

Reasonable Potential Analyzer

Facility Name	City of Ruidoso Downs/Village of Ruidoso WWTP
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NPDES Permit Number	NM0029165
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Outfall Number 001

Proposed Critical Dilution*	53	%
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***Critical Dilution in draft permit, do not use % sign.**

Enter data in yellow shaded cells only. Fifty percent should be entered as 50, not 50%.

Test Data

[illegible]

Count	20	20	20	20
Mean	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237
Std. Dev.	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
CV	0.0	0	0	0

RPMF

#N/A	#N/A
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#N/A	#N/A
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1.887	Reasonable Potential Acceptance Criteria
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Vertebrate Lethal	#N/A	#N/A
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No Reasonable Potential exists. Permit requires WET monitoring, but no V

Vertebrate Sublethal	#N/A	#N/A
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No Reasonable Potential exists. Permit requires WET monitoring, but no V

Invertebrate Lethal	#N/A	#N/A
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No Reasonable Potential exists. Permit requires WET monitoring, but no V

Invertebrate Sublethal	#N/A	#N/A
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No Reasonable Potential exists. Permit requires WET monitoring, but no V

Reasonable Potential Analyzer

Determining "Reasonable Potential" for Excursions Above Ambient Criteria Using Effluent Data Only

EPA recommends finding that a permittee has “reasonable potential” to exceed a receiving water quality standard if it cannot be demonstrated with a high confidence level that the upper bound of the lognormal distribution of effluent concentrations is below the receiving water criteria at specified low-flow conditions.

Step 1 Determine the number of total observations (“n”) for a particular set of effluent data (concentration or toxic units [TUs]), and determine the highest value from that data set.

Step 2 Determine the coefficient of variation for the data set. For a data set where $n < 10$, the coefficient of variation (CV) is estimated to equal 0.6, or the CV is calculated from data obtained from a discharger. For a data set where $n > 10$, the CV is calculated as standard deviation/mean. For less than 10 items of data, the uncertainty in the CV is too large to calculate a standard deviation or mean with sufficient confidence.

Step 3 Determine the appropriate ratio from the table below.

Step 4 Multiply the highest value from a data set by the value from the table below. Use this value with the appropriate dilution to project a maximum receiving water concentration (RWC).

Step 5 Compare the projected maximum RWC to the applicable standard (criteria maximum concentration, criteria continuous concentration [CCC], or reference ambient concentration). EPA recommends that permitting authorities find reasonable potential when the projected RWC is greater than an ambient criterion.

VET limit.

VET limit.

VET limit.

VET limit.