

April 2016
FACT SHEET
Authorization to Discharge under the
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
for the
Navajo Tribal Utility Authority – Tuba City Wastewater Treatment Lagoons
NPDES Permit No. NN0020290

Applicant address: Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (“NTUA”)
P.O. Box 170
Fort Defiance, Arizona 86504

Applicant Contact: Denise Tufano, District Manager
(928) 283-5421

Facility Address: NTUA Tuba City Wastewater Treatment Facility
P.O. Box 170
Fort Defiance, Arizona 86504

Facility Contact: Raquel Whitehorse, Supervisor
Environmental Compliance & Laboratory Department
(928) 729-5721

In February 2016, EPA has prepared and transmitted a draft permit and fact sheet for public notice of proposed action. In response to recent changes in federal regulations concerning reporting requirements in the proposed permit, EPA is transmitting an updated fact sheet for a new 30-day comment period.

I. STATUS OF PERMIT

The NTUA was issued a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) Permit (No. NN0020290) on October 22, 2010, for its Tuba City wastewater treatment lagoon facility, pursuant to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“U.S. EPA”) regulations set forth in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”) Part 122.21. The permit was effective December 1, 2010, through midnight, November 30, 2015. NTUA applied to U.S. EPA Region 9 for reissuance on August 10, 2015. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.6, the 2010 permit is administratively continued pending reissuance by EPA. All the terms and conditions of the 2010 permit are in effect until the reissuance of a new permit. This fact sheet is based on information provided by the applicant through its application and discharge data submittal, along with the appropriate laws and regulations.

Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), the U.S. EPA is proposing issuance of the NPDES permit renewal to NTUA (permittee) for the discharge of treated domestic wastewater to receiving waters named Moenkopi Wash, a tributary to the Little Colorado River, a water of the United States.

II. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO PREVIOUS PERMIT

1. The proposed permit, though similar to the previous permit issued in 2009, introduces a different calculation for determining compliance with total ammonia. In addition, measurements for temperature are required to be taken concurrently with ammonia and pH measurements.
2. The proposed permit includes a new requirement for submitting DMRs electronically through EPA's NetDMR system by July 28, 2016 and ceasing paper DMRs.
3. The proposed permit also includes a new requirement for submitting annual biosolids reports electronically using EPA's NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool ("NeT").

III. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The NTUA Tuba City wastewater treatment lagoon facility is located approximately 5 miles southwest of Tuba City, Coconino County, Arizona, within the Western portion of the Navajo Nation. The facility serves a population of about 10,000 and has a design flow capacity of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD). The annual average daily flow rates range from 0.51 MGD in 2013 to 0.47 MGD in 2014 and 2015. The facility receives domestic and commercial flow from businesses within Tuba City. In addition, there are piping and valves at the upstream Hopi Tribe's Moenkopi WWTP that make it possible for the operator to bypass treatment and send untreated sewage to the headworks of the Tuba City WWTF. The Moenkopi WWTP operates under NPDES permit No. AZ0024619 which allows the facility to discharge treated effluent at a rate of approximately 185,000 gallons per day. In the summer of 2014, it was noted that the Moenkopi facility sent all its flow to the Tuba City WWTF for approximately 2 days.

The Tuba City lagoon facility provides secondary treatment and consists of the following: (1) an influent intake chamber with 1.5-inch and 0.5-inch bar screens, (2) a grit removal chamber which directs flow to an aeration pond with three 15-horsepower aerators, (3) three facultative ponds operating in series, (4) a chlorine contact chamber which utilizes a chlorine induction mixer, and (5) a sulfur dioxide induction mixer for de-chlorination prior to discharge. The facultative cells are used for natural die-off of fecal coliform bacteria. Flow is measured via an effluent Parshall flume with an ultrasonic flow meter.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVING WATER

The discharge of treated domestic wastewater is to Moenkopi Wash, an eventual tributary to the Little Colorado River, which is a water of the United States.

V. EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

Review of Discharge Monitoring Reports ("DMR") from January 2012 through September 2015 showed that the facility had exceedances of limits for biochemical oxygen demand ("BOD₅"), total ammonia, *E. coli* and total residual chlorine ("TRC"). The review is detailed in the appendix at the end of the report.

On June 29, 2015, the Navajo Nation EPA's ("NNEPA") conducted a compliance evaluation inspection (CEI) and observed that the effluent flow meter was not in operation with no projected date for repair.

The facility is under an Administrative Order on Consent ("AOC")[Docket No. NNCWA-AOC-2014-001, dated October 28, 2014) with NNEPA to achieve compliance with the NPDES permit. Under the AOC, NTUA committed to submit a Compliance Plan and develop an Operation and Maintenance Plan.

VI. BASIS OF PROPOSED PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Section 301(a) of the Clean Water Act ("CWA") provides that the discharge of any pollutant to waters of the United States is unlawful except in accordance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit. Section 402 of the Act establishes the NPDES program. The program is designed to limit the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States from point sources [40 CFR 122.1(b)(1)] through a combination of various requirements including technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations.

Sections 402 and 301(b)(1)(C) of the CWA require that the permit contain effluent limitations to meet water quality standards. Specifically, the regulation under 40 CFR 122.44(d) states that an NPDES permit must contain:

"Water quality standards and State requirements: any requirements in addition to or more stringent than promulgated effluent limitations guidelines or standards under Sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 318 and 405 of CWA necessary to:

(1) Achieve water quality standards established under section 303 of the CWA, including State narrative criteria for water quality."

Section 40 CFR 122.44(d)(i) states the following:

"Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality."

A. Navajo Nation Surface Water Quality Standards

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d), the need for discharge limitations for all pollutants that may impact applicable water quality criteria and water quality standards must be evaluated. As part of this evaluation, discharge limitations are based on application of the water quality standards. USEPA approved the 1999 Navajo Nation Surface Water Quality Standards ("NNSWQS"), on March 23, 2006. The NNSWQS were revised in 2007 and approved by the USEPA on March 26, 2009. A 2010 *draft* NNSWQS revision has been under review by USEPA. The approved 1999 NNSWQS, the 2007 revision and the 2010 *draft* revision will be used on a best professional judgment ("BPJ") basis for purposes of developing water quality based effluent limitations.

B. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations, Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (“WQBELs”) and BPJ

Technology-based effluent limitations require minimum levels of treatment based on currently available treatment technologies. Section 301 of the CWA established a required performance level, referred to as “secondary treatment”, that all POTWs were required to meet by July 1, 1977. Federal secondary treatment effluent standards for POTWs are contained in Section 301(b)(1)(B) of the CWA. Implementing regulations for Section 301(b)(1)(B) are found at 40 CFR Part 133. The CWA requires POTWs to meet performance-based requirements based on available wastewater treatment technology. These technology-based effluent limits apply to all municipal wastewater treatment plants, and identify the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (“BOD₅”) and Total Suspended Solids (“TSS”). The requirements contained in the draft permit are necessary to prevent violations of applicable treatment standards.

VII. DETERMINATION OF NUMERICAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Typical pollutants of concern in untreated and treated domestic wastewater include ammonia nitrate, oxygen demand, pathogens, temperature, pH, oil and grease, and solids. US EPA proposes the following provisions and effluent discharge limitations for flow, BOD₅, TSS, *E. coli*, total dissolved solids (“TDS”), TRC and ammonia taken concurrent with temperature and pH measurements. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge by prior to entry into the receiving water.

A. Federal Secondary Treatment Effluent Discharge Limitations

The proposed permit contains discharge limitations for BOD₅, TSS and priority toxic pollutants. For both BOD₅ and TSS, the arithmetic means of values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days cannot exceed 35 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.

Discharge Limitations					
Discharge Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Monitoring Frequency
Flow ¹	MGD.	-- ²	n/a	-- ²	Instantaneous
BOD ₅ ³	mg/l	45	65	--	Monthly
	kg/day	169	244	--	
TSS ⁴	mg/l	90	135	--	Monthly
	kg/day	338	507	--	
Priority Pollutants ⁵	µg/l	-- ²	n/a	-- ²	Once/1 st Quarter during Year 5

NOTES:

1. No flow limit is set at this time but influent and effluent flows must be monitored and reported. The monitoring frequency is once/month.

2. Monitoring and reporting required. No limitation is set at this time.
3. Under 40 CFR Section 133.105, the discharge limits for BOD₅ shall not exceed a monthly average of 45 mg/l and a weekly average of 65 mg/l. The mass limits are calculated based upon the 1.0 MGD design flow.
4. Under 40 CFR Section, 122.45(f), the discharge limits for TSS shall not exceed a monthly average of 90 mg/l and a weekly average of 135 mg/l. These limitations (Alternative State Requirements) are consistent with 40 CFR 133.101(f), 133.103(c), 133.105(b) and (d). The mass limits are calculated based upon the 1.0 MGD design flow.
5. Priority Pollutants: During Year 5 of the permit, the permittee shall monitor for the full list of priority pollutants in the Code of Federal Register (CFR) at 40 CFR Part 423, Appendix A. No limit is set at this time. Should the results reveal levels below the Navajo Nation Surface Water Quality Standards and EPA's National Water Quality Criteria for priority pollutants, monitoring will no longer be required for the remainder of the permit cycle.

B. Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (“WQBELs”)

Water quality-based effluent limitations, or WQBELs, are required in NPDES permits when the permitting authority determines that a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above any water quality standard. (40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)).

When determining whether an effluent discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above narrative or numeric criteria, the permitting authority shall use procedures which account for existing controls on point and non point sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity) and where appropriate, the dilution of the effluent in the receiving water [40 CFR 122.44 (d)(1)(ii)].

EPA evaluated the reasonable potential to discharge toxic pollutants according to guidance provided in the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD)* (Office of Water Enforcement and Permits, U.S. EPA, March 1991) and the *U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers Manual* (Office of Water, U.S. EPA, December 1996). These factors include:

1. Applicable standards, designated uses and impairments of receiving water

The 2007 NNSWQS and 2010 *draft* NNSWQS established water quality criteria for the following beneficial uses (Moenkopi Wash, the Little Colorado River) are defined by the NNSWQS as secondary human contact, agricultural water supply, fish consumption, aquatic & wildlife habitat, and livestock watering (Table 205.1, page 21).

2. Dilution in the receiving water

Discharge from Outfall 001 is to Moenkopi Wash, which may have no natural flow during certain times of the year. Therefore, no dilution of the effluent has

been considered in the development of water quality based effluent limits applicable to the discharge.

3. Type of industry

Typical pollutants of concern in untreated and treated domestic wastewater include ammonia nitrate, oxygen demand, pathogens, temperature, pH, oil and grease, and solids. Chlorine is of concern due to the treatment plant disinfection operations and therefore, dechlorination is necessary to minimize impact on WQBELs.

4. History of compliance problems and toxic impacts

A review of the facility's recent DMRs from January 2012 to September 2015 shows permit violations as follows: (1) Exceedances of monthly average concentration limit and/or weekly average limit for BOD₅ during June 2012, June-July 2013, May to July 2014, and April-May 2015; (2) Numerous exceedances of monthly average concentration limit for total ammonia, most recently in July 2014, December 2014, and January to May 2015; (3) Exceedances of maximum daily limit for *E.coli* in March and June 2012, January 2013, July 2015; and, (4) Numerous exceedances of daily maximum concentration limit for TRC. Please see the attached appendix for detailed DMR data reviews for individual pollutant parameters.

5. Existing data on toxic pollutants

Discharge Monitoring Reports from 2013 through June 2015 showed that the facility failed the chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity ("WET") tests on August 2013, November to December 2013, February to June 2014, and May 2015.

C. Rationale for WQBELs

Pursuant to the narrative surface water quality standards (Section 202 of 2007 NNSWQS and *draft* 2010 NNSWQS revisions), the discharge shall be free from pollutants in amounts or combinations that cause solids, oil, grease, foam, scum, or any other form of objectionable floating debris on the surface of the water body; may cause a film or iridescent appearance on the surface of the water body; or that may cause a deposit on a shoreline, on a bank, or on aquatic vegetation.

1. Determination of Effluent Limitation for *E. coli*

Presence of pathogens in untreated and treated domestic wastewater indicates that there is a reasonable potential for *E. coli* bacteria levels in the effluent to cause or contribute to an excursion above the WQS. In the proposed permit, the monthly geometric mean of *E. coli* bacteria shall not exceed 126/100 ml as a monthly average and 575/100 ml as a single sample maximum. These limits are based on the NNSWQS for secondary human contact (p. 14). The monitoring frequency is once per month, consistent with the previous permit.

2. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Presence of solids in untreated and treated domestic wastewater indicates that there is a reasonable potential for TDS levels in the effluent to cause or contribute to an excursion above the WQS. The regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(i) allow requirements for monitoring as determined to be necessary. The monitoring frequency is once per quarter, consistent with the previous permit.

3. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)

Chlorination for disinfection purposes indicates that there is reasonable potential for TRC levels in the effluent to cause or contribute to an excursion above the WQS. Therefore, a TRC limit of 11 µg/l has been established in the proposed permit to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters. The monitoring frequency is once per month, consistent with the previous permit.

4. Ammonia (as N) and Ammonia Impact Ratio (“AIR”)

Presence of ammonia in untreated and treated domestic wastewater indicates that there is a reasonable potential for levels in the effluent to cause or contribute to an excursion above the WQS. In accordance with the NNSWQS for protection of aquatic and wildlife habitat, the proposed permit contains effluent limitations for total ammonia. The ammonia limits are temperature and pH dependent and are listed in Table 206.2 and Table 206.3 (pages 36-37) of 2007 NNSWQS and *draft* 2010 NNSWQS revisions. They are also provided in Appendices A and B of the permit. The monitoring frequency is once per month, consistent with the previous permit.

Because ammonia criteria are pH and temperature-dependent, the permittee is required to calculate an AIR. The AIR is calculated as the ratio of the ammonia value in the effluent and the applicable ammonia standards as determined by using pH data to derive an appropriate value from the ammonia criteria table in Appendix C of the permit. The AIR limitation has been established as a monthly average of 1.0, equivalent to the standard. The permittee is required to report maximum daily and average monthly ammonia (as N) concentrations in addition to an average monthly AIR.

5. pH

Untreated and treated domestic wastewater could be contaminated with substance that affects the pH. Therefore, there is a reasonable potential for pH levels in the effluent to cause or contribute to an excursion above the WQS. In order to ensure adequate protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water, a maximum pH limit of 9.0 and a minimum limit of 6.5 S.U. are established in Section 206.C. of 2007 NNSWQS and *draft* 2010 NNSWQS revisions. The monitoring frequency is once per month, consistent with the previous permit. Measurements for pH are required to be taken concurrently with ammonia and temperature measurements.

6. Temperature

Measurements for temperature are required to be taken concurrently with ammonia and pH measurements.

7. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

It is U.S. EPA Region 9's policy that all continuous dischargers be required to perform WET testing. WET testing is intended to demonstrate that there are no unexpected toxic components of the discharge escaping to the receiving water undetected, and to prompt a response if they are present. The proposed permit therefore requires chronic toxicity testing to be conducted **monthly** using a 24-hour composite sample of the treated effluent for the most sensitive species, identified as the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promela*). If no toxicity is found in the test results during the first 12 monthly test results, the testing frequency is reduced to a quarterly basis thereafter. During the previous permit cycle, EPA initially required that the facility conduct monthly WET testing with fish, invertebrate and algae which NTUA did over a period of a year. Based on a review of the monthly toxicity data collected and a toxicity identification evaluation which identified the potential source of toxicity to be elevated ammonia levels, the monitoring frequency for WET was reduced by EPA in April 2013 to one most sensitive species, i.e. the fathead minnow.

VIII. Reporting

The proposed permit requires discharge data obtained during the previous three months to be summarized on monthly DMR forms and reported quarterly. If there is no discharge for the month, report "C" in the No Discharge box on the DMR form for that month. The proposed permit includes a new requirement for electronically submitting compliance monitoring data by July 28, 2016, using the electronic reporting tools (NetDMR) provided by EPA Region 9. These reports are due January 28, April 28, July 28, and October 28 of each year. Duplicate signed copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA and the Navajo Nation EPA.

IX. General Standards

The proposed permit sets general standards that are narrative water quality standards contained in the Navajo Nation Water Quality Standards, Section 203. These general standards are set forth in Section B. General Discharge Specifications of the permit.

X. Permit Reopeners

A. At this time, there is no reasonable potential to establish any other water quality-based limits. Should any monitoring indicate that the discharge cause, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to excursion above a water quality criterion, the permit may be reopened for the imposition of water quality-based limits and/or whole effluent toxicity limits. The proposed permit may be modified, in accordance with 40 CFR 122 and 124, to include appropriate conditions or effluent limits, monitoring, or other conditions to implement new regulations, including U.S. EPA-approved new Tribal water quality standards; or to address new information

indicating the presence of effluent toxicity or the reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to exceedences of water quality standards.

B. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(c), EPA may promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage (including “sludge only facilities”) to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the CWA, if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

XI. Biosolids Requirements

The proposed permit includes a requirement for submitting a report 60 days prior to disposal of biosolids. The proposed permit also includes a new requirement that goes into effect December 21, 2016, for submitting reports electronically using EPA’s NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool (“NeT”). For example, the annual report for calendar year 2016, which is due by February 19, 2017, must be submitted electronically. The report shall discuss the quantity of biosolids produced, the treatment applied to biosolids including process parameters, disposal methods, and, if land applied, analyses for Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Zinc, and Selenium, and organic-N, ammonium-N, and nitrate-N, all expressed in mg/kg biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis. The permittee shall comply with all standards for biosolids use and disposal at Section 405(d) of the CWA, and 40 CFR Parts 257, 258 and 503.

XII. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS UNDER FEDERAL LAW

A. Anti-Degradation

USEPA’s antidegradation policy at 40 CFR Section 131.12 and the NNSWQS require that existing water uses and level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses be maintained. As described in this fact sheet, the permit establishes effluent limits and monitoring requirements to ensure that all applicable water quality standards are met. The permit does not include a mixing zone; therefore, these limits will apply at the end of the pipe without consideration of dilution in the receiving water. Therefore, due to the low levels of toxic pollutants present in the effluent, the high level of treatment being obtained, and water quality-based effluent limitations, it is not expected that the discharge will adversely affect receiving water bodies.

B. Anti-Backsliding

Section 402(o) of the CWA prohibits the renewal or reissuance of an NPDES permit that contains effluent limits less stringent than those established in the previous permit, except as provided in the statute. The proposed permit is a renewal and therefore does not allow backsliding.

C. Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat

1. Background:

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 requires Federal agencies such as EPA to ensure, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), that any actions authorized, funded or carried out by the Agency are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or adversely modify or destroy critical habitat of such species.

Since the issuance of NPDES permits by EPA is a Federal action, consideration of a permitted discharge and its effect on any federally-listed species is appropriate. The proposed NPDES permit authorizes the discharge of treated domestic wastewater into to an unnamed wash of the Moenkopi Wash, a tributary to the Little Colorado River, a water of the United States.

The information below is listed in the Navajo Nation's Department of Fish & Wildlife Natural Heritage Program (NHP) database. <http://www.nndfw.org/> The FWS has deferred all of its survey and information collection in the Navajo Nation to the Navajo Nation NHP. Based on review of the NHP database, EPA found that NHP had identified no federally-listed threatened or endangered species in the 7.5 quadrangle of Moenave, AZ containing the project boundary.

2. EPA's Finding:

This permit authorizes the discharge of treated wastewater in conformance with the federal secondary treatment regulations and the Navajo Nation Surface Water Quality Standards. These standards are applied in the permit both as numeric and narrative limits. The standards are designed to protect aquatic species, including threatened and endangered species, and any discharge in compliance with these standards should not adversely impact any threatened and endangered species.

EPA believes that effluent released in compliance with this permit will have no effect on any federally-listed threatened or endangered species or its critical habitat that may be present in the vicinity of the discharge. The treatment facility has been in existence for some time, and no new construction or modifications will be made to it due to the proposed NPDES permit. Therefore, no requirements specific to the protection of endangered species are proposed in the permit. EPA may decide that changes to the permit may be warranted based on receipt of new information. A re-opener clause has been included should new information become available to indicate that the requirements of the permit need to be changed.

D. Consideration of Environmental Justice (EJ) Impact

EPA has conducted a screening level evaluation of the potential impact of this facility and other permitted facilities within the immediate area on local residents through use of EPA's EJSCREEN tool. Specifically, EPA used EJSCREEN to identify facilities near the NTUA Tuba City facility that could pose risk to local residents through discharge of environmental

contaminants. EPA has also evaluated whether demographic characteristics of the population living in the vicinity of the NTUA facility indicate that the local population might be particularly susceptible to such environmental risks. The results show that, at the time of this analysis conducted on January 15, 2015, the area in which the Tuba City facility is located was above the 94th percentile nationally for ozone, 82nd percentile nationally for PM_{2.5} and 87th percentile for proximity to a major direct discharger. The EJSCREEN analysis of demographic characteristics of the community living near the facility indicates the local population may be at relatively higher risk if exposed to environmental contaminants than the national population. Demographic characteristics that showed potentially sensitive scores were a high proportion of minority and low income population and population with less than high school education.

EPA also considers the characteristics of the wastewater treatment facility operation and discharges, and whether those discharges, in combination with discharges from local ozone sources, pose exposure risks that the NPDES permit needs to further address. The Tuba City facility is unlikely to discharge any noticeable ozone. EPA finds no evidence to indicate the wastewater facility discharge poses a significant risk to local residents. EPA concludes that the facility is unlikely to contribute to any EJ issues. Furthermore, EPA believes that by implementing and requiring compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, which are designed to ensure full protection of human health, the permit is sufficient to ensure the facility discharges to not cause or contribute to human health risk in the vicinity of the wastewater facility.

XIII. Administrative Information -- Public Notice, Public Comments, and Requests for Public Hearings

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.10, public notice shall be given by the U.S. EPA Director that a draft NPDES permit has been prepared by mailing a copy of the notice to the permit applicant and other Federal and State agencies, and through EPA Region 9 website at: <http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/npdes/pubnotices.html>. The public notice shall allow at least 30 days for public comment on the draft permit.

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.11 and 12, during the public comment period, any interested person may submit written comments on the draft permit, and may request a public hearing if no hearing has already been scheduled. A request for public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. In accordance with 40 CFR 124.13, all persons must raise all reasonably ascertainable issues and submit all reasonably available arguments supporting their position within thirty (30) days from the date of the public notice. Comments may be received either in person or mailed to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
NPDES Permits Office (WTR-2-3)
Attn: Linh Tran
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Telephone: (415) 972-3511

Interested persons may obtain further information, including copies of the draft permit, fact sheet/statement of basis, and the permit application, by contacting Linh Tran at the U.S. EPA

address above. Copies of the administrative record (other than those which U.S. EPA maintains as confidential) are available for public inspection between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (excluding federal holidays).

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.12, the U.S. EPA Director shall hold a public hearing when, on the basis of requests, a significant degree of public interest in the draft permit exists. The Director may also hold a public hearing when, for instance, such a hearing might clarify one or more issues involved in the permit decision. Public notice of such hearing shall be given as specified in 40 CFR 124.10.

APPENDIX
DMR review from January 2012 to September 2015

Figure 1
Exceedances of Monthly Average Limit for BOD₅ (= 45 mg/L)

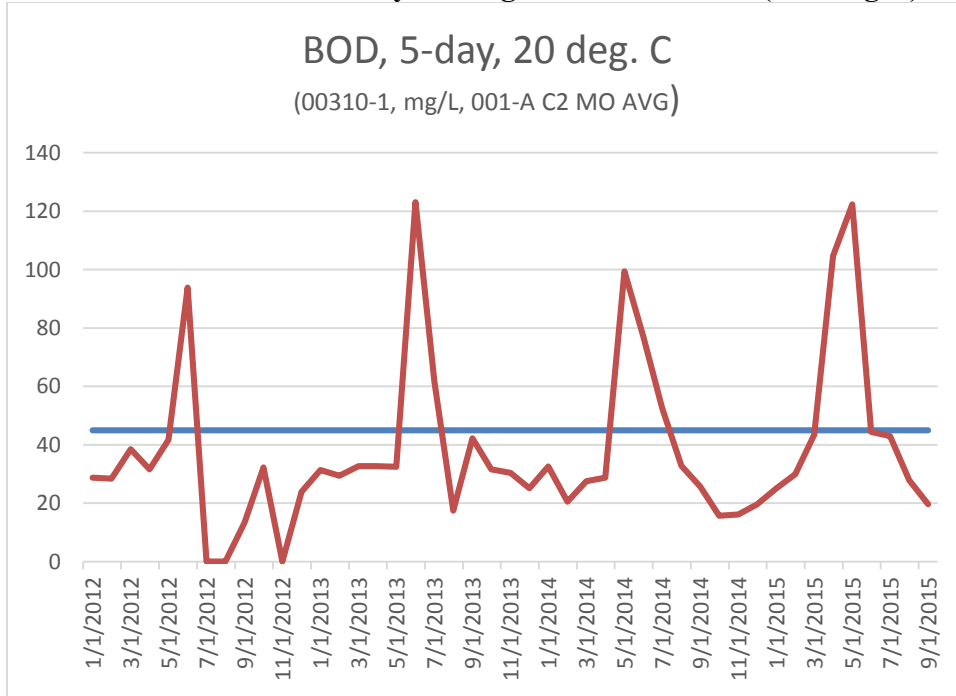


Figure 2
Exceedances of Weekly Average Limit for BOD₅ (= 65 mg/L)

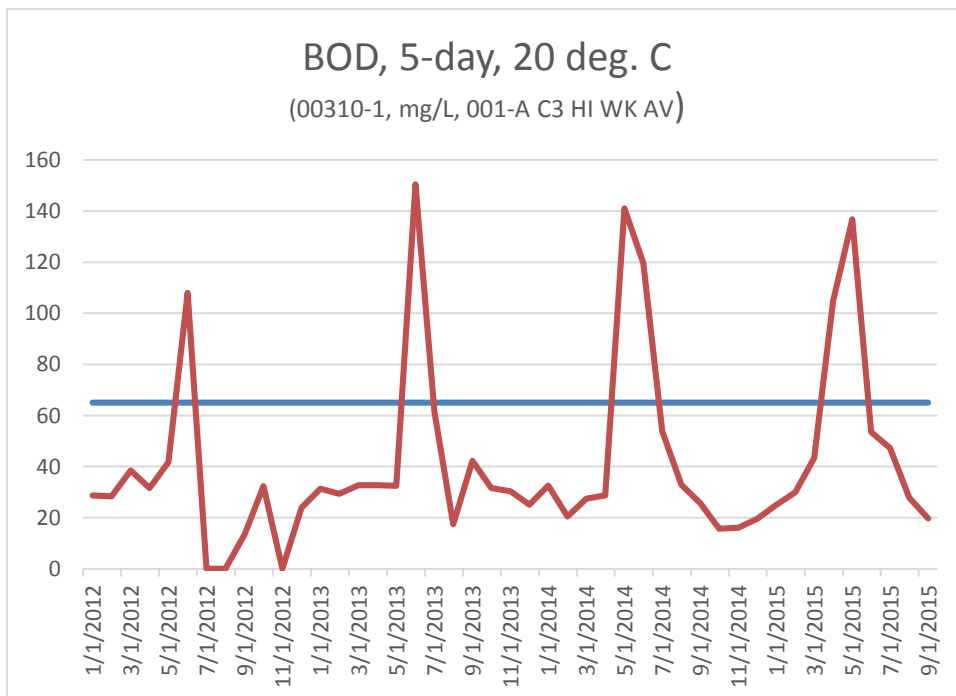


Figure 3
Exceedances of Monthly Average concentration limit for Total Ammonia

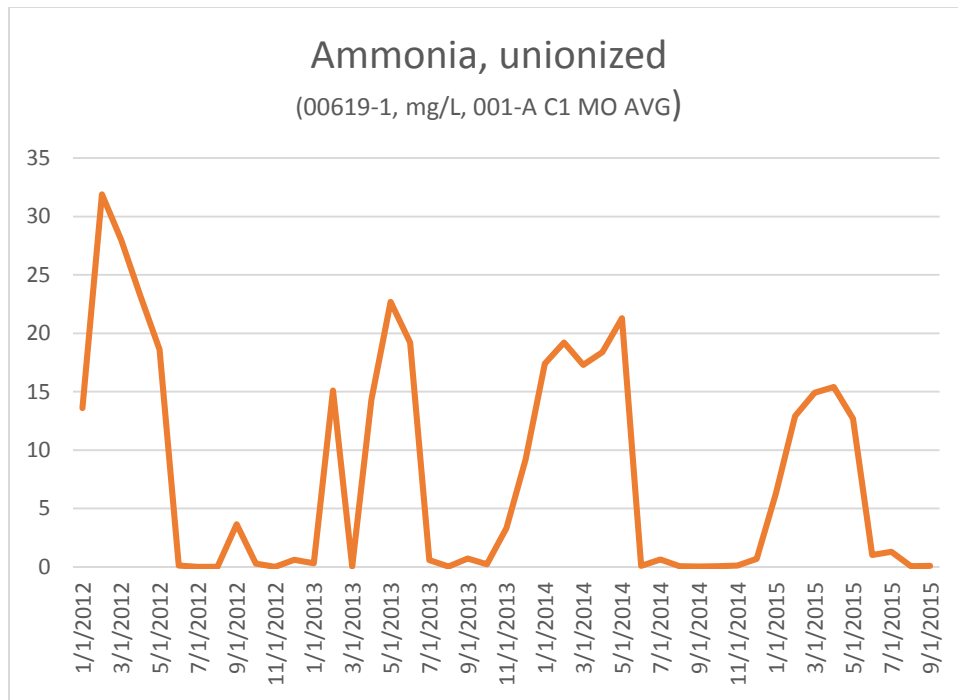


Figure 4
Exceedances of Daily Max concentration limit for Total Ammonia

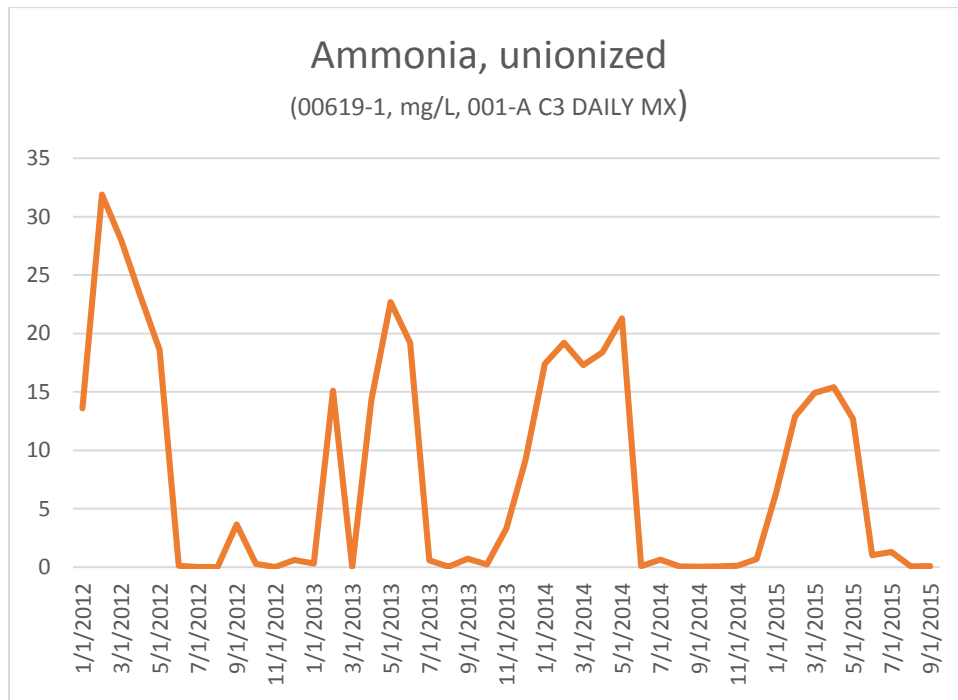


Figure 5
Exceedances of Daily Maximum Limit for Total Residual Chlorine (= 11 µg/l)

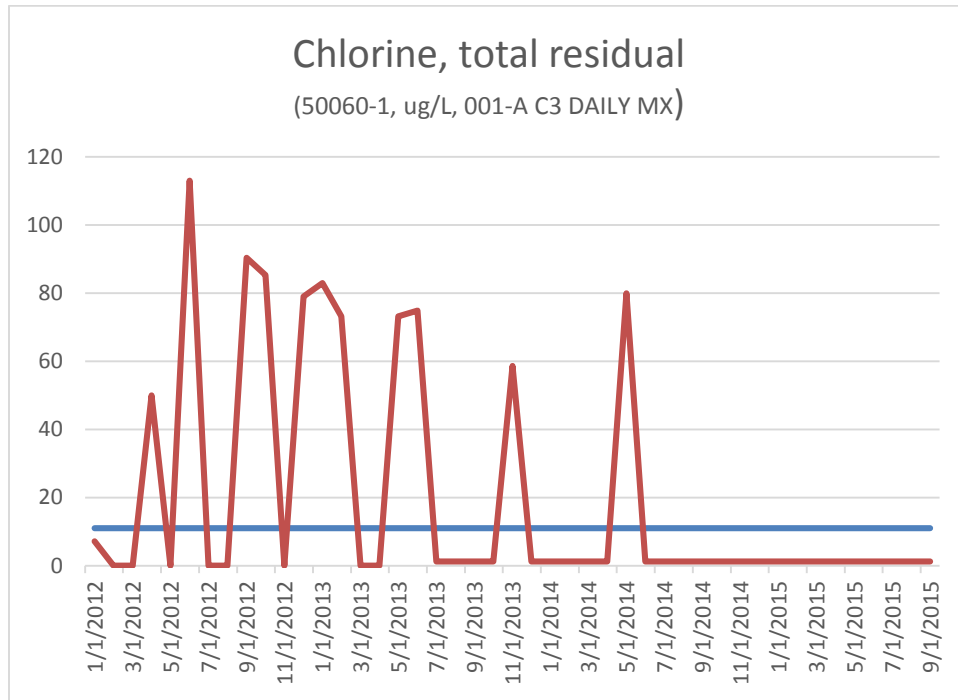


Figure 6
Exceedances of Daily Maximum Limit for E. coli (= 575/100mL)

