

ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

May 15, 2011

CERTIFIED MAIL: RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED (7006 3450 0003 4065 6597)

Steve Mallett, Jr., P.E.
Deputy City Manager
City of Hot Springs Wastewater Treatment
P.O. Box 700
Hot Springs, AR 71902

RE: Discharge Permit No. AR0033880, State Construction Permit No. AR0033880C, AFIN 26-00145

Dear Mr. Mallett:

Enclosed is the public notice, a copy of the draft State Construction Permit, a copy of the draft modified NPDES discharge permit, and the Fact Sheet which the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has prepared and mailed to you on above date under the authority of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 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 Reg. 8.207, the enclosed public notice will be or has been published by ADEQ in a newspaper of general circulation of your facility 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 proof of payment to the address at the bottom of this letter 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 and payment of all permit fees, no further action will be taken on the issuance of your discharge permit.

The following is a list of the major changes to the previously issued permit:

1. The design flow has changed.
2. The NH3-N limits have changed based upon an updated 7Q10.
3. The "24-hour composite" sample types have been replaced with "composite."

For a complete list of changes, please see Section 17 of the enclosed Fact Sheet.

Comments must be received at ADEQ prior to the close of the public comment period as shown in the enclosed public notice. 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 Loretta Reiber, P.E. at (501) 682-0612.

Sincerely,



Steven L. Drown
Chief, Water Division

SD:lr

Enclosure

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

PUBLIC NOTICE OF PERMITS AND 208 PLAN
DRAFT STATE CONSTRUCTION PERMIT NO. AR0033880C,
DRAFT MODIFIED DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. AR0033880,
AFIN 26-00145

This is to give 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 State Construction permit and draft modification of the NPDES discharge permit for which an application was received on 07/09/2010 for the following applicant under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act.

Applicant: City of Hot Springs, P.O. Box 700, Hot Springs, AR 71902. Location: approximately one mile off Shady Grove Road at the end of Davidson Drive; Latitude: 34° 27' 1.49" N; Longitude: 93° 01' 2.93" W in Garland County, Arkansas. The discharge of treated municipal wastewater is into Lake Catherine, an impoundment of the Ouachita River in Segment 2F of the Ouachita River Basin.

The following is a general description of the construction to be permitted, as described in the construction permit application: Proposed Construction will include the addition of four 4500 scfm blowers to the aeration basin. One 2400 scfm blower will remain in place. The design flow will increase from 12 MGD to 16 MGD.

THIS IS A MODIFIED NPDES DISCHARGE PERMIT. ONLY THOSE PORTIONS OF THE NPDES DISCHARGE PERMIT WHICH WERE MODIFIED ARE OPEN FOR COMMENT AT THIS TIME.

The following changes have been made to the NPDES discharge permit:

1. The design flow for the facility has been changed from 12 MGD to 16 MGD.
2. The NH₃-N limits have changed based upon an updated 7Q10.
3. The "24-hour composite" sample types have been replaced with "composite."

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 include revisions to the design flow from 12 MGD to 16 MGD, Ammonia-Nitrogen limits for April through October of 2.47 mg/l, and Ammonia-Nitrogen limits for November through March of 6.94 mg/l. The Ammonia-Nitrogen limits at the design flow of 12 MGD will be changed to 2.59 mg/l for the months of April through October and 7.29 mg/l for the months of November through March. The 7Q10 of the receiving stream has been changed to 6.51 cfs.

ADEQ's contact person for submitting written comments, requesting information regarding the draft permit, or obtaining a copy of the permit and the Statement of Basis is Loretta Reiber, P.E., at the above address and telephone number or by email at Water-Draft-Permit-Comment@adeq.state.ar.us. For those with Internet access, a copy of the proposed draft permit as well as the publication date may be found on the ADEQ's website at: http://www.adeq.state.ar.us/water/branch_permits/individual_permits/pn_permits/pnpermits.asp.

The last day of the comment period is 30 days after the publication date. If the last day of the comment period is a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the public comment period shall expire on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. For information regarding the actual publication date along with the actual date and time the comment period will end, please contact Loretta Reiber, P.E. at the above address and telephone number or by email at Water-Draft-Permit-Comment@adeq.state.ar.us. 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 the close of the comment period 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

This Fact Sheet is for information and justification of the permit limits only. Please note that it is not enforceable. This draft permitting decision is for modification of the discharge Permit Number AR0033880 and issuance of the State Construction Permit Number AR0033880C with Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Facility Identification Number (AFIN) 26-00145 to discharge to Waters of the State.

1. PERMITTING AUTHORITY.

The issuing office is:

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

2. APPLICANT.

The applicant's mailing address is:

City of Hot Springs
P.O. Box 700
Hot Springs, AR 71902

The facility address is:

City of Hot Springs
320 Davidson Drive
Hot Springs, AR 71901

3. PREPARED BY.

The permit was prepared by:

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

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AFIN: 26-00145

4. PREVIOUS PERMIT ACTIVITY.

Effective Date: 02/01/2008
Minor Modification Date: 11/14/2008
Major Modification Date: 11/01/2009
Expiration Date: 01/31/2013

The permittee submitted a permit application on 07/09/2010 to modify their current NPDES permit. It is proposed that the current discharge permit be modified for the remainder of the 5-year term in accordance with regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.46(a).

THIS IS A MODIFIED PERMIT. ONLY THOSE PORTIONS OF THE PERMIT WHICH HAVE BEEN MODIFIED ARE OPEN FOR COMMENT.

Proposed Modification

The City of Hot Springs and their consulting engineer conducted an analysis of the existing treatment system and reviewed recommendations to increase plant capacity to address larger flows due to the growth of the city. This analysis concluded that a design flow increase from 12 MGD to 16 MGD could be achieved by increasing the air capacity of the existing activated sludge treatment process in the plant. This analysis also confirmed that the other existing treatment mechanisms of the facility were not exceeded in capacity due this increase in design flow.

The permit will contain two tiers. The first tier will contain limits based upon a design flow of 12 MGD. The second tier will contain limits based upon a design flow of 16 MGD. The limits based on a design flow of 12 MGD will be in effect until the report required by Condition No. 2 of State Construction Permit No. AR0033880C has been submitted. After the report has been submitted, the limits based on a design flow of 16 MGD will be in effect.

State Construction Permit No. AR0033880C has been prepared on the basis of the following:

A. CONSTRUCTION PERMITTING AUTHORITY

This permit is your authority to modify the wastewater treatment system in accordance with the permit application and plans and specifications which were received on 7/9/2010. This permit is issued subject to the provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Act 472 of 1949, as amended, Ark. Code Annotated § 8-4-101 et seq.) and Section 6.202 of Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission (APCEC) Regulation No. 6.

B. DISCLAIMER

This permit is issued in reliance upon the statements and representations made in the application and the plans and specifications. Issuance of a State Construction Permit does not guarantee satisfactory operation of the treatment system. The permittee shall ensure that water quality standards are not violated. Any modifications to the treatment facility necessary to meet water quality standards are the responsibility of the permittee and would require a modification to this State Construction Permit.

C. CONSTRUCTION PROPOSED IN APPLICATION

The following is a general description of the construction to be permitted, as described in the construction permit application: Proposed Construction will include the replacement of all but one of the existing blowers with four 4500 scfm blowers at the aeration basin. One 2400 scfm blower will remain in place. The design flow will increase to 16 MGD. The existing treatment system includes screening, influent flow measurement, grit chamber, primary clarification, activated sludge, secondary clarification, sand filtration, chlorine disinfection, dechlorination, and effluent flow measurement with a design flow of 12 MGD.

DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS

In the document that follows, various abbreviations are used. They are as follows:

BAT - best available technology economically achievable
BCT - best conventional pollutant control technology
BMP - best management plan
BOD₅ - five-day biochemical oxygen demand
BPJ - best professional judgment
BPT - best practicable control technology currently available
CBOD₅ - carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand
CD - critical dilution
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
cfs - cubic feet per second
COD - chemical oxygen demand
COE - United States Corp of Engineers
CPP - continuing planning process
CWA - Clean Water Act
DMR - discharge monitoring report
DO - dissolved oxygen
ELG - effluent limitation guidelines
EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA - Endangered Species Act

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AFIN: 26-00145

FCB - fecal coliform bacteria
gpm - gallons per minute
MGD - million gallons per day
MQL - minimum quantification level
NAICS - North American Industry Classification System
NH₃-N - ammonia nitrogen
NO₃ + NO₂-N - nitrate + nitrite nitrogen
NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&G - oil and grease
Reg. 2 - APCEC Regulation No. 2
Reg. 6 - APCEC Regulation No. 6
Reg. 8 - APCEC Regulation No. 8
Reg. 9 - APCEC Regulation No. 9
RP - reasonable potential
SIC - standard industrial classification
TDS - total dissolved solids
TMDL - total maximum daily load
TP - total phosphorus
TRC - total residual chlorine
TSS - total suspended solids
UAA - use attainability analysis
USFWS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WET - Whole effluent toxicity
WQMP - water quality management plan
WQS - Water Quality standards
WWTP - wastewater treatment plant

Legal Order Review:

The facility is currently under CAO No. 08-099. The main purpose of the CAO is to require the City of Hot Springs to take measures to remedy the I/I and SSOs. The City of Hot Springs submitted a System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan (SECAP) to address the causes of the I/I and SSOs. Compliance with the proper operation and maintenance of the wastewater collection system as it applies to dry weather flows was required on January 1, 2011. The City of Hot Springs must achieve full compliance with the proper operation and maintenance of the wastewater collection system, as it applies to capacity related overflows, by January 1, 2018.

5. RECEIVING STREAM SEGMENT AND DISCHARGE LOCATION.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates:

Latitude: 34° 26' 35.00" Longitude: 93° 00' 35.00"

The receiving waters named:

Lake Catherine, an impoundment of the Ouachita River in Segment 2F of the Ouachita River Basin. The receiving stream with USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (H.U.C) of 08040101 and reach # 001 is a Water of the State classified for primary contact recreation, raw water source for public, industrial, and agricultural water supplies, propagation of desirable species of fish and other aquatic life, and other compatible uses.

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

A. 303(d) List and Anti-degradation:

Lake Catherine is not listed on the 2008 303(d) list. The Department recognizes that Reach #007 of the Ouachita River in H.U.C. 08040102 is on the 2008 303(d) list for Beryllium and Zinc in Category 5d. Category 5d contains those stream segments where additional data is needed to verify the accuracy of the assessment.

The City of Hot Springs has not demonstrated reasonable potential for water quality violations due to the levels of Beryllium or Zinc in its effluent. Therefore, they have not contributed or caused an impairment downstream in the Ouachita River.

The limitations and requirements set forth in this permit for discharge into waters of the State are consistent with the Antidegradation Policy and all other applicable water quality standards found in APC&EC Regulation No. 2.

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 will be sent to the USF&WS for their review.

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7. OUTFALL AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION.

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

a. Design Flow: 16 MGD

The previous design flow was limited by the size of the blowers in the aeration basin. The permittee is installing new blowers which will increase the amount of oxygen supplied to the aeration basin and will therefore increase its treatment capability.

b. Type of Treatment: screening, influent flow measurement, grit chamber, primary clarification, phosphorus removal, activated sludge, secondary clarification, sand filtration, chlorine disinfection, dechlorination, and effluent flow measurement

c. Discharge Description: treated municipal wastewater

d. Facility Status: This facility is classified as a major municipal since the design flow of the facility listed above is greater than 1.0 MGD.

8. ACTIVITY.

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

9. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER CONTRIBUTIONS - INDUSTRIAL USERS.

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.

10. SEWAGE SLUDGE PRACTICES.

Sludge is conditioned by anaerobic digestion and gravity thickening. It is then used for composting.

11. PERMIT CONDITIONS.

THIS IS A MODIFIED PERMIT. ONLY THOSE PORTIONS OF THE PERMIT WHICH HAVE BEEN MODIFIED ARE OPEN FOR COMMENT.

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality has made a determination to issue a draft permit for the discharge described in the application. Permit requirements are based on

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NPDES regulations (40 CFR Parts 122, 124, and Subchapter N), the National Pretreatment Regulation in 40 CFR Part 403 and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Act 472 of 1949, as amended, Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-101 et. seq.).

a. **Final Effluent Limitations**

Outfall 001 - treated municipal wastewater with a design flow of 12 MGD

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

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified) Monthly Avg.	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	7-Day Avg.		
Flow (MGD)	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	1000.0	10	15	once/day	composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	1500.0	15	22.5	once/day	composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(April – October)	259.2	2.59	6.42	once/day	composite
(November – March)	729.6	7.29	15	once/day	composite
Total Phosphorus (TP)	100.1	Report	Report	once/day	composite
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	N/A	5.0 (Inst. Min.)		once/day	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100 ml)			
(April – September)	N/A	200	400	once/day	grab
(October – March)	N/A	1000	2000	once/day	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	N/A	<0.1 mg/l (Inst. Max.)		once/day	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	once/day	grab
Chronic Biomonitoring	N/A	See Section 16 below		once/quarter	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).

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b. Final Effluent Limitations

Outfall 001 - treated municipal wastewater with a design flow of 16 MGD

i. Conventional and/or Toxic Pollutants

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
Flow (MGD)	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	1334.4	10	15	once/day	composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	2001.6	15	22.5	once/day	composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(April – October)	329.6	2.47	6.12	once/day	composite
(November – March)	926.1	6.94	15	once/day	composite
Total Phosphorus (TP)	133.4	Report	Report	once/day	composite
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	N/A	5.0 (Inst. Min.)		once/day	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100 ml)			
(April – September)	N/A	200	400	once/day	grab
(October – March)	N/A	1000	2000	once/day	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	N/A	<0.1 mg/l (Inst. Max.)		once/day	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	once/day	grab
Chronic Biomonitoring	N/A	See Section 16 below		once/quarter	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).

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12. BASIS FOR PERMIT CONDITIONS.

THIS IS A MODIFIED PERMIT. ONLY THOSE PORTIONS OF THE PERMIT WHICH HAVE BEEN MODIFIED ARE OPEN FOR COMMENT.

The following is an explanation of the derivation of the conditions of the draft 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 draft 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. Justification for Limitations and Conditions of the Draft Permit:

Parameter	Water Quality or Technology	Justification
CBOD5	Water Quality	Reg. 6.401(C)(2)
TSS	Water Quality	Reg. 6.401(C)(2)
NH3-N	Water Quality	Reg. 2.512 and 40 CFR 122.44(l)
DO	Water Quality	Reg. 2.505
FCB	Water Quality	Reg. 2.507
TRC	Water Quality	Reg. 2.409
TP	Technology	CPP and 40 CFR 122.44(l)
pH	Water Quality	Reg. 2.504

The 7Q10 of the receiving stream has been revised based upon USGS information. The limits for the first tier have been revised based upon the updated 7Q10 in order to be protective of the water quality of the receiving stream. The Department recognizes that this change was not requested by the permittee in their application. However, the Department has the right under 40 CFR Parts 122.62(a)(2) and 124.5 to reopen a permit if new information becomes available that was not available at the time of permit issuance. The new 7Q10 information became available after the renewal permit was issued in 2008. The only limits affected by the new 7Q10 are the NH3-N limits which are based upon the toxicity criteria contained in Reg. 2.512. The new NH3-N limits would have been placed in the renewal permit if the updated 7Q10 information had been available at that time.

The first tier contains limits based on a design flow of 12.0 MGD. The NH3-N limits have been modified as described in the preceding paragraph. The only other change to

limits for this tier was to specify that the Dissolved Oxygen level is an instantaneous minimum instead of a monthly average minimum.

The second tier contains limits based on a design flow of 16.0 MGD. With the exception of the 7-day average NH₃-N limits for the months of November – March, the NH₃-N limits for this tier are based on the toxicity criteria contained in Reg. 2.512. The 7-day average NH₃-N concentration limit for the months of November through March is based on the limit in the previous permit at a design flow of 12 MGD.

The Total Phosphorous mass limits for both tiers are based upon a concentration of 1 mg/l and the design flow of the facility. The permittee is required to monitor and report the Total Phosphorous concentrations in the effluent in addition to demonstrating compliance with the mass limit. A Total Phosphorous concentration limit has not been included in the permit. Objectionable algae levels and other consequences of excess nutrients are more closely related to the total loading of phosphorous into the receiving stream. Therefore, a mass loading limit is being placed in the permit in lieu of a concentration limit.

All other concentrations are included as permit limits.

B. Anti-backsliding

The draft 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)]. The final effluent limitations for reissuance permits must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, unless the less stringent limitations can be justified using exceptions listed in 40 CFR 122.44 (l)(2)(i).

Mass limits for CBOD₅, TSS, NH₃-N, and Total Phosphorous are increasing based on an increase in the design flow of this facility. As previously stated, the new blowers will allow the aeration basin to treat 16 MGD. This does not violate the anti-backsliding provisions of 40 CFR 122.44(l) because material or substantial alterations to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which would have justified the application of a less stringent limit. (40 CFR 122.44(l)(2)(i)(A))

C. Limits Calculations

1. Mass limits:

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1), all pollutants limited in permits shall have limitations expressed in terms of mass if feasible. 40 CFR 122.45(f)(2) allows for pollutants which are limited in terms of mass to also be limited in terms of other units of measurement.

The calculation of the loadings (lbs per day) uses a design flow of 12 MGD for the first tier and a design flow of 16 MGD for the second tier and the following equation:

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

2. 7-Day Average Limits:

The 7-day average limits for CBOD5 and TSS are based on Section 5.4.2 of the Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control.

$$\text{7-Day Average limits} = \text{Monthly average limits} \times 1.5$$

The 7-day average NH3-N limits are based on the requirements of Reg. 2.512 and the previous permit.

The 7-day average limit for FCB is based on Reg. 2.507.

D. 208 Plan (Water Quality Management Plan)

The 208 Plan, developed by the ADEQ under provisions of Section 208 of the federal 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 include revisions to the design flow from 12 MGD to 16 MGD, Ammonia-Nitrogen limits for April through October of 2.47 mg/l, and Ammonia-Nitrogen limits for November through March of 6.94 mg/l. The Ammonia-Nitrogen limits at the design flow of 12 MGD will be changed to 2.59 mg/l for the months of April through October and 7.29 mg/l for the months of November through March. The 7Q10 of the receiving stream has been changed to 6.51 cfs.

E. Priority Pollutant Scan (PPS)

ADEQ has reviewed and evaluated the effluent in accordance with the potential toxicity of each analyzed pollutant using the procedures outlined in the Continuing Planning Process (CPP).

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 (AWQS), Regulation No. 2 (Reg. 2.508) and criteria obtained from the "Quality Criteria for Water, 1986 (Gold Book)".

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Under Federal Regulation 40 CFR Part 122.44(d), as adopted by Regulation No. 6, if a discharge poses the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance above a water quality standard, the permit must contain an effluent limitation for that pollutant. Effluent limitations for the toxicants listed below have been derived in a manner consistent with the Technical Support Document (TSD) for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (EPA, March 1991), the CPP, and 40 CFR Part 122.45(c).

The following items were used in calculations:

Parameter	Value	Source
Flow = Q	16 MGD = 24.72 cfs	Application
7Q10	6.51 cfs	U.S.G.S.
TSS	2.0 mg/l	CPP
Hardness as CaCo3	31.0 mg/l	CPP
pH	7.3 s.u.	OUA0006

The following pollutants were reported above the required MQLs. The values in the following table are the geometric means of eight samples submitted in the pretreatment data by the permittee.

Parameter	Concentration Reported, $\mu\text{g/l}$	MQL, $\mu\text{g/l}$
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	0.3262	0.5
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	0.2812	0.5
Copper, Total Recoverable	3.3068	0.5
Lead, Total Recoverable	0.2726	0.5
Mercury, Total Recoverable	0.0031	0.005
Nickel, Total Recoverable	1.3893	0.5
Zinc, Total Recoverable	10.8422	20
Phenols	4.0211	5

ADEQ has determined from the submitted information that the discharge does not pose the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance above a water quality standard.

Reasonable potential for the first tier, i.e., design flow of 12 MGD, was not determined even though the 7Q10 has been lowered. The determination of reasonable potential using a design flow 16 MGD and the updated 7Q10 is more conservative as the effluent flow is a greater percentage of the stream flow. Since reasonable potential for water quality

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violations was not demonstrated at 16 MGD, reasonable potential would not be demonstrated at 12 MGD.

13. TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE (TRC) REQUIREMENTS.

No measurable which is defined as less than 0.1 mg/l is continued from the previous permit.

14. FINAL LIMITATIONS.

THIS IS A MODIFIED PERMIT. ONLY THOSE PORTIONS OF THE PERMIT WHICH HAVE BEEN MODIFIED ARE OPEN FOR COMMENT AT THIS TIME.

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:

Design Flow of 12 MGD

Parameter	Water Quality-Based		Technology-Based/BPJ		Previous NPDES Permit		Permit Limit	
	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l
CBOD5	10	15	25	40	10.0	15.0	10	15
TSS	15	22.5	30	45	15	22.5	15	22.5
NH3-N								
(May – October)	2.59	6.42	N/A	N/A	3.6	7.5	2.59	6.42
(November – March)	7.29	15	N/A	N/A	10.0	15.0	7.29	15
(April)	2.59	6.42	N/A	N/A	3.6	8.9	2.59	6.42
DO	5.0 (Inst. Min.)		N/A		5.0 (Monthly Avg. Min.)		5.0 (Inst. 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
Total Phosphorus	100.1 lb/day	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.1 lb/day	N/A	100.1 lb/day	N/A
TRC (Inst. Max)	<0.1 mg/l		N/A		<0.1 mg/l		<0.1 mg/l	

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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
pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.	

Design Flow of 16 MGD

Parameter	Water Quality-Based		Technology-Based/BPJ		Permit Limit	
	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l	Monthly Avg. mg/l	7-day Avg. mg/l
CBOD5	10	15	25	40	10	15
TSS	15	22.5	30	45	15	22.5
NH3-N						
(April – October)	2.47	6.12	N/A	N/A	2.47	6.12
(November – March)	6.94	15	N/A	N/A	6.94	15
DO	5.0 (Inst. Min.)		N/A		5.0 (Inst. Min.)	
FCB (col/100 ml)						
(April – September)	200	400	N/A	N/A	200	400
(October – March)	1000	2000	N/A	N/A	1000	2000
Total Phosphorus	133.4 lb/day	N/A	N/A	N/A	133.4 lb/day	N/A
TRC (Inst. Max)	<0.1 mg/l		N/A		<0.1 mg/l	
pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.		6.0-9.0 s.u.	

15. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY.

Section 101(a)(3) of the Clean Water Act states that ".....it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited." In addition, ADEQ is required under 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1), adopted by reference in Regulation 6, to include conditions as necessary to achieve water quality standards as established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act. Arkansas has established a narrative criteria which states "toxic materials shall

not be present in receiving waters in such quantities as to be toxic to human, animal, plant or aquatic life or to interfere with the normal propagation, growth and survival of aquatic biota."

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing is the most direct measure of potential toxicity which incorporates the effects of synergism of effluent components and receiving stream water quality characteristics. It is the national policy of EPA to use bioassays as a measure of toxicity to allow evaluation of the effects of a discharge upon a receiving water (49 Federal Register 9016-9019, March 9, 1984). EPA Region 6 and the State of Arkansas are now implementing the Post Third Round Policy and Strategy established on September 9, 1992, and EPA Region 6 Post-Third Round Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Frequencies, revised March 13, 2000. Whole effluent toxicity testing of the effluent is thereby required as a condition of this permit to assess potential toxicity. The whole effluent toxicity testing procedures stipulated as a condition of this permit are as follows:

TOXICITY TESTS	FREQUENCY
Chronic WET	Once/quarter

Requirements for measurement frequency are based on the CPP.

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

The calculations for dilution used for chronic WET testing at a design flow of 16 MGD are as follows:

$$\text{Critical dilution (CD)} = (\text{Qd}/(\text{Qd} + \text{Qb})) \times 100$$

$$\text{Qd} = \text{Design flow} = 16 \text{ MGD} = 24.72 \text{ cfs}$$

$$7\text{Q}10 = 6.51 \text{ cfs}$$

$$\text{Qb} = \text{Background flow} = 0.67 \times 6.51 = 4.36 \text{ cfs}$$

$$\text{CD} = (24.72) / (24.72 + 4.36) \times 100 = 85\%$$

Toxicity tests shall be performed in accordance with protocols described in "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms", EPA/600/4-91/002, July 1994. A minimum of five effluent dilutions in addition to an appropriate control (0%) are to be used in the toxicity tests. These additional effluent concentrations are 27%, 36%, 48%, 64%, and 85% (See the CPP). The low-flow effluent concentration (critical dilution) is defined as 85% effluent. The requirement for chronic WET tests is based on the magnitude of the facility's discharge with respect to receiving stream flow. The stipulated test species, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) are indigenous to the geographic area of the facility; the use of these is consistent with the requirements of the State water quality standards. The WET testing frequency has been established to provide data representative of the toxic

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potential of the facility's discharge, in accordance with the regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.48.

Results of all dilutions as well as the associated chemical monitoring of pH, temperature, hardness, dissolved oxygen conductivity, and alkalinity shall be reported according to EPA/600/4-91/002, July 1994 and shall be submitted as an attachment to the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

This permit may be reopened to require further WET testing studies, Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and/or effluent limits if WET testing data submitted to the Department shows toxicity in the permittee's discharge. Modification or revocation of this permit is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 122.62, as adopted by reference in ADEQ Regulation No. 6. Increased or intensified toxicity testing may also be required in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act and Section 8-4-201 of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Act 472 of 1949, as amended).

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Permit Number: AR0033880 AFIN: 26-00145 Outfall Number: 001
 Date of Review: 1/24/2011 Reviewer: M. Barnett
 Facility Name: City of Hot Springs
 Previous Dilution series: 10, 14, 18, 24, 32 Previous Dilution series: 24, 33, 44, 58, 77 Proposed Dilution Series: 27, 36, 48, 64, 85
 Previous Critical Dilution 24 Previous Critical Dilution: 58 Proposed Critical Dilution 85
 Previous TRE activities: None

Frequency recommendation by species

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow): once per quarter
Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea): once per quarter

TEST DATA SUMMARY

TEST DATE	Vertebrate		Invertebrate	
	Lethal NOEC	Sub-Lethal NOEC	Lethal NOEC	Sub-Lethal NOEC
3/6/2006	32	32	14	14
6/6/2006	32	32	32	32
9/6/2006	32	32	24	24
12/6/2006	32	32	32	32
3/6/2007	32	32	32	32
6/6/2007	32	32	32	32
9/6/2007	32	32	32	32
12/6/2007	32	32	32	32
3/6/2008	32	32	32	32
6/6/2008	77	77	77	77 permit renewal
9/6/2008	77	77	77	77
12/6/2008	77	77	77	77
3/6/2009	77	77	77	77
6/6/2009	77	77	77	77
9/6/2009	77	77	77	77
12/6/2009	77	77	77	77
3/31/2010	77	77	77	77
6/30/2010	77	77	77	77
9/30/2010	77	77	77	77
12/31/2010	77	77	77	77

Failures are noted in BOLD

REASONABLE POTENTIAL CALCULATIONS

	Vertebrate Lethal	Vertebrate Sub-Lethal	Invertebrate Lethal	Invertebrate Sub-Lethal
Min NOEC Observed	32	32	14	14
TU at Min Observed	3.13	3.13	7.14	7.14
Count	20	20	20	20
Failure Count	0	0	1	1
Mean	2.121	2.121	2.374	2.374
Std. Dev.	0.932	0.932	1.498	1.498
CV	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
RPMF	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Reasonable Potential	2.175	2.175	5.800	5.800
100/Critical dilution	3.125	3.125	3.125	3.125
Does Reasonable Potential Exist	No	No	Yes	Yes

PERMIT ACTION

P. promelas lethal - monitoring
P. promelas sub-lethal - monitoring
C. dubia lethal - monitoring
C. dubia sub-lethal - monitoring

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

Although reasonable potential appears to exist for *C. dubia* lethal and sub-lethal, only one failure has been reported. Since the implementation of a more restrictive critical dilution, there have been no additional failures. Therefore lethal and sub-lethal WET limits are not required at this time.

There has been one *C. dubia* lethal and sub-lethal WET test below the critical dilution. There is insufficient evidence to support the inclusion of limits. Additional data is needed to confirm the necessity of limits; therefore they are not required at this time.

The inclusion of requirements for retests for both lethal and sub-lethal failures will provide sufficient documentation concerning the necessity for a TRE, and the potential for inclusion of WET limits if appropriate.

16. SAMPLE TYPE AND FREQUENCY.

The sampling frequencies and sampling types for both tiers are shown in the following table. The only change made to the first tier, i.e., design flow of 12 MGD, was to change the “24-hr composite” to “composite” in order to allow the permittee flexibility in how the samples are collected.

Parameter	Draft Permit	
	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample
Flow	totalizing meter	once/day
CBOD5	composite	once/day
TSS	composite	once/day
NH3-N		
(May – October)	composite	once/day
(November – March)	composite	once/day
(April)	composite	once/day
TP	composite	once/day
DO	grab	once/day
FCB		
(April – September)	grab	once/day

Parameter	Draft Permit	
	Sample Type	Frequency of Sample
(October – March)	grab	once/day
TRC	grab	once/day
pH	grab	once/day

17. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUSLY ISSUED PERMIT.

THIS IS A MODIFIED PERMIT. ONLY THOSE PORTIONS OF THE PERMIT WHICH HAVE BEEN MODIFIED ARE OPEN FOR COMMENT.

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

1. The design flow for the facility has been changed from 12 MGD to 16 MGD. This has resulted in changes to the mass limits for CBOD₅, TSS, and Total Phosphorous. The critical dilution and the dilution series used for WET testing has also changed.
2. With the exception of the 7-day average NH₃-N limits for the months of November through March, the NH₃-N limits have changed based upon an updated 7Q10.
3. The interim limits have been removed since compliance with the final limits was required on February 1, 2011.
4. The required Dissolved Oxygen levels are now expressed as instantaneous minimums.
5. The “24-hr composite” sample types have been replaced with “composite.”

18. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS.

In place of stormwater requirements, a No Exposure Certification (Tracking # ARR000059) was submitted. Under the no exposure certification, any discharge of stormwater is a violation of the permit

19. PERMIT COMPLIANCE.

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

Compliance is required on the original effective date of the permit.

Pretreatment Condition Schedule of Compliance:

The annual pretreatment status report is due during the month of February each year.

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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 modification:

- a. NPDES application No. AR0033880 and State Construction Permit No. AR0033880C received 07/09/2010.
- b. APCEC Regulation No. 2.
- c. 40 CFR Part 122, 125, 133, and 403.
- d. NPDES Permit File AR0033880.
- e. Letter from Paul Strickland, P.E. of Garver to Kim Fuller, P.E. dated 11/09/2011.
- f. Meeting between permittee and ADEQ on 01/12/2011.
- g. E-mail from Aaron Stallmann, P.E. to Loretta Reiber, P.E. dated 01/25/2011.

22. 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 72118-5317
Telephone: (501) 682-0612

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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 Hot Springs
P.O. Box 700
Hot Springs, AR 71902

The facility address is:

City of Hot Springs
320 Davidson Drive
Hot Springs, AR 71901

is authorized to discharge from a facility located as follows: approximately one mile off Shady Grove Road at the end of Davidson Drive, in Section 23 & 26, Township 3 South, Range 19 West in Garland County, Arkansas.

Latitude: 34° 27' 1.49"; Longitude: 93° 01' 2.93"

to receiving waters named:

Lake Catherine, an impoundment of the Ouachita River in Segment 2F of the Ouachita River Basin.

The outfall is located at the following coordinates:

Outfall 001: Latitude: 34° 26' 35.00"; Longitude: 93° 00' 35.00"

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:	01/31/2008
Effective Date:	02/01/2008
1 st Major Modification Issue Date:	10/31/2009
1 st Major Modification Effective Date:	11/01/2009
2 nd Major Modification Issue Date:	
2 nd Major Modification Effective Date:	
Expiration Date:	01/31/2013

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

PART I PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

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

During the period beginning on the effective date and 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 from a treatment system consisting of screening, influent flow measurement, grit chamber, primary clarification, phosphorus removal, activated sludge, secondary clarification, sand filtration, chlorine disinfection, dechlorination, and effluent flow measurement with a design flow of 12.0 MGD.⁵

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
Flow ¹	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	1000.0	10	15	once/day	composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	1500.0	15	22.5	once/day	composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(April – October)	259.2	2.59	6.42	once/day	composite
(November – March)	729.6	7.29	15	once/day	composite
Total Phosphorus	100.1	Report	Report	once/day	composite
Dissolved Oxygen ²	N/A	5.0 (Inst. Min.)		once/day	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100ml)			
(April – September)	N/A	200	400	once/day	grab
(October – March)	N/A	1000	2000	once/day	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ³	N/A	<0.1 mg/l (Inst. Max.)		once/day	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	once/day	grab
Chronic Biomonitoring ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	once/quarter	composite
<u>Pimephales promelas (Chronic)</u> 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) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	composite composite composite composite composite
<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia (Chronic)</u> 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) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	composite composite composite composite composite

- 1 Report monthly average and daily maximum as MGD.
- 2 See item #27(a) of Part IV (Dissolved Oxygen).
- 3 See Condition No. 12 of Part III. (TRC Condition).
- 4 See Condition No. 10 of Part III (Biomonitoring Condition).
- 5 See Condition No. 13 of Part III.

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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 discharge from the final treatment unit.

Monitoring Location: Latitude: 34° 26' 52.10"; Longitude: 93° 01' 9.90"

PART I PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

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

During the period beginning on the effective date and 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 from a treatment system consisting of screening, influent flow measurement, grit chamber, primary clarification, phosphorus removal, activated sludge, secondary clarification, sand filtration, chlorine disinfection, dechlorination, and effluent flow measurement with a design flow of 16.0 MGD.⁵

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Mass (lbs/day, unless otherwise specified)	Concentration (mg/l, unless otherwise specified)		Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.		
Flow ¹	N/A	Report	Report	once/day	totalizing meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5)	1334.4	10	15	once/day	composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	2001.6	15	22.5	once/day	composite
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)					
(April – October)	329.6	2.47	6.12	once/day	composite
(November – March)	926.1	6.94	15	once/day	composite
Total Phosphorus	133.4	Report	Report	once/day	composite
Dissolved Oxygen ²	N/A	5.0 (Inst. Min.)		once/day	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FCB)		(colonies/100ml)			
(April – September)	N/A	200	400	once/day	grab
(October – March)	N/A	1000	2000	once/day	grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ³	N/A	<0.1 mg/l (Inst. Max.)		once/day	grab
pH	N/A	<u>Minimum</u> 6.0 s.u.	<u>Maximum</u> 9.0 s.u.	once/day	grab
Chronic Biomonitoring ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	once/quarter	composite
<u>Pimephales promelas (Chronic)⁴</u> Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP6C Pass/Fail Growth (7-day NOEC) TGP6C Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP6C Coefficient of Variation TQP6C Growth (7-day NOEC) TPP6C		<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	composite composite composite composite composite
<u>Ceriodaphnia dubia (Chronic)⁴</u> Pass/Fail Lethality (7-day NOEC) TLP3B Pass/Fail production (7-day NOEC) TGP3B Survival (7-day NOEC) TOP3B Coefficient of Variation TQP3B Reproduction (7-day NOEC) TPP3B		<u>7-Day Average</u> Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report (Pass=0/Fail=1) Report % Report % Report %		once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter once/quarter	composite composite composite composite composite

1 Report monthly average and daily maximum as MGD.

2 See item #27(a) of Part IV (Dissolved Oxygen).

3 See Condition No. 12 of Part III. (TRC Condition).

4 See Condition No. 10 of Part III (Biomonitoring Condition).

5 See Condition No. 13 of Part III.

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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 discharge from the final treatment unit. Monitoring Location: Latitude: 34° 26' 52.10"; Longitude: 93° 01' 9.90"

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.

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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

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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.

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

5. Upset Conditions

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

6. Removed Substances

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

7. Power Failure

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

SECTION C – MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

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

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

2. Flow Measurement

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

3. Monitoring Procedures

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

4. Penalties for Tampering

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

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

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

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

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

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

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

7. Retention of Records

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

8. Record Contents

Records and monitoring information shall include:

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

9. Inspection and Entry

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

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

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

SECTION D – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

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

For Industrial Dischargers

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

For POTW Dischargers:

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

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

3. Transfers

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

4. Monitoring Reports

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

5. Compliance Schedule

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

6. Twenty-four Hour Report

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

7. Other Noncompliance

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

8. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances for Industrial Dischargers

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

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

9. Duty to Provide Information

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

10. Duty to reapply

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

11. Signatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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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).

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

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

7. Other Specified Monitoring Requirements

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

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

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

8. CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. The 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 09/30/1988 and modified on 02/25/2002. 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

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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

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- (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

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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 February.

In addition, during the month of February 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);

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- (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

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- (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 P

9. Sludge is conditioned by anaerobic digestion and gravity thickening and then used for composting.

10. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (7-DAY CHRONIC NOEC FRESHWATER)

1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

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

APPLICABLE TO FINAL OUTFALL:	001
CRITICAL DILUTION (%):	85%
EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES (%):	27%, 36%, 48%, 64%, & 85%
COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE:	Defined at Part I
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 females in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever comes first.

Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test, Method 1000.0, EPA/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. This permit may be reopened to require whole effluent toxicity limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.
 - d. 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. PERSISTENT LETHALITY: The requirements of this subsection apply only when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. Significant lethal effects are herein defined as a statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between the survival of the appropriate test organism in a specified effluent dilution and the control (0% effluent).
- a. Part I Testing Frequency Other Than Monthly
 - i. The permittee shall conduct a total of two (2) additional tests for any species that demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. The two additional tests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two additional tests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. The full report shall be prepared for each test required by this section in accordance with procedures outlined in Item 5 of this section and submitted with the period DMR to the permitting authority for review.
 - ii. If one or both of the two additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall initiate Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in Item 7 of this section. The permittee shall notify ADEQ in writing within 5 days of the failure of any retest, and the TRE initiation date will be the test completion date of the first failed retest. A TRE may be also be required due to a demonstration of persistent significant sub-lethal effects or intermittent lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests. Monthly retesting is not required if the permittee is performing a TRE.

iii. If one or both of the two additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall henceforth increase the frequency of testing for this species to once per quarter for the life of the permit.

iv. The provisions of Item 2.a are suspended upon submittal of the TRE Action Plan.

b. Part I Testing Frequency of Monthly

The permittee shall initiate the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in Item 7 of this section when any two of three consecutive monthly toxicity tests exhibit significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. A TRE may be also be required due to a demonstration of persistent significant sub-lethal effects or intermittent lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.

3. SUB-LETHAL FAILURES: If a statistically significant sub-lethal effect is demonstrated at or below the critical dilution during any quarterly test, the permittee shall conduct two additional tests. The additional tests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two additional in lieu of routine toxicity testing.

If during the first four quarters, statistically significant sub-lethal effects are exhibited, quarterly testing will be required for that species until the effluent passes both the lethal and sub-lethal tests endpoints for the affected species, for four consecutive quarters. After passing four consecutive quarters for the affected species the permittee may request a reduction in testing frequency. Monthly retesting is not required if the permittee is performing a TRE.

4. 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.

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- iii. 60% of the surviving control females must produce three broods.
- iv. 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.
- v. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the fathead minnow test.
- vi. 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 of 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.

- vii. a PMSD range of 13-47 for water flea reproduction
- viii. 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.
- 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.
- iii. If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 4.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 5 below.

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 for;
 - (A) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and
 - (B) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available 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 4.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 3.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 5 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 composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at Item 1.a above.
- ii. The permittee shall collect second and third composite samples for use during 24-hour renewals of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the composite samples such that the effluent samples 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 composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 72 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 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 5 of this section.
- v. MULTIPLE OUTFALLS: If the provisions of this section are applicable to multiple outfalls, the permittee shall combine the composite effluent samples in proportion to the average flow from the outfalls listed in Item 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. The permittee shall not allow the sample to be dechlorinated at the laboratory. At the time of sample collection the permittee shall measure the TRC of the effluent. The measured concentration of TRC for each sample shall be included in the lab report submitted by the permittee.

5. 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 II.C.7 of this permit. The permittee shall submit full reports to the Department. For any test which fails, is considered invalid or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for review.
- b. A valid test for each species must be reported on the DMR during each reporting period specified in Part I of this permit unless the permittee is performing a TRE which may increase the frequency of testing and reporting. Only ONE set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded on the DMR for each reporting

period. The data submitted should reflect the LOWEST survival results for each species during the reporting period. All invalid tests, repeat tests (for invalid tests), and retests (for tests previously failed) performed during the reporting period must be attached to the DMR for ADEQ review.

- c. The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test on DMR for that reporting period in accordance with Part II.D.4 of this permit, as follows below. Submit retest information clearly marked as such with the following DMR. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR.

i. Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

(A) If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TLP6C.

(B) If the NOEC for growth is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TGP6C.

(C) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP6C.

(D) Report the NOEC value for growth, Parameter No. TPP6C.

(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) If the NOEC for reproduction is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TGP3B.

(C) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP3B.

(D) Report the NOEC value for reproduction, Parameter No. TPP3B.

(E) Report the higher (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQP3B.

6. Monitoring Frequency Reduction

- a. The permittee may apply for a testing frequency reduction upon the successful completion of the first four consecutive quarters of testing for one or both test species, with no lethal or sub-lethal effects demonstrated at or below the critical dilution without a major modification. If granted, the monitoring frequency for that test species may be reduced to not less than once per year for the less sensitive species (usually the fathead minnow) and not less than twice per year for the more sensitive test species (usually the Ceriodaphnia dubia).
- b. CERTIFICATION - The permittee must certify in writing that no test failures have occurred and that all tests meet all test acceptability criteria in Item 4.a. above. In addition the permittee must provide a list with each test performed including test initiation date, species, NOECs for lethal and sub-lethal effects and the maximum coefficient of variation for the controls. Upon review and acceptance of this information the Department will issue a letter of confirmation of the monitoring frequency reduction. A copy of the letter will be forwarded to the Permit Compliance System section to update the permit reporting requirements.
- c. This monitoring frequency reduction applies only until the expiration date of this permit, at which time the monitoring frequency for both test species reverts to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued.

7. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE)

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

for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA-600/6-91/003) and "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA-600/6-91/005F), or alternate procedures. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Confirmations, the permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081), as appropriate.

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

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

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

Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical specific analyses for the identified and/or suspected pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity. Where lethality was demonstrated within 48 hours of test initiation, each composite sample shall be analyzed independently. Otherwise the permittee may substitute a composite sample, comprised of equal portions of the individual composite samples, for the chemical specific analysis;
 - iii. Quality Assurance Plan (e.g., QA/QC implementation, corrective actions, etc.); and
 - iv. Project Organization (e.g., project staff, project manager, consulting services, etc.).
- b. The permittee shall initiate the TRE Action Plan within thirty (30) days of plan and schedule submittal. The permittee shall assume all risks for failure to achieve the required toxicity reduction.

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- c. The permittee shall submit a quarterly TRE Activities Report, with the Discharge Monitoring Report in the months of January, April, July and October, containing information on toxicity reduction evaluation activities including:
 - i. any data and/or substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity;
 - ii. any studies/evaluations and results on the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity; and
 - iii. any data which identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution.
- d. The permittee shall submit a Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities no later than twenty-eight (28) months from confirming lethality in the retests, which provides information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report will also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

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

11. In lieu of stormwater requirements, a No Exposure Certification (Tracking # ARR000059) was submitted. A condition of No Exposure exists at an industrial facility when all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. Any stormwater which has been exposed to industrial materials and/or activities must be routed to the headworks of the plant for treatment in the wastewater treatment plant.
12. If TRC test results are less than Detection Level Achieved (DL), a value of zero (0) may be used for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

Total residual chlorine (TRC) in the effluent composite sample shall be measured and reported both at the time of sample termination and at the time of toxicity test initiation. The permittee shall ensure that the effluent composite used in toxicity testing is representative of normal facility residual chlorine discharge concentration.

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13. Transition Period

The City of Hot Springs is installing new blowers at the aeration basin in order to increase the design flow of that unit to 16 MGD. This will result in an increase in the overall design flow of the treatment plant since the other treatment units can already handle 16 MGD.

- a. Beginning on the effective date of the permit, the permittee must submit a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for each permitted design flow (i.e., 12 MGD and 16 MGD) on a monthly basis. The DMR for the 16 MGD design flow can be marked and submitted as “No Discharge”, until such time as the new blowers are operational. The permittee must continue to submit two (2) monthly DMRs until the report required in Part III.13.b below is received.
- b. The permittee must notify the ADEQ within 30 days of when the new blowers have been installed and began operating.

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 of 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.

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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.