0622, proposes a draft renewal of the permit for which an application was received on 5/07/2007 for the following applicant under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act. The permit was originally sent to public notice on November 9, 2007. The Department sent the permit to public notice again on February 15, 2008. Due to comments received on that draft permit and the ensuing changes, the Department has determined that cause exists for sending this permit back to public notice. **UNDER 40 CFR 124.14(b)(2), ONLY THOSE PORTIONS OF THE SECOND DRAFT PERMIT WHICH HAVE BEEN MODIFIED OR WERE COMMENTED UPON IN THE FIRST PUBLIC NOTICE COMMENT PERIOD ARE OPEN FOR COMMENT AT THIS TIME.**

Applicant: City of El Dorado - South Plant, 325 Quail Crossing, El Dorado, AR 71730. Location: from Hwy. 82 Bypass, travel 0.7 miles north on Southfield Road, then 0.2 miles north on South West Avenue, then 0.25 miles east on East Pecan Street, then 1.4 miles south on South Jackson Street, then right on Quail Crossing to facility; Latitude: 33° 10' 24.24"; Longitude: 92° 39' 40.60" in Union County, Arkansas.

The 208 Plan, developed by the ADEQ under provisions of Section 208 of the federal Clean Water Act, is a comprehensive program to work toward achieving federal water goals in Arkansas. The initial 208 Plan, adopted in 1979, provides for annual updates, but can be revised more often if necessary. Updates to the 208 Plan have been proposed to revise the NH₃-N water quality limitations:

June-October: CBOD₅/TSS/NH₃-N/DO = 10/15/2.4/3 mg/l
November-March: CBOD₅/TSS/NH₃-N/DO = 25/30/6.8/5 mg/l
April: CBOD₅/TSS/NH₃-N/DO = 25/30/4.1/5 mg/l
May: CBOD₅/TSS/NH₃-N/DO = 10/15/4.1/3 mg/l
Design flow (Q): 7 MGD
Background Flow of the receiving stream (7Q10): 0 cfs

The discharge from this existing facility is made into Bayou de Loutre via a man-made ditch, thence to the Ouachita River in Segment 2D of the Ouachita River Basin. The receiving stream with USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (H.U.C) of 8040202 and reach #008 is a Water of the State classified for secondary contact recreation; raw water source for public, industrial, and agricultural water supplies; propagation of desirable species of fish and other aquatic life; and other compatible uses. The outfall is located at the following coordinates: Latitude: 33° 10' 19.8" Longitude: 92° 39' 50.4". The receiving stream is not listed on the 303(d) list. Sludge will be hauled off site as necessary.

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

The following changes were made to the second draft permit.

1. The monitoring and reporting requirements for Total Phosphorous have been moved to Part III of the permit.
2. The temperature limit has been removed from the permit. The permittee is now required to monitor and report the instantaneous maximum temperature for the months of April and May beginning on the effective date of the permit.
3. The metals requirements which specifically referred to Total Recoverable Lead and Total Recoverable Zinc have been removed from the permit. The permittee must still test for these parameters under their pretreatment program requirements.

ADEQ's contact person for submitting written comments, requesting information regarding the draft permit, or obtaining copy of the permit and the Fact Sheet is Loretta Reiber, P.E., at the above address and telephone number. For those with Internet access, a copy of the proposed draft permit may be found on the ADEQ's website at: http://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/branch_npdes/pn_permits/pnpermits.asp.

The last day of the comment period is 30 days after the above date. The permit will become effective approximately two weeks after the close of the comment period unless comments are received and/or a public hearing is requested prior to

March 16, 2008 requiring a delay of the effective date. Comments and public hearing procedures may be found at 40 CFR Parts 124.10 through 124.12 and APCEC Regulation No. 8. All persons, including the permittee, who wish to comment on ADEQ's draft permitting decision must submit written comments to ADEQ, along with their name and mailing address. After the public comment period, and public hearing, if one is held, ADEQ will issue a final permitting decision. A Public Hearing will be held when ADEQ finds a significant degree of public interest. ADEQ will notify the applicant and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice of the final permitting decision. Any interested person who has submitted comments may appeal a final decision by ADEQ in accordance with the APCEC Regulation No. 8 (Administrative Procedures).

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Fact Sheet

for renewal of draft NPDES Permit Number AR0033723 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

2. APPLICANT.

The applicant's mailing address is:

City of El Dorado - South Plant
P.O. Box 1587
El Dorado, AR 71731

The facility address is:

City of El Dorado - South Plant
325 Quail Crossing
El Dorado, AR 71730

3. PREPARED BY.

The permit was prepared by:

Loretta Reiber, P.E.
Engineer, NPDES Permits
Water Division
(501) 682-0612
E-mail: reiber@adeq.state.ar.us

4. DATE PREPARED.

The third draft permit was prepared on 05/06/2008.

5. PREVIOUS PERMIT ACTIVITY.

Effective Date: 11/01/2007
Modification Date: N/A
Expiration Date: 10/31/2007

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The permit application was received on 05/07/2007 and was deemed administratively complete on 05/10/2007. The permit was sent to public notice on 11/09/2007 and 02/15/2008. Due to comments received on the draft permit during the public comment period (which ended on 03/15/2008) and the ensuing changes, the Department determined that the draft permit must be sent back to public notice. In accordance with 40 CFR 124.14(b)(2), only those portions of the permit which were changed or commented upon are open for comment at this time. The changes made to the second draft permit are listed in Item #17 of this Fact Sheet. The permittee also requested changes to the WET testing frequency and the removal of the phosphorous requirements from the permit. The permittee's comments and the Department's responses concerning these two issues are as follows:

1. **Comment:** The permittee requested that the frequency for biomonitoring be amended to quarterly. The permittee also requested that the study plan contained in Part IB of the permit be removed. The permittee feels that this is justified as there has been no lethality documented since January 2005 and only sporadic sub-lethality during the last two years.

Response: The WET testing frequency remained unchanged from the first draft permit, i.e., once per month for the months of January – June and once every two months for the months of July -December. The four lethal and eighteen sublethal failures have all occurred in the first two calendar quarters, i.e., January - June. Therefore the WET testing frequency will not be reduced for those months. The monitoring frequency will be once every two months during the third and the fourth calendar quarters because there have not been any failures during the past five years during July – December.

Using calculations based on the EPA's Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control, the Department has determined that the effluent demonstrates reasonable potential for whole effluent toxicity (See calculations in Attachment 2). Because the effluent demonstrates reasonable potential, the testing frequency will not be reduced nor will the requirements of the study plan be removed from the permit. The study plan has been included in the permit in lieu of a sub-lethal Toxicity Reduction Evaluation.

2. **Comment:** The permittee requested that the requirement to monitor and report for phosphorous be deleted from the permit. There is no water quality criterion for that parameter in APCEC Regulation No. 2 nor are there any 303(d) issues for Flat Creek.

Response: The Department has moved the monitoring and reporting requirements for Total Phosphorous to Part III of the permit since they are already testing for Total Phosphorous. The Department has also indicated that the permittee is doing the testing voluntarily.

The Department proposed to reissue the draft NPDES permit for a 5-year term in accordance with regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.46(a).

The permittee is currently involved in an appeal of one of its permits – NPDES Permit No. AR0049743. That permit allows the City of El Dorado to discharge wastewater from both of its treatment facilities to the Ouachita River. The proposed draft permit, NPDES Permit No. AR0033723, is not involved in the appeal nor will it allow a direct discharge to the Ouachita River.

6. RECEIVING STREAM SEGMENT AND DISCHARGE LOCATION.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates:

Outfall 001: Latitude: 33° 10' 19.8"; Longitude: 92° 39' 50.4"

The receiving waters named:

Bayou de Loutre via a man-made ditch, thence to the Ouachita River in Segment 2D of the Ouachita River Basin. The receiving stream with USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (H.U.C) of 8040202 and reach #008 is a Water of the State classified for secondary contact recreation, raw water source for public, industrial, and agricultural water supplies, propagation of desirable species of fish and other aquatic life, and other compatible uses.

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

a. 303(d) List:

Bayou de Loutre is on the 303(d) list in Category 5c for Total Recoverable Copper, Total Recoverable Lead, and Total Recoverable Zinc due to resource extraction.

The permittee has tested for Total Recoverable Copper, Total Recoverable Lead, and Total Recoverable Zinc due to requirements of their pretreatment program. The permittee has not had detectable levels of Total Recoverable Copper or Total Recoverable Lead in their effluent since prior to February 2003. Due to the age of the test results where these two metals were detected, the Department will not use these samples to determine if reasonable potential exists for water quality violations. Therefore, because there are no recent samples where Total Recoverable Copper or Total Recoverable Lead were detected, the Department has determined that reasonable potential for water quality violations does not exist for these two metals.

In the test results dated on 09/21/2005, Total Recoverable Zinc was detected at a level of 42 µg/l. Because the permittee had previously had another effluent sample where Total Recoverable Zinc was detected and one of the samples is less than 5 years old, the Department used the results dated 09/21/2005 to determine if reasonable potential for water quality violations exists. As seen in Item #13.e of this Fact Sheet, no reasonable potential for water quality violations due to Zinc in the effluent was demonstrated.

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Therefore, based on the judgment of the permit writer, monitoring and reporting requirements for Copper, Lead, and Zinc will not be included in the permit. The permittee is required to continue testing for metals as part of their pretreatment program. The Department reserves the right to reopen the permit to include monitor and reporting requirements or numerical limits in Part IA of the permit if necessary based on the pretreatment test results.

The receiving stream was on the 303(d) list for Total Dissolved Solids and Sulfates because it was not meeting the drinking water standards. Total Dissolved Solids and Sulfates have not been included in the permit because the drinking water use has been removed from Bayou de Loutre. This change was made effective in APCEC Regulation No. 2 in November 2007.

The Department recognizes that the Ouachita River is also on the 303(d) list in Segment 2D in Category 4a for Mercury with a TMDL completed in 2002 and Category 5d for Zinc, both due to unknown causes. However, the confluence of Bayou de Loutre and the Ouachita River is in the State of Louisiana and is over 57 stream miles from the discharge point. Therefore, based on BEJ, no permit action is required.

b. Endangered Species:

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

8. OUTFALL AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION.

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

- a. Design Flow: 7 MGD.
- b. Type of Treatment: two aerated lagoons and two facultative lagoons in series, and dissolved air filtration (DAF) (as needed). All DAF units may be shut down if the facility is not discharging.
- c. Discharge Description: treated municipal wastewater.

9. ACTIVITY.

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

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10. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER CONTRIBUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL USERS

This facility receives industrial process wastewater. Based on the applicant's effluent compliance history and the type of industrial contributions, standard Pretreatment Program implementation conditions are deemed appropriate at this time.

11. SEWAGE SLUDGE PRACTICES.

Sludge will be hauled off site as necessary. Sludge drying beds are located at this facility. They are not in use at this time. Use of the sludge drying beds will require written permission from this Department prior to taking place.

12. PERMIT CONDITIONS.

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

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a. **Interim Effluent Limitations**

Outfall 001- treated municipal wastewater

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

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.			7-Day Avg.
Flow (MGD)	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)					
(May – October)	583.8	10.0	15.0	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	1459.5	25.0	37.5	once/week	24-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)					
(May – October)	875.7	15.0	22.5	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	1751.0	30.0	45.0	once/week	24-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(May – October)	291.9	5.0	7.5	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	875.7	15.0	22.5	once/week	24-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen					
(May – October)	N/A	3.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
(November – April)	N/A	5.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100 ml)			
(April – September)	N/A	200	400	once/week	grab
(October – March)	N/A	1000	2000	once/week	grab
Temperature, Inst. Maximum					
(April – May)	N/A	N/A	Report °C	three/week	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	once/week	grab
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC) 22414 (Januray – June)	<u>Daily Avg. Min.</u> not < 100%	<u>7-day Minimum</u> not < 100%		once/month	24-hr composite

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<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.			7-Day Avg.				
<u>Pimephales promelas (Chronic)</u> Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP6C Pass/Fail Growth (7-day NOEC) TGP6C Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP6C Coefficient of Variation TQP6C Growth (7-day NOEC) TPP6C		<u>7-Day Average</u>		once/month	24-hr composite					
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)								
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)								
		Report %	once/month			24-hr composite				
		Report %	once/month			24-hr composite				
		Report %	once/month			24-hr composite				
<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia (Chronic)</u> Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP3B Pass/Fail production (7-day NOEC) TGP3B Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP3B Coefficient of Variation TQP3B Reproduction (7-day NOEC) TPP3B		<u>7-Day Average</u>		once/month	24-hr composite					
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)								
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)								
		Report %	once/month			24-hr composite				
		Report %	once/month			24-hr composite				
		Report %	once/month			24-hr composite				
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC) 22414 (July – December)	Daily Avg. Min. not < 100%	<u>7-day Minimum</u> not < 100%		once/2 months	24-hr composite					
<u>Pimephales promelas (Chronic)</u> Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP6C Pass/Fail Growth (7-day NOEC) TGP6C Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP6C Coefficient of Variation TQP6C Growth (7-day NOEC) TPP6C		<u>7-Day Average</u>		once/2 months	24-hr composite					
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)								
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)								
		Report %	once/2 months			24-hr composite				
		Report %	once/2 months			24-hr composite				
		Report %	once/2 months			24-hr composite				
		<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia (Chronic)</u> Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP3B Pass/Fail production (7-day NOEC) TGP3B Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP3B Coefficient of Variation TQP3B Reproduction (7-day NOEC) TPP3B				<u>7-Day Average</u>		once/2 months	24-hr composite	
						Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)				
						Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)				
						Report %	once/2 months			24-hr composite
						Report %	once/2 months			24-hr composite
						Report %	once/2 months			24-hr composite

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

b. **Final Effluent Limitations**

Outfall 001- treated municipal wastewater

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

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.			7-Day Avg.
Flow (MGD)	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)					
(May – October)	583.8	10.0	15.0	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	1459.5	25.0	37.5	once/week	24-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)					
(May – October)	875.7	15.0	22.5	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	1751.0	30.0	45.0	once/week	24-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(April)	239.4	4.1	10.1	once/week	24-hr composite
(May)	239.4	4.1	7.5	once/week	24-hr composite
(June – October)	140.2	2.4	6.1	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – March)	397.0	6.8	17.0	once/week	24-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen					
(May – October)	N/A	3.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
(November – April)	N/A	5.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100 ml)			
(April – September)	N/A	200	400	once/week	grab
(October – March)	N/A	1000	2000	once/week	grab
Temperature, Inst. Maximum					
(April – May)	N/A	N/A	Report °C	three/week	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	once/week	grab

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<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.		
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC) 22414 (January – June)	<u>Daily Avg. Min.</u> not < 100%	<u>7-day Minimum</u> not < 100%		once/month	24-hr composite
<u>Pimephales promelas</u> (Chronic) Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP6C Pass/Fail Growth (7-day NOEC) TGP6C Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP6C Coefficient of Variation TQP6C Growth (7-day NOEC) TPP6C		<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/month once/month once/month once/month	24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite
<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia (Chronic)</u> Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP3B Pass/Fail production (7-day NOEC) TGP3B Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP3B Coefficient of Variation TQP3B Reproduction (7-day NOEC) TPP3B		<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/month once/month once/month once/month	24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite 24-hr composite
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC) 22414 (July – December)	<u>Daily Avg. Min.</u> not < 100%	<u>7-day Minimum</u> not < 100%		once/2 months	24-hr composite

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<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.		
<u>Pimephales promelas</u> (Chronic) Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP6C Pass/Fail Growth (7-day NOEC) TGP6C Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP6C Coefficient of Variation TQP6C Growth (7-day NOEC) TPP6C		<u>7-Day Average</u>			
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/2 months	24-hr composite
<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia</u> (Chronic) Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP3B Pass/Fail production (7-day NOEC) TGP3B Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP3B Coefficient of Variation TQP3B Reproduction (7-day NOEC) TPP3B		<u>7-Day Average</u>			
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/2 months	24-hr composite

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

13. BASIS FOR PERMIT CONDITIONS.

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

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

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

- a. **Anti-backsliding**

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

The permit maintains the requirements of the previous permit with the exception of TRC. The TRC requirements have been removed from the permit because the permittee is now prohibited from chlorinating the effluent without first modifying their permit. If the permit is ever modified to allow for chlorination of the effluent, a TRC requirement would then be included.

The temperature limits and the monitoring and reporting requirements for Total Recoverable Lead and Total Recoverable Zinc included in the second draft permit have been removed. This does not violate the anti-backsliding provisions because these limits and requirements were never included in a final permit.

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

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

Monitoring and reporting requirements for Total Phosphorous have been added to the permit. Appendix D of the Continuing Planning Process (CPP) allows for the inclusion of monitoring and reporting requirements for Total Phosphorous for all major municipal facilities at a frequency equal to that set for BOD5. Information regarding the phosphorous levels in the effluent is needed for when the permittee discharges directly to the Ouachita River via a pipeline. These requirements have been included in Part III of the permit. The permittee is not required to submit the phosphorous information on the DMRs.

Monitoring and reporting requirements for temperature during the months of April and May have been included in the permit. The permittee requested that the NH3-N toxicity limits for those months be calculated based on a temperature of 22°C instead of 30°C as directed in the March 23, 2005, memorandum from Mo Shafii to the NPDES Section. The use of the lower temperature will result in higher NH3-N toxicity limits. The NH3-N toxicity based limits for April and May will be compared to the DO model based NH3-N limits with the more stringent of the limits being placed in the permit. All NH3-N limits contained in the permit will be protective of the water quality of the receiving stream. At the time of the next permit renewal, the Department will re-evaluate the temperature used to calculate the NH3-N toxicity limit for the months of April and May based on the data submitted by the permittee. The Department will take an arithmetic mean of all of the

temperature data gathered by the permittee to determine if 22°C is an appropriate temperature to calculate the NH₃-N toxicity limits for April and May. Each month will be evaluated separately. If the Department determines that a higher temperature should be used, a lower NH₃-N toxicity limit will likely result. The Department will not include a Schedule of Compliance if the NH₃-N toxicity limit is lowered at the time of the next permit renewal.

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

The monthly average water quality-based limits for CBOD₅, TSS, and DO have been based on the current NPDES permit and 40 CFR Part 122.44(l). The calculation of the loadings (lbs per day) uses a design flow of 7 MGD and the following equation (See below). These limitations are included in the updated Arkansas Water Quality Management Plan (AWQMP). pH limitations are based on Chapter 5, Section 2.504 of APCEC Regulation No. 2 as amended. The Fecal Coliform Bacteria limits are remaining at the primary contact limits listed in Section 2.507 of APCEC Regulation No. 2 even though the watershed area is less than 10 square miles. The permittee has been in compliance with the current limits at all times during the term of the current permit without using disinfection.

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

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

Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH₃-N):

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

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

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

Where:

C_d = effluent limit concentration (mg/l)

IWC = Ammonia toxicity standard for Ecoregion

Q_d = design flow = 7 MGD = 10.82 cfs

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

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

Cb = background concentration = 0.18 mg/l as measured at Monitoring Station OUA0005 (Bayou de Loutre near Junction City, AR – downstream of the outfall)

The following pH and temperature were used for the Gulf Coastal Plains Ecoregion:

The permittee has requested that the NH₃-N limits for the months of April and May be determined using a temperature of 22°C. The Department has agreed to this request contingent upon the inclusion of monitoring and reporting requirements for the effluent temperature during April and May.

Month	pH s.u.	Temperature °C	IWC (Monthly Avg.)	IWC (Daily Max)
April - May	6.6	22	4.1 mg/l	10.1 mg/l
June - October	6.6	30	2.4 mg/l	6.1 mg/l
November - March	6.6	14	6.8 mg/l	17.0 mg/l

Notes:

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

Calculations of Toxicity-Based Limits:

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

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

Month	DO Based Limits		Calculated Toxicity Limits		Final Water Quality Limits	
	Monthly Avg. (mg/l)	Daily Max (mg/l)	Monthly Avg. (mg/l)	Daily Max (mg/l)	Monthly Avg. (mg/l)	Daily Max (mg/l)
April	15	22.5	4.1	10.1	4.1	10.1
May	5	7.5	4.1	10.1	4.1	7.5
June – October	5	7.5	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1
November – March	15	22.5	6.8	17.0	6.8	17.0

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

The 208 Plan, developed by the ADEQ under provisions of Section 208 of the federal Clean Water Act, is a comprehensive program to work toward achieving federal water goals in Arkansas. The initial 208 Plan, adopted in 1979, provides for annual updates, but can be revised more often if necessary. Updates to the 208 Plan have been proposed to revise the NH₃-N limits and to correct the months during which the limits apply:

June-October:	CBOD ₅ /TSS/NH ₃ -N/DO =	10/15/2.4/3 mg/l
November-March:	CBOD ₅ /TSS/NH ₃ -N/DO =	25/30/6.8/5 mg/l
April:	CBOD ₅ /TSS/NH ₃ -N/DO =	25/30/4.1/5 mg/l
May:	CBOD ₅ /TSS/NH ₃ -N/DO =	10/15/4.1/3 mg/l
Design flow (Q):	7 MGD	
Background Flow of the receiving stream (7Q10):	0 cfs	

e. **Toxics Pollutants**

i. Post Third Round Policy and Strategy

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

ii. Implementation

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

determine the adequacy of technology-based permit limits and the need for additional water quality-based controls.

iii. Priority Pollutant Scan (PPS)

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

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

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

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

where:

IWC = instream concentration of pollutant after mixing with receiving stream ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

C_e = pollutant concentration in effluent ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

Q_e = effluent flow of facility (cfs)

C_b = background concentration of pollutant in receiving stream ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

Q_b = background flow of receiving stream (cfs)

The following values were used in the IWC calculations:

C_e = varies with pollutant. A single value from the Priority Pollutant Screen (PPS) submitted by the permittee as part of the NPDES permit application or the geometric mean of a group of data points (less than 20 data points) is multiplied by a factor of 2.13. This factor is based on EPA's Region VI procedure (See attachment IV of Continuing Planning Process (CPP)) to extrapolate limited data sets to better evaluate the potential toxicity for higher effluent concentrations to exceed water quality standards. This procedure employs a statistical approach which yields an estimate of a selected upper percentile value (the 95th percentile) of an effluent data set which would be expected to exceed 95% of effluent concentrations in a discharge. If 20 or more data points during the last two years are available, do not multiply by 2.13, but instead use the maximum reported values.

Q_e = 7 MGD = 10.82 cfs

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

Q_b = (See below):

I. Aquatic Toxicity

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

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

II. Bioaccumulation

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

III. Drinking Water

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

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

Hardness = 31 mg/l, based on attachment VI of CPP.

TSS = 5.5 mg/l, based on attachment V of CPP

pH = 6.82 s.u., based on compliance data from "Arkansas Water Quality Inventory Report"305(b), Water Quality Data Base System, utilizing ADEQ accumulated data for Station OUA0005.

iv. Water Quality Standards for Metals and Cyanide

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

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

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

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

Metals criteria established in APCEC Regulation No. 2, Section 2.508 for aquatic life protection are based on dissolved metals concentrations and hardness values. However, Federal Regulations cited at 40 CFR Part 122.45(c) require that effluent limitations for metals in NPDES permits be expressed as total recoverable based on Attachment V of CPP. Therefore a dissolved to the total recoverable metal conversion must be implemented. This involves determining a linear partition coefficient for the metal of concern and using this coefficient to determine the fraction of metal dissolved, so that the

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dissolved metal ambient criteria may be translated to a total effluent limit. The formula for converting dissolved metals to total recoverable metals for streams and lakes are provided in Attachment V of CPP and Region 6 Implementation Guidance for Arkansas Water Quality Standards promulgated at 40 CFR Part 131.36.

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

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

Pollutant	Concentration Reported, µg/l	MQL, µg/l
Total Phenols	14	5
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	13	10
Total Recoverable Zinc	42*	20

*Highest of over 20 data points, report dated 9/21/2005 for highest value.

However, ADEQ has determined from the information submitted by the permittee that no water quality standards or Gold Book criteria are exceeded. Therefore no permit action is necessary to maintain these standards or criteria (See Attachment 1.)

14. FINAL LIMITATIONS.

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

Parameter	Water Quality-Based		Technology-Based/BPJ		Previous NPDES Permit		Permit Limit	
	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l
CBOD5								
(May – October)	10.0	15.0	25	40	10	15	10.0	15.0
(November – April)	25.0	37.5	25	40	25	38	25.0	37.5
TSS								
(May – October)	15.0	22.5	30	45	15	23	15.0	22.5
(November – April)	30.0	45.0	30	45	30	45	30.0	45.0

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Parameter	Water Quality-Based		Technology-Based/BPJ		Previous NPDES Permit		Permit Limit	
	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l
NH3-N								
(April)	4.1	10.1	N/A	N/A	15	23	4.1	10.1
(May)	4.1	7.5	N/A	N/A	5	8	4.1	7.5
(June – October)	2.4	6.1	N/A	N/A	5	8	2.4	6.1
(November – March)	6.8	17.0	N/A	N/A	15	23	6.8	17.0
Dissolved Oxygen								
(May – October)	3.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		N/A		3.0 (Inst. Min.)		3.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)	
(November – April)	5.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		N/A		5.0 (Inst. Min.)		5.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)	
FCB (col/100 ml)								
(April – September)	200	400	N/A	N/A	200	400	200	400
(October – March)	1000	2000	N/A	N/A	1000	2000	1000	2000
Temperature, Inst. Maximum								
(April – May)	N/A	Report °C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Report °C
pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.		6.0 - 9.0 s.u.		6 - 9 s.u.		6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	
WET Testing*	Not < 100%		N/A		Not < 100%		Not < 100%	

*Limits listed are for daily average minimum and 7-day minimum.

15. BIOMONITORING.

A. Post Third Round Policy and Strategy

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

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122.44(d)(1), adopted by reference in Regulation 6, to include conditions as necessary to achieve water quality standards as established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act.

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

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

B. Implementation

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

Whole effluent toxicity testing conducted by the permittee has shown potential ambient toxicity to be the result of the permittee's discharge to receiving stream or water body, at the appropriate instream critical dilution. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(v), ADEQ has determined from the permittee's self reporting that the discharge from this facility does have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an instream excursion above the narrative standard within the applicable State Water Quality Standards, in violation of Section 101(a)(3) of the Clean Water Act. Therefore, the draft permit must establish both monthly average and 7-day minimum effluent limitations for lethality following Regulations promulgated by 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(v). These effluent limitations for lethality (7-day NOEC) are applied at outfall 001 on the effective date of the permit. The daily average lethality (7-day NOEC) and 7-day minimum lethality (7-day NOEC) value shall not be less than 100% (Critical Dilution) effluent for outfall 001.

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

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TOXICITY TESTS

FREQUENCY

Chronic Biomonitoring

January – June – Once/month

July – December – Once/2 months

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

The calculations for dilution used for chronic biomonitoring are as follows

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

$$Q_d = \text{Design flow} = 7 \text{ MGD} = 10.82 \text{ cfs}$$

$$7Q10 = 0 \text{ cfs}$$

$$Q_b = \text{Background flow} = (0.67) \times 7Q10 = 0 \text{ cfs}$$

$$CD = (10.82) / (10.82 + 0) \times 100 = 100\%$$

A minimum of five effluent dilutions in addition to an appropriate control (0%) are to be used in the toxicity tests. These additional effluent concentrations are 32%, 45%, 54%, 75%, and 100% (Please see **Attachment I** of CPP). The low-flow effluent concentration (critical dilution) is defined as 100% effluent based on a 0 cfs 7Q10 flow of the receiving stream.

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

C. Administrative Records

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

BIOMONITORING FREQUENCY RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Permit Number: **AR0033723**

Facility Name: **City of El Dorado - South WWTP**

Previous Critical Dilution: **100%** Proposed Critical Dilution: **100%**

Date of Review: **5/31/07** Name of Reviewer: **Clem**

Number of tests performed during previous 5 years by species:

***Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow): 34**

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

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Failed test dates during previous 5 years by species:

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

<u>Lethal</u>	<u>Sublethal</u>
01-03	06-02
02-03	01-03
03-03	02-03
01-05	03-03
	06-03 (2)
	01-05

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

<u>Lethal</u>	<u>Sublethal</u>	
01-03	06-02	01-05
02-03	01-03	02-05
03-03	02-03	01-06
	03-03	02-07
	01-04	03-07
	06-04	

Previous TRE activities: None

Frequency recommendation by species:

***Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow):** **January – June: Monthly**
July – December: Bi-Monthly
For a total of 9 tests a year

***Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea):** **January – June: Monthly**
July – December: Bi-Monthly
For a total of 9 tests a year

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

Rationale: *Continuous Planning Process, E.1.c* “For permittees with a design flow greater than or equal to 1 MGD and potential toxicity problems (e.g. failed pre-permit test, substantial industrial contribution and no pretreatment) the toxicity testing frequency may be twelve times a year for both species”.

Testing frequency of **monthly** is appropriate for **January to June**. The permittee has had four lethal failures during this period and eighteen sub-lethal failures over the period of the past five years.

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Although the current CPP states twelve tests per year, testing frequency of **bi-monthly** is appropriate for **July – December**. The permittee has had no lethal or sub-lethal failures during this period over the period of the past five years. The permittee also has a lethal WET limit.

This will allow the plant use resources to potentially identify the source of persistent l toxicity when it is demonstrated in tests.

16. SAMPLE TYPE AND FREQUENCY.

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

Requirements for sample type and sampling frequency have been based on the current NPDES permit and on the judgment of the permit.

Parameter	Previous Permit		Final Permit	
	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample
Flow	totalizing meter	once/day	totalizing meter	once/day
CBOD5				
(May – October)	24-hr composite	once/week	24-hr composite	once/week
(November – April)	24-hr composite	once/week	24-hr composite	once/week
TSS				
(May – October)	24-hr composite	once/week	24-hr composite	once/week
(November – April)	24-hr composite	once/week	24-hr composite	once/week
NH3-N				
(April)	24-hr composite	once/week	24-hr composite	once/week
(May)	24-hr composite	once/week	24-hr composite	once/week
(June – October)	24-hr composite	once/week	24-hr composite	once/week
(November – March)	24-hr composite	once/week	24-hr composite	once/week
Dissolved Oxygen				
(May – October)	grab	once/week	grab	once/week
(November – April)	grab	once/week	grab	once/week

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Parameter	Previous Permit		Final Permit	
	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample
FCB				
(April – September)	grab	once/week	grab	once/week
(October – March)	grab	once/week	grab	once/week
Temperature, Inst. Maximum				
(April – May)	N/A	N/A	grab	three/week
pH	grab	once/week	grab	once/week
WET Testing				
(January – June)	24-hr composite	once/month	24-hr composite	once/month
(July – December)	24-hr composite	once/month	24-hr composite	once/2 months

17. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUSLY ISSUED PERMIT.

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

THE LIST BELOW REPRESENTS THE CHANGES MADE TO THE SECOND DRAFT PERMIT. ONLY THOSE PORTIONS OF THE FIRST DRAFT PERMIT WHICH HAVE BEEN MODIFIED OR WERE COMMENTED UPON IN THE FIRST PUBLIC NOTICE COMMENT PERIOD ARE OPEN FOR COMMENT AT THIS TIME.

1. The monitoring and reporting requirements for Total Phosphorous have been moved to Part III of the permit.
2. The temperature limit has been removed from the permit. The permittee is now required to monitor and report the instantaneous maximum temperature for the months of April and May beginning on the effective date of the permit.
3. The metals requirements which specifically referred to Total Recoverable Lead and Total Recoverable Zinc have been removed from the permit. The permittee must still test for these parameters under their pretreatment program requirements.

18. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS.

The permittee submitted a "No Exposure" certification on May 16, 2003. (See ARR00C402) Therefore Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan requirements are not included in the permit.

19. PERMIT COMPLIANCE.

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

Compliance is required on the effective date of the permit with all interim effluent limits. Compliance with the final NH₃-N limitations shall be achieved within 3 years of the effective date of this permit. The permittee shall submit annual reports detailing the steps taken to achieve compliance with the final NH₃-N limitations.

WET Testing Requirements

1. In the event of persistent toxicity (lethal and/or sub-lethal), and in order to identify toxic sources, the permittee shall, within 90 days of the effective date of the permit, submit to ADEQ a proposed Study Plan. The Plan shall implement procedures to identify potential pollutants or sources of effluent toxicity as well as subsequent actions to decrease effluent toxicity. **Persistent Toxicity** is demonstrated when (a) a lethal failure occurs and if *any* of the additional re-tests demonstrate significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution or (b) when a sub-lethal failure occurs and if *two* of the additional re-tests demonstrate significant sub-lethal and/or lethal effects at 75% effluent or lower.
2. ADEQ will review the Study Plan and notify the permittee of approval or disapproval within 30 days of receiving the Study Plan.
3. The permittee must complete the Study Plan within 3 years after ADEQ approval in order to comply with Section 2.409 of APCEC Regulation No. 2.

Pretreatment Requirements

1. Within 60 days of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall
 - (a) submit a **WRITTEN CERTIFICATION** that a technical evaluation has demonstrated that the existing technically based local limits (TBLL) are based on current state water quality standards and are adequate to prevent pass through of pollutants, inhibition of or interference with the treatment facility, worker health and safety problems, and sludge contamination, **OR**
 - (b) submit a **WRITTEN NOTIFICATION** that a technical evaluation revising the current TBLL and a draft sewer use ordinance which incorporates such revisions will be submitted within 12 months of the effective date of this permit.

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2. Within 12 months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall submit all necessary proposed modifications to the Pretreatment Program necessary in order to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR Part 403.
3. The permittee shall annually submit an updated pretreatment program status report during March. This report shall contain the items set forth in Part III, Condition #9.d.

20. MONITORING AND REPORTING.

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

21. SOURCES.

The following sources were used to draft the permit:

- a. NPDES application No. AR0033723 received 05/07/2007.
- b. Arkansas Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).
- c. APCEC Regulation No. 2.
- d. APCEC Regulation No. 6.
- e. 40 CFR Parts 122, 125, 133 and 403.
- f. NPDES permit file AR0033723.
- g. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).
- h. "Arkansas Water Quality Inventory Report 2004 (305B)", ADEQ.
- i. Memo from Mo Shafii to NPDES Engineers dated March 28, 2005
- j. "Identification and Classification of Perennial Streams of Arkansas", Arkansas Geological Commission.
- k. Continuing Planning Process (CPP).
- l. Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxic Control.
- m. Region 6 Implementation Guidance for Arkansas Water Quality Standards promulgated at 40 CFR Part 131.36.
- n. Inspection Report dated 12/13/2006.
- o. Site visits in March 2005 and September 2007.
- p. E-mail from Russell McLaren to Loretta Reiber, P.E. dated 08/29/2007.
- q. Letter from Larry Waldrop to Loretta Reiber, P.E. dated 12/05/2007.
- r. Letter from Lorraine Murtha, P.E. to Loretta Reiber, P.E. dated 03/14/2008.
- s. E-mail from Loretta Reiber, P.E. to Vince Blubaugh dated 03/18/2008.
- t. Meeting between Department personnel and the permittees on 04/01/2008.
- u. E-mail from Vince Blubaugh to Loretta Reiber, P.E. dated 04/11/2008.
- v. Telephone conversation between Department personnel and Vince Blubaugh on 04/25/2008.

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22. PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public notice describes the procedures for the formulation of final determinations and shall provide for a public comment period of 30 days. During this period, any interested persons may submit written comments on the permit and may request a public hearing to clarify issues involved in the permitting decision. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issue(s) proposed to be raised in the hearing.

A copy of the permit and public notice will be sent to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, and to the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on a case-by-case basis, and the EPA and Arkansas Department of Health prior to the publication of that notice.

23. NPDES POINT OF CONTACT.

For additional information, contact:

Loretta Reiber, P.E.
NPDES Branch, Water Division
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118
Telephone: (501) 682-0612

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Permit Number: AR0033723

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

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

The applicant's mailing address is:

City of El Dorado - South Plant
P.O. Box 1587
El Dorado, AR 71731

The facility address is:

City of El Dorado - South Plant
325 Quail Crossing
El Dorado, AR 71730

is authorized to discharge from a facility located as follows: from Hwy. 82 Bypass, travel 0.7 miles north on Southfield Road, then 0.2 miles north on South West Avenue, then 0.25 miles east on East Pecan Street, then 1.4 miles south on South Jackson Street, then right on Quail Crossing to facility, in Section 9, Township 18 South, Range 15 West in Union County, Arkansas.

Latitude: 33° 10' 24.24"; Longitude: 92° 39' 40.60"

to receiving waters named:

Bayou de Loutre via a man-made ditch, thence to the Ouachita River in Segment 2D of the Ouachita River Basin.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates:

Outfall 001: Latitude: 33° 10' 19.8"; Longitude: 92° 39' 50.4"

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

Issue Date:

Effective Date:

Expiration Date:

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

PART I PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

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

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

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.			7-Day Avg.
Flow ¹	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD ₅)					
(May – October)	583.8	10.0	15.0	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	1459.5	25.0	37.5	once/week	24-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)					
(May – October)	875.7	15.0	22.5	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	1751.0	30.0	45.0	once/week	24-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH ₃ -N)					
(May – October)	291.9	5.0	7.5	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	875.7	15.0	22.5	once/week	24-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen ²					
(May – October)	N/A	3.0, (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
(November – April)	N/A	5.0, (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100ml)			
(April – September)	N/A	200	400	once/week	grab
(October – March)	N/A	1000	2000	once/week	grab
Temperature, Inst. Maximum					
(April – May)	N/A	N/A	Report ^{°C}	three/week ⁵	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	once/week	grab
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC) ^{3, 4} (January – June)	<u>Daily Avg. Min.</u> not < 100%	<u>7-day Minimum</u> not < 100%		once/month	24-hr 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.		
<u>Pimephales promelas (Chronic)</u> ^{3,4} Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP6C Pass/Fail Growth (7-day NOEC)TGP6C Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP6C Coefficient of Variation TQP6C Growth (7-day NOEC) TPP6C		<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/month	24-hr composite
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/month	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/month	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/month	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/month	24-hr composite
<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia (Chronic)</u> ^{3,4} Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP3B Pass/Fail production (7-day NOEC) TGP3B Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP3B Coefficient of Variation TQP3B Reproduction (7-day NOEC) TPP3B		<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/month	24-hr composite
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)		once/month	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/month	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/month	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/month	24-hr composite
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC) ^{3,4} (July – December)	<u>Daily Avg. Min.</u> not < 100%	<u>7-day Minimum</u> not < 100%		once/2 months	24-hr composite
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		Report %		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/2 months	24-hr composite
		Report %		once/2 months	24-hr composite

- 1 Report monthly average and daily maximum as MGD.
- 2 See item #27(a) of Part IV (Dissolved Oxygen).
- 3 See Condition No. 8 of Part III (Biomonitoring Condition).
- 4 The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.
- 5 See Condition Nos. 13 and 14 of Part III (Temperature Monitoring Requirements).

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

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following locations located downstream of the final treatment unit: Flow – Latitude 33° 10' 25.06" Longitude 92° 39' 41.27" (inside building which houses the DAF units) and all other parameters – Latitude 33° 10' 24.35" Longitude 92° 39' 40.53".

PART I PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

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

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

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.			7-Day Avg.
Flow ¹	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)					
(May – October)	583.8	10.0	15.0	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	1459.5	25.0	37.5	once/week	24-hr composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)					
(May – October)	875.7	15.0	22.5	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – April)	1751.0	30.0	45.0	once/week	24-hr composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(April)	239.4	4.1	10.1	once/week	24-hr composite
(May)	239.4	4.1	7.5	once/week	24-hr composite
(June – October)	140.2	2.4	6.1	once/week	24-hr composite
(November – March)	397.0	6.8	17.0	once/week	24-hr composite
Dissolved Oxygen ²					
(May – October)	N/A	3.0, (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
(November – April)	N/A	5.0, (Monthly Avg. Min.)		once/week	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100ml)			
(April – September)	N/A	200	400	once/week	grab
(October – March)	N/A	1000	2000	once/week	grab
Temperature, Inst. Maximum					
(April – May)	N/A	N/A	Report°C	three/week ⁵	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	once/week	grab
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC) ^{3,4} (January – June)	<u>Daily Avg. Min.</u> not < 100%	<u>7-day Minimum</u> not < 100%		once/month	24-hr 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.		
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		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)			
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		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)			
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)			
Whole Effluent Lethality (7-day NOEC) ^{3,4} (July – December)	<u>Daily Avg. Min.</u> not < 100%	<u>7-day Minimum</u> not < 100%		once/2 months	24-hr composite
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		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)			
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)			
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		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)			
		Report (Pass=0/Fail=1)			

1 Report monthly average and daily maximum as MGD.
 2 See item #27(a) of Part IV (Dissolved Oxygen).
 3 See Condition No. 8 of Part III (Biomonitoring Condition).
 4 The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.
 5 See Condition Nos. 13 and 14 of Part III (Temperature Monitoring Requirements).

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

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following locations located downstream of the final treatment unit: Flow – Latitude 33° 10' 25.06" Longitude 92° 39' 41.27" (inside building which houses the DAF units) and all other parameters – Latitude 33° 10' 24.35" Longitude 92° 39' 40.53".

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 effective date of the permit with all interim effluent limits. Compliance with the final NH₃-N limitations shall be achieved within 3 years of the effective date of this permit. The permittee shall submit annual reports detailing the steps taken to achieve compliance with the final NH₃-N limitations.

WET Testing Requirements

1. In the event of persistent toxicity (lethal and/or sub-lethal), and in order to identify toxic sources, the permittee shall, within 90 days of the effective date of the permit, submit to ADEQ a proposed Study Plan. The Plan shall implement procedures to identify potential pollutants or sources of effluent toxicity as well as subsequent actions to decrease effluent toxicity.

Persistent Toxicity is demonstrated when (a) a lethal failure occurs and if *any* of the additional re-tests demonstrate significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution or (b) when a sub-lethal failure occurs and if *two* of the additional re-tests demonstrate significant sub-lethal and/or lethal effects at 75% effluent or lower.

2. ADEQ will review the Study Plan and notify the permittee of approval or disapproval within 30 days of receiving the Study Plan.

3. The permittee must complete the Study Plan within 3 years after ADEQ approval in order to comply with Section 2.409 of APCEC Regulation No. 2.

Pretreatment Requirements

1. Within 60 days of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall
 - (a) submit a **WRITTEN CERTIFICATION** that a technical evaluation has demonstrated that the existing technically based local limits (TBLL) are based on current state water quality standards and are adequate to prevent pass through of pollutants, inhibition of or interference with the treatment facility, worker health and safety problems, and sludge contamination, **OR**
 - (b) submit a **WRITTEN NOTIFICATION** that a technical evaluation revising the current TBLL and a draft sewer use ordinance which incorporates such revisions will be submitted within 12 months of the effective date of this permit.
2. Within 12 months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall submit all necessary proposed modifications to the Pretreatment Program necessary in order to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR Part 403.
3. The permittee shall annually submit an updated pretreatment program status report during March. This report shall contain the items set forth in Part III, Condition #9.d.

PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS

SECTION A – GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

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

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

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

3. Permit Actions

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

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

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

4. Toxic Pollutants

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

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

5. Civil and Criminal Liability

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

6. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

7. State Laws

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

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8. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

9. Severability

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

10. Permit Fees

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

SECTION B – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

2. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the

conditions of this permit. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power for the treatment facility is reduced, is lost, or alternate power supply fails.

3. Duty to Mitigate

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

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Bypass not exceeding limitation

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

b. Notice

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

c. Prohibition of bypass

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

- (2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part II.B.4.c.(1).

5. Upset Conditions

- a. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part II.B.5.b. of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- b. Conditions necessary for demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
- (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated.
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by Part II.D.6.; and
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Part II.B.3.
- c. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

6. Removed Substances

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

7. Power Failure

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

SECTION C – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge during the entire monitoring period. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance.

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Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Director. Intermittent discharges shall be monitored.

2. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than +/- 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes and shall be installed at the monitoring point of the discharge.

3. Monitoring Procedures

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

4. Penalties for Tampering

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

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

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

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

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

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

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

7. Retention of Records

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

8. Record Contents

Records and monitoring information shall include:

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

9. Inspection and Entry

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

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

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

SECTION D – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

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

For Industrial Dischargers

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

For POTW Dischargers:

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

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

3. Transfers

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

4. Monitoring Reports

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

5. Compliance Schedule

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

6. Twenty-four Hour Report

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

7. Other Noncompliance

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

8. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances for Industrial Dischargers

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

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the “notification levels” described in 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1); or
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge on a non-routine or infrequent basis of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the “notification levels” described in 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(2).

9. Duty to Provide Information

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

10. Duty to reapply

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

11. Signatory Requirements

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

- a. All **permit applications** shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

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- (ii) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
 - (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (ii) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.
- b. All **reports** required by the permit and **other information** requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above.
 - (2) The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.
- c. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

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

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12. Availability of Reports

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

13. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

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

PART III OTHER CONDITIONS

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

issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of permit issuance.

7. Other Specified Monitoring Requirements

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

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

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

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

1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

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

APPLICABLE TO OUTFALL(S):	001
REPORTED ON DMR AS OUTFALL:	001
CRITICAL DILUTION:	100%
EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES:	32%, 45%, 56%, 75%, 100%
TEST SPECIES/METHODS:	40 CFR Part 136

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

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

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

2. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

a. Test Acceptance

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

- i. The toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have survival equal to or greater than 80%.
- ii. The mean number of Ceriodaphnia dubia neonates produced per surviving female in the control (0% effluent) must be 15 or more.

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

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

- vi. A PMSD range of 13 – 47 for water flea reproduction.
- vii. A PMSD range of 12 -30 for fathead minnow growth.

b. Statistical Interpretation

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

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

- ii. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test and the Fathead minnow larval survival and growth test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No

Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in EPA/600/4-91/002, or the most recent update thereof.

c. Dilution Water

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

d. Samples and Composites

- i. The permittee shall collect a minimum of three flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at item 1.a. above. A 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 4 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals representative of a 24-hour operating day and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected proportional to flow over a 24-hour operating day.

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- ii. The permittee shall collect second and third 24-hour composite samples for use during 24-hour renewals of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.
- iii. The permittee must collect the 24-hour composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 72 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first 24-hour composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 4 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping and/or storage.
- iv. If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 3. of this section.
- v. MULTIPLE OUTFALLS: If the provisions of this section are applicable to multiple outfalls, the permittee shall combine the 24-hour composite effluent samples in proportion to the average flow from the outfalls listed in item 1.a. above for the day the sample was collected. The permittee shall perform the toxicity test on the flow-weighted composite of the outfall samples.
- vi. At the time of sample collection the permittee shall measure the TRC of the effluent. The measured concentration of TRC for each sample shall be included in the lab report submitted by the permittee. The permittee shall not allow the sample to be dechlorinated prior to delivery to the laboratory nor at the laboratory.

3. REPORTING

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

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

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

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

- c. The permittee shall submit the results of the valid toxicity test on the DMR for that reporting period. Submit retest information clearly marked as such with the following month's DMR. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR.
 - i. **Pimephales promelas** (Fathead Minnow)
 - A. If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TLP6C.
 - B. Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP6C.
 - C. Report the NOEC value for growth, Parameter No. TPP6C.

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

ii. **Ceriodaphnia dubia**

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

9. 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 03/22/1985 and modified on 08/16/2001. The Sewer Use Ordinance and the Pretreatment Program have not been modified to come into compliance with the current 40 CFR 403 regulations. The permittee shall submit all necessary proposed modifications to ADEQ within twelve (12) months of the effective date of this permit. 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 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 in accordance with 40 CFR 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 Industrial User to ensure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. In the case of Industrial Users 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 403.8(f)(1)(iii). Both individual and general control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:
 - (i) Statement of duration (in no case more than five years);
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable general Pretreatment Standards, categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;
 - (iv) 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 § 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 403, categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;
 - (v) 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
 - (vi) Requirements to control slug discharges, if determined by the POTW to be necessary.
- (5) The permittee shall evaluate, whether each Significant Industrial User needs a plan or other action to control slug discharges, in accordance with 40 CFR 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 Best Management Practices (BMPs) to implement paragraphs 40 CFR 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.

The permittee shall, within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this permit, (1) submit a **WRITTEN CERTIFICATION** that a technical evaluation has demonstrated that the existing technically based local limits (TBLL) are based on current state water quality standards and are adequate to prevent pass through of pollutants, inhibition of or interference with the treatment facility, worker health and safety problems, and sludge contamination, **OR** (2) submit a **WRITTEN NOTIFICATION** that a technical evaluation revising the current TBLL and a draft sewer use ordinance which incorporates such revisions will be submitted within 12 months of the effective date of this permit.

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 influent and effluent for the presence of the toxic pollutants listed in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D (NPDES Application Testing Requirements) Table II at least once/year and the toxic pollutants in Table III at least 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 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 136. Where composite samples are inappropriate, due to sampling, holding time, or analytical constraints, at least 4 grab samples, taken at equal intervals over a representative 24 hour period, shall be taken.

- d. The permittee shall prepare annually a list of Industrial Users 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. 10/14/05] 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 March.

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

- (1) An updated list of all significant industrial users and identify which Industrial Users are Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users (NSCIUs) or Middle Tier CIUs. The list must also identify:
 - i. Industrial Users subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards that are subject to reduced monitoring and reporting requirements under 40 CFR 403.12(e)(2) & (3),
 - ii. Industrial Users 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 403.6(c)(6).
 - iii. Categorical Industrial Users 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 403.6(c)(5).
 - iv. 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 403.8(f)(1)(iii).
 - v. Best Management Practices 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 403 (b), (e) and (h).

For each industrial user listed the following information shall be included:

- (i) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and NAICS code and categorical determination;
 - (ii) 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);
 - (iii) 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;
 - (iv) 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 industrial users;
 - * Significant Noncompliance (SNC) - in accordance with requirements described in d. above; and
 - (v) For significantly noncompliant industrial users, 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 industrial user 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;
- (2) A list of all significant industrial users whose authorization to discharge was terminated or revoked during the preceding 12 month period and the reason for termination;

- (3) 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;
 - (4) The results of all influent and effluent analyses performed pursuant to paragraph (c) above;
 - (5) A copy of the newspaper publication of the significantly noncompliant industrial users giving the name of the newspaper and the date published;
 - (6) The information requested may be submitted in tabular form as per the example tables provided for your convenience (See Attachment A, B and C); and
 - (7) The monthly average water quality based effluent concentration necessary to meet the state water quality standards as developed in the approved technically based local limits.
- 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 issuance of the permit.

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.

10. The permittee must modify this permit should it become necessary to use disinfection.
11. The permittee must obtain written permission from this Department prior to use of the sludge drying beds. This permission may be granted in the form of a letter or permit modification at the Director's discretion.
12. The permittee is currently sampling for Total Phosphorous on a voluntary basis. The permittee shall submit this data in monthly reports to the Department at the same time as the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) are submitted. (The permittee is not required to include the Total Phosphorous data on the DMRs.) The permittee must notify the

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Department of any plans to discontinue the voluntary monitoring. The Department reserves the right to reopen the permit in the event that the permittee discontinues monitoring for Total Phosphorous.

13. The permittee must take the temperature samples at different times of the day. For instance, after the first sample is taken in the month of April, the following samples must be taken a minimum of two hours before or after the previous sample. All times of the day must be covered in four samples, i.e., 8 AM, 10:30 AM, 1:00 PM, and 4:00 PM. These times are meant for example purposes only and are not required sampling times. The permittee must also vary the days of the week on which the samples are taken. Only one day from the previous calendar week may be repeated. The day which is repeated must vary such that a sample isn't taken on the same day every week.
14. At the time of the next permit renewal, the Department will re-evaluate the temperature used to calculate the NH₃-N toxicity limit for the months of April and May. The Department will take an arithmetic mean of all of the temperature data gathered by the permittee to determine if 22°C is an appropriate temperature to calculate the NH₃-N toxicity limits for April and May. Each month will be evaluated separately. If the Department determines that a higher temperature should be used, a lower NH₃-N toxicity limit will likely result. The Department will not include a Schedule of Compliance if the NH₃-N toxicity limit is lowered at the time of the next permit renewal.
15. The permittee may conduct a study on the stream temperature to aid in the determination of the temperature to be used in calculating the NH₃-N toxicity limit for the months of April and May at the next permit renewal. A protocol for any study conducted must be submitted to and receive written approval from the Department prior to taking place. The study must cover April and May in at least three consecutive calendar years. This study is optional and is not a requirement of this permit.

PART IV DEFINITIONS

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

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

$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \dots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n}$$

7. **“Monthly average”** means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month. For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) report the monthly average (see 30-day average below).

8. **“Daily Maximum”** discharge limitation means the highest allowable “daily discharge” during the calendar month. The 7-day average for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) is the geometric mean of the values of all effluent samples collected during the calendar week in colonies per 100 ml.
9. **“Department”** means the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ).
10. **“Director”** means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality.
11. **“Grab sample”** means an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes in conjunction with an instantaneous flow measurement.
12. **“Industrial User”** means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR Part 403, introducing pollutants to a POTW.
13. **“National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System”** means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
14. **“POTW”** means a Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
15. **“Severe property damage”** means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in products.
16. **“APCEC”** means the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission.
17. **“Sewage sludge”** means the solids, residues, and precipitate separated from or created in sewage by the unit processes at a POTW. Sewage as used in this definition means any wastes, including wastes from humans, households, commercial establishments, industries, and storm water runoff that are discharged to or otherwise enter a POTW.
18. **“7-day average”** discharge limitation, other than for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB), is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during the calendar week. The 7-day average for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) is the geometric mean of the values of all effluent samples collected during the calendar week in colonies/100 ml. The Discharge Monitoring Report should report the highest 7-day average obtained during the calendar month. For reporting purposes, the 7-day average values should be reported as occurring in the month in which the Saturday of the calendar week falls in.
19. **“30-day average”**, other than for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB), is the arithmetic mean of the daily values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month. The 30-day average for Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month. For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB), report the monthly average as a 30-day geometric mean in colonies per 100 ml.

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20. **“24-hour composite sample”** consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow or a sample collected at frequent intervals proportional to flow over the 24-hour period.
21. **“12-hour composite sample”** consists of 12 effluent portions, collected no closer together than one hour and composited according to flow. The daily sampling intervals shall include the highest flow periods.
22. **“6-hour composite sample”** consists of six effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) and composited according to flow.
23. **“3-hour composite sample”** consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) and composited according to flow.
24. **“Treatment works”** means any devices and systems used in storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes, of a liquid nature to implement section 201 of the Act, or necessary to recycle reuse water at the most economic cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities, and any works, including site acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.
25. **“Upset”** means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. Any upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operations.
26. **“For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)”**, a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads. For Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB) report the monthly average as a 30-day geometric mean in colonies per 100 ml.
27. **“Dissolved oxygen limit”**, shall be defined as follows:
 - a. When limited in the permit as a minimum monthly average, shall mean the lowest acceptable monthly average value, determined by averaging all samples taken during the calendar month;
 - b. When limited in the permit as an instantaneous minimum value, shall mean that no value measured during the reporting period may fall below the stated value.
28. **The term “MGD”** shall mean million gallons per day.
29. **The term “mg/l”** shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).
30. **The term “µg/l”** shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).
31. **The term “cfs”** shall mean cubic feet per second.
32. **The term “ppm”** shall mean parts per million.
33. **The term “s.u.”** shall mean standard units.

34. **The term “Instantaneous Maximum”** when limited in the permit as an instantaneous maximum value, shall mean that no value measured during the reporting period may fall above the stated value.

35. **Monitoring and Reporting:**

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

MONTHLY:

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

QUARTERLY:

(1) is defined as a fixed calendar quarter or any part of the fixed calendar quarter for a non-seasonal effluent characteristic with a measurement frequency of once/quarter.

Fixed calendar quarters are: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December; or

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

SEMI-ANNUAL:

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

ANNUAL or YEARLY:

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

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

ATTACHMENT 1
Priority Pollutant Scan Calculation

Permittee: El Dorado - South Plant
 Receiving Stream: Bayou de Louire
 Permit number: AR0033723
 Flow (Qe): 7.00 MGD
 Flow (Qc): 10.82 CFS
 7Q10 = 0.00 CFS
 Long Term Average = 0.00 CFS
 Using Diffusers: no
 pH = 6.82 S.U.
 Total Hardness: 31.00 mg/l
 TSS: 5.5 mg/l
 (% of 7Q10 for Chronic): 0.67
 (% of 7Q10 for Acute): 0.33

Qc for: Municipalities = Design Flow
 Industrial Discharges = Highest monthly average flow of the last two years
 TSS for: Gulf Coastal 5.5 mg/l Ouach Mount = 2 mg/l
 Ark River Valley = 3 mg/l Ozark Highlands = 2.5 mg/l
 Boston Mount = 1.3 mg/l Delta = 8 mg/l
 Total Hardness for: Red River = 211 mg/l
 Arkansas River = 125 mg/l
 Ouachita River = 28 mg/l
 Ouachita River = 116 mg/l

For the following receiving enter 0.06 in cell "C17 White River = 103 mg/l
 Mississippi, Arkansas, Red River, Gulf Coastal = 31 mg/l
 White (Below confluence with Black River) Ozark Highlands = 148 mg/l
 Ouachita (below Confluence with Little Miss. River/Boston Mount = 25 mg/l
 Delta = 81 mg/l

Upstream Flow (Qb) = 0.00 (Chronic) 0.00 (Acute)
 Pollutant Concentration Upstream (Cb) = 0 ug/l
 Water Effect Ratio(WER) = 1.00
 Cancer Risk Level: 1.00E-05 (STATE); 1.00e-6 (EPA)

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

METALS and CYANIDE

	Reported Value (Ce) (ug/l)	Ce*2.13 (ug/l)	EPA Acute (ug/l)	STATE Acute (ug/l)	IWC Acute (ug/l)	EPA Chronic (ug/l)	STATE Chronic (ug/l)	IWC Chronic (ug/l)	EPA Bioacc. (ug/l)	STATE Bioacc. (ug/l)	IWC Bioacc. (ug/l)	Violation of Acute	Chr	Bio
1. Antimony Total	0.00	0.00	9000	.....	0.00	1600	.....	0.00	4300	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
2. Arsenic Total	0.00	0.00	633.81	.....	0.00	334.51	.....	0.00	1.40	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
3. Beryllium Total	0.00	0.00	130.00	.....	0.00	5.30	.....	0.00	.....	0.076	0.00	NO	NO	NO
4. Cadmium Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	4.37	0.00	.....	1.82	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
6. Chromium (Tr)*	0.00	0.00	.....	1006.35	0.00	.....	326.45	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
7. Chromium (hex)	0.00	0.00	.....	15.71	0.00	.....	10.58	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
8. Copper Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	14.79	0.00	.....	10.93	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
9. Lead Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	87.29	0.00	.....	3.40	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
10. Mercury Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	6.70	0.00	.....	0.0120	0.00	0.15	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
12. Nickel Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	1061.45	0.00	.....	117.88	0.00	4600	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
13. Selenium Total	0.00	0.00	.....	20.00	0.00	.....	5.00	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
14. Silver Total*	0.00	0.00	.....	1.5097	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
15. Thallium Total	0.00	0.00	.....	1400	0.00	40.00	.....	0.00	6.30	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO
16. Zinc Total*	42.00	42.00	.....	130.87	42.00	.....	119.50	42.00	.....	.....	42.00	NO	NO	NO
129. Phenols Total	14.00	29.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.82	NO	NO	NO
17. Cyanide Total	0.00	0.00	.....	22.36	0.00	.....	5.20	0.00	220000	.....	0.00	NO	NO	NO

Reported Ce*2.13 EPA STATE IWC EPA STATE IWC EPA STATE IWC Violation of

* See linear partition coefficient (Page 6)

DIOXIN

18. 2-3-7-8-TCDD

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS

	Value (Ce) (ug/l)	(ug/l)	Acute (ug/l)	Acute (ug/l)	Acute (ug/l)	Chronic (ug/l)	Chronic (ug/l)	Chronic (ug/l)	Bioacc. (ug/l)	Bioacc. (ug/l)	Bioacc. (ug/l)	Acute Chr	Bio
19. Acrolein	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40E-07	1.00E-09	0.00	NO	NO
20. Acrylonitrile	0.00	0.00	66.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	780.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
21. Benzene	0.00	0.00	7550	0.00	2600	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
22. Bromoform	0.00	0.00	5300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	710.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
23. Carbon Tetrachloride	0.00	0.00	35200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3600.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
24. Chlorobenzene	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
25. Chlorodibromomethane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.10E+04	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
26. Chloroethane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	340.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
27. 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
28. Chloroform	0.00	0.00	28900	0.00	1240	0.00	0.00	0.00	4700.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
29. Dichlorobromomethane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
30. 1,1-Dichloroethane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
31. 1,2-Dichloroethane	0.00	0.00	118000	0.00	20000	0.00	0.00	0.00	990.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
32. 1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.00	0.00	11600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
33. 1,2-Dichloropropane	0.00	0.00	23000	0.00	5700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
34. 1,3-Dichloropropylene	0.00	0.00	6060	0.00	244.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1700.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
35. Ethylbenzene	0.00	0.00	32000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29000.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
37. Methyl Chloride	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
36. Methyl bromide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
38. Methylene chloride	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
39. 1-1-2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.00	0.00	9320	0.00	2400	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
40. Tetrachloroethylene	0.00	0.00	5280	0.00	840	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.50	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
41. Toluene	0.00	0.00	17500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.0E+05	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
42. 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
44. 1-1-2-Trichloroethane	0.00	0.00	18000	0.00	9400	0.00	0.00	0.00	420.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
43. 1-1-1-Trichloroethane	0.00	0.00	18000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
45. Trichloroethylene	0.00	0.00	45000	0.00	21900	0.00	0.00	0.00	810.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO
46. Vinyl Chloride	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5250.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO

PESTICIDES

Reported Value (Ce) (ug/l)	Ce*2.13 (ug/l)	EPA Acute (ug/l)	STATE Acute (ug/l)	IWC Acute (ug/l)	EPA Chronic (ug/l)	STATE Chronic (ug/l)	IWC Chronic (ug/l)	EPA Bioacc. (ug/l)	STATE Bioacc. (ug/l)	IWC Bioacc. (ug/l)	Violation of Acute	Chr	Bio
0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00140	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	1.300E-01	0.0373	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.4600	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.6300	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.0043	0.0043	0.00	5.900E-03	0.0050	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.0010	0.0010	0.00	0.0059	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.0010	0.00	0.0059	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.0010	0.00	0.0084	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.0019	0.0019	0.00	1.400E-03	0.0012	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.0560	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.0560	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.0560	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.0023	0.0023	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.0023	0.0023	0.00	8.100E-01	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.0038	0.0038	0.00	0.0021	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.0038	0.0038	0.00	0.0011	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.0038	0.0038	0.00	0.0011	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0140	0.0140	0.00	4.500E-04	4.00E-04	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00020	0.0002	0.00	4.500E-04	0.0063	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.083	0.083	0.00	0.041	0.041	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO

AWQ, Reg. No. 2

Reported Value (Ce) (ug/l)	Ce*2.13 (ug/l)	STATE Acute (ug/l)	IWC Acute (ug/l)	STATE Chronic (ug/l)	IWC Chronic (ug/l)	STATE Bioacc. (ug/l)	IWC Bioacc. (ug/l)	Violation of Acute	Violation of Chr	Bio
0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.0373	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.08	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.08	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.08	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	7.57	0.00	4.78	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00					NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.0043	0.00	0.005	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.0010	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.0010	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.0010	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.0019	0.00	0.0012	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.0560	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.0023	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.0023	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.0038	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.0038	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.0002	0.00	0.0063	0.00	NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	0.083	0.00	0.0410	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	1.82	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	15.71	0.00	10.58	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	14.79	0.00	10.93	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	87.29	0.00	3.40	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	6.70	0.00	0.0120	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	1061.45	0.00	117.88	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	5.00	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	1.5087	0.00					NO	NO	NO
42.00	89.46	130.87	89.46	119.50	89.46			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	1006.35	0.00	326.45	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00	22.36	0.00	5.20	0.00			NO	NO	NO
0.00	0.00					0.076	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	4.00E-04	0.00			NO
0.00	0.00			0.0140	0.00	1E-06	0.00			NO

* See Linear Partition Coefficient (Page 6)

Linear Partition Coefficients

Metals	K _{po}	Streams	a
Arsenic		-0.73
Cadmium		-1.13
Chromium(3)		-0.93
Copper		-0.74
Lead		-0.80
Mercury		-1.14
Nickel		-0.57
Zinc		-0.70
Silver		-1.03

$K_p = K_{po} \times TSS^a$

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

$C/Ct = 1 / (1 + K_p \times TSS \times 10^{-6})$

C / Ct = Fraction of Metal Dissolved

Metals	K _p	Streams	C / Ct
Arsenic	138285		0.5680
Cadmium	582707		0.2378
Chromium (3)	688338		0.2089
Copper	294554		0.3817
Lead	715926		0.2025
Mercury	415322		0.3045
Nickel	185434		0.4951
Zinc	379015		0.3242
Silver	414608		0.3048

Total Metal = Dissolved Metal / (C/Ct)

AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA (DISSOLVED ACUTE VALUES)

Pollutant	Dissolved(ug/l)	Formula
Cadmium	1.04	WER X Conversion Factor * X e[1.128ln(hardness)]-3.828
Chromium(III)	210.28	WER X 0.316 X e[0.819ln(hardness)]+3.688
Chromium(V)	15.71	WER X 0.982 X 16
Copper	5.64	WER X 0.96 X e[0.9422ln(hardness)]-1.464
Lead	17.68	WER X Conversion Factor** X e[1.273ln(hardness)]-1.460
Mercury	2.04	WER X 0.85 X 2.4
Nickel	525.50	WER X 0.998 X e[0.8460ln(hardness)]+3.3612
Silver	0.4602	WER X 0.85 X e[1.72ln(hardness)]-6.52
Zinc	42.43	WER X 0.978 X e[0.8473ln(hardness)]+0.8604

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

AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA (DISSOLVED CHRONIC VALUES)

Pollutant	Dissolved(ug/l)	Formula
Cadmium	0.43	WER X Conversion Factor * X e[0.7852ln(hardness)]-3.490
Chromium(III)	68.21	WER X 0.86 X e[0.819ln(hardness)]+1.561
Chromium(V)	10.58	WER X 10
Copper	4.17	WER X 0.96 X e[0.8545ln(hardness)]-1.465
Lead	0.69	WER X Conversion Factor** X e[1.273ln(hardness)]-4.705
Nickel	56.42	WER X 0.997 X e[0.8460ln(hardness)]+1.1645
Zinc	38.74	WER X 0.986 X e[0.8473ln(hardness)]+0.7614

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

ATTACHMENT 2

Facility Name El Dorado South

NPDES Permit Number AR0033723

Outfall Number _____

Proposed Critical Dilution 100

Proposed Critical Dilution based on current flows. 100

Enter data in yellow shaded cells only. Fifty percent should be entered as 50.

Test NOECs

Date (mm/yy)	INVERTEBRATE				VERTEBRATE			
	Lethal %	Sublethal %	Lethal TU	Sublethal TU	Lethal %	Sublethal %	Lethal TU	Sublethal TU
06/02	100	32	1.00	3.13	100	75	1.00	1.33
07/02	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
08/02	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
10/02	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
12/02	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
02/03	56	56	1.79	1.79	75	56	1.33	1.79
03/03	75	75	1.33	1.33	75	75	1.33	1.33
03/03	42	32	2.38	3.13	56	32	1.79	3.13
06/03	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	42	1.00	2.38
06/03	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	75	1.00	1.33
09/03	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
12/03	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
01/04	100	56	1.00	1.79	100	100	1.00	1.00
06/04	100	75	1.00	1.33	100	100	1.00	1.00
03/04	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
02/04	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
09/04	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
12/04	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
03/05	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
04/05					100	100	1.00	1.00
01/05	100	75	1.00	1.33	75	56	1.33	1.79
03/05	100	56	1.00	1.79	100	100	1.00	1.00
06/05	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
09/05	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
12/05	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
02/06	100	56	1.00	1.79	100	100	1.00	1.00
02/06	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
03/06	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
06/06	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00
09/06	100	56	1.00	1.79	100	100	1.00	1.00
12/06	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	75	1.00	1.33
02/07	100	32	1.00	3.13	100	100	1.00	1.00
02/07	100	32	1.00	3.13	100	100	1.00	1.00
03/07	100	32	1.00	3.13	100	100	1.00	1.00
06/07	100	32	1.00	3.13	100	100	1.00	1.00
	42	32	2.38	3.13	56	32	1.79	3.13

Count	34	34	35	35
Mean	96.265	79.324	96.600	91.029
Std. Dev.	12.852	27.394	10.009	18.426
CV	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2

RPMF 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.1

	INVERTEBRATE	VERTEBRATE	REASONABLE POTENTIAL ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA
Invertebrate Lethal	2.619		Reasonable Potential exists, Permit requires WET monitoring and WET limit.
Invertebrate Sublethal	3.750		Reasonable Potential exists, Permit requires WET monitoring and WET limit.
Vertebrate Lethal	1.964		Reasonable Potential exists, Permit requires WET monitoring and WET limit.
Vertebrate Sublethal	3.438		Reasonable Potential exists, Permit requires WET monitoring and WET limit.