NPDES PERMIT NO. NM0030163 FACT SHEET

FOR THE DRAFT NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

APPLICANT

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DATE PREPARED

April 10, 2018

PERMIT ACTION

Proposed reissuance of the current NPDES permit issued March 25, 2013, with an effective date of May 1, 2013, and an expiration date of April 30, 2018.

RECEIVING WATER – BASIN

From Glenwood Pond on hatchery property to privately owned irrigation system that includes Los Olmos Pond, thence to Whitewater Creek thence to San Francisco River in San Francisco River Basin

DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS

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

4Q3	Lowest four-day average flow rate expected to occur once every three-years
BAT	Best available technology economically achievable
BCT	Best conventional pollutant control technology
BPT	Best practicable control technology currently available
BMP	Best management plan
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand (five-day unless noted otherwise)
BPJ	Best professional judgment
CBOD	Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (five-day unless noted otherwise)
CD	Critical dilution
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic feet per second
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
COE	United States Corp of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	Discharge monitoring report
ELG	Effluent limitation guidelines
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCB	Fecal coliform bacteria
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
ug/l	Micrograms per liter
MGD	Million gallons per day
NMAC	New Mexico Administrative Code
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NMIP	New Mexico NPDES Permit Implementation Procedures
NMWQS	New Mexico State Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
MQL	Minimum quantification level
O&G	Oil and grease
POTW	Publically owned treatment works
RP	Reasonable potential
SS	Settle-able solids
SIC	Standard industrial classification
s.u.	Standard units (for parameter pH)
SWQB	Surface Water Quality Bureau
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TMDL	Total maximum daily load
TRC	Total residual chlorine
TSS	Total suspended solids
UAA	Use attainability analysis
USGS	United States Geological Service
WLA	Waste-load allocation
WET	Whole effluent toxicity
WQCC	New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WOTUS	Waters of the United States

I. CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

Changes from the previous permit issued on March 25, 2013 with an effective date of May 1, 2013 and an expiration date of April 30, 2018 are:

1. Added the Aldrin Monitoring Study.
2. Added language regarding the use and reporting of drugs, medications and/or chemicals (DMC) at the hatchery as stated in the management plan.
3. Added the sampling requirement during the period when the FDA approved drug Chloramine-T is used as a treatment for the Bacterial Gill Disease.

II. APPLICANT LOCATION and ACTIVITY

Glenwood State Fish Hatchery was established in 1938 under the direction of the Works Progress Administration. The facility is located about ½ mile north of highway 180 on Catwalk Road, Glenwood, Catron County, New Mexico. The discharge to the Whitewater Creek from the facility is from two outfalls located as follows:

Outfall 001 - Latitude 33° 19' 13" North, Longitude 108° 52' 52" West
Outfall 002 - Latitude 33° 19' 13" North, Longitude 108° 52' 49" West

Under the SIC Code 0921, the applicant operates a finfish hatchery raising Gila and Rainbow trout for stocking in lakes and/or streams. The facility described in the application produces an average harvestable weight of 81,250 pounds of Gila and Rainbow trout per year using 8,080 pounds of maximum monthly food.

The hatchery has four main outdoor raceways (A, B, C and D), Fry Raceways, hatchery and other facility buildings. The prime water sources are Whitewater Creek collected by buried lines upstream of the hatchery and groundwater well water from the San Francisco River Basin.

As described in the previous USEPA, Region 6 Fact Sheet prepared on November 26, 2012, supply water from Whitewater Creek is used during high flow periods and provide approximately 2,500 gallons per minute (GPM). The second source of water are three water wells located approximately one mile west of the hatchery in the Allred Farms pastures. The three wells provide approximately 1,400 GPM.

All of the water at the hatchery is pumped or lifted first to the main mixing box or pumped into the two “A” series raceways and the hatchery building. This is done to remove nitrogen gas that is produced with the pumped water. The water from the main mixing box delivers the water to the individual series of major raceways; A, B, C and D. Each raceway has a bottom drain piping system and an overflow plumbing system located at its lower or downstream end. The two systems are not cross connected; each system discharges to Glenwood Pond through its own separate system.

The flow of water from the main mixing box is almost nearly continuous. During normal hatchery operations, with the bottom drain standpipe in place, the water and a small amount of suspended solids; consisting mainly of floating fish wastes and uneaten food, goes through the overflow system into Glenwood Pond.

During cleaning operations, generally done once a week for each raceway, the standpipe in the bottom drain system is pulled out and the water flows down the bottom drain piping system to

the upper end of Glenwood Pond. During the cleaning operation, hatchery staff cleans the raceway walls and bottom with squeegees. As the flow from the mixing box continues to enter the raceway, all of the water in the raceway along with the wiped down sediments, drains into Glenwood Pond through the separate bottom drain system. Raceway cleaning generally is only done on one or two raceways at a time, so there is always a discharge from the overflow water system into Glenwood Pond from those raceways not being cleaned.

Allred Farms owns the water rights at the hatchery, and allows DGF to use it for their operations. When Allred Farms wants the water for irrigation, Allred Farms enters hatchery grounds, pulls a standpipe located in the overflow pipe system located between the hatchery building and Glenwood Pond and this diverts the overflow water to a separate piping system that takes the water to directly to Allred's Farms. After leaving Outfalls 001 and 002, hatchery staff has no control of the disposition of the water being discharged. Agricultural return flows do not require an NPDES permit per CWA 402(l)(1).

Additional information was provided in the 2017 Renewal Application, including facility maps (see Figure 1 and 2). Flow from raceways and other hatchery operations are piped to Glenwood Pond at Glenwood Pond Inlet and an open channel that flows to Glenwood Pond. The pond provides treatment (solids settling) before leaving the facility at a weir where monitoring occurs for Outfall 001. Glenwood Pond, accessed through the hatchery, is stocked twice monthly and open for fishing to licensed fisherman and to children under twelve years of age. The water in the pond is used for irrigation and is the responsibility of the Allred Farms personnel according to the 2017 Hatchery Management Plan submitted with the renewal application. Wastewater leaving the facility at Outfall 001 are piped to an off-site and privately-owned irrigation system that includes Los Olmos Pond (also spelled Los Olomos on plats), then may discharge to Whitewater Creek. Wastewater flow from hatchery operations can also be piped to Outfall 002, then to either Los Olmos Pond or other portions of the irrigation system, then may discharge to Whitewater Creek. For Outfall 002, the Facility Map attached to the facility's 2017 renewal application shows the location of irrigation diversion standpipe (directly southwest of Raceways A thru D), Outfall 002 Bypass Standpipe and Outfall 002 above Whitewater Creek.

Figure 1: GLENWOOD STATE FISH HATCHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN 10/03/2017

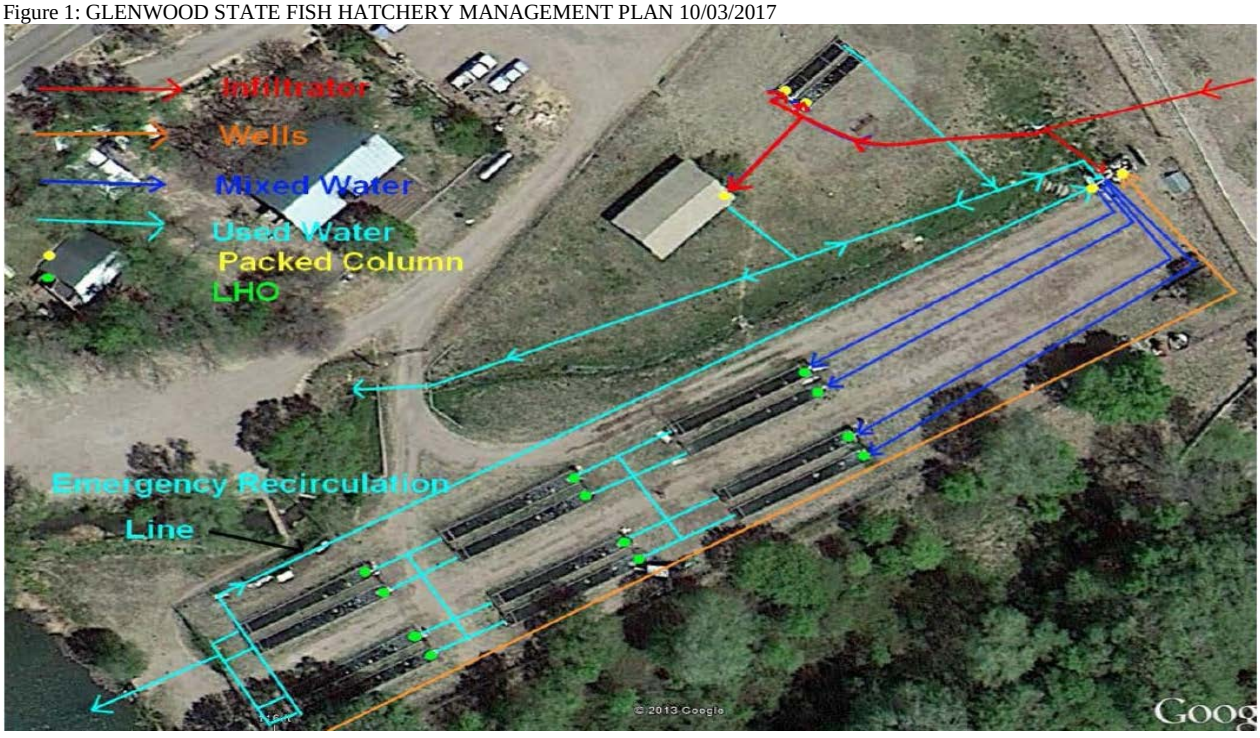

Figure 2: GLENWOOD STATE FISH HATCHERY (Source: 2017 Renewal Application)

III. RECEIVING STREAM STANDARDS

The general and specific stream standards are provided in "NMWQS," (20.6.4 NMAC, as approved by the New Mexico's Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) effective March 2, 2107) and USEPA effective August 11, 2017. Whitewater Creek is in Segment 20.6.4.603 NMAC described as *"[a]ll perennial reaches of tributaries to the San Francisco river above the confluence of Whitewater creek and including Whitewater creek."* The designated uses of Segment 20.6.4.603 NMAC are domestic water supply, fish culture, high quality cold-water aquatic life, irrigation, livestock watering, wildlife habitat and primary contact. Segment-specific and use-specific numeric criteria set forth in 20.6.4.900 NMAC are applicable to the designated uses.

Definition in NMWQS 20.6.4.7 NMAC states *"Surface water(s) of the state" means all surface waters situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the state, including lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, reservoirs or natural ponds. Surface waters of the state also means all tributaries of such waters, including adjacent wetlands, any manmade bodies of water that were originally created in surface waters of the state or resulted in the impoundment of surface waters of the state, and any "waters of the United States" as defined under the Clean Water Act that are not included in the preceding description. Surface waters of the state does not include private waters that do not combine with other surface or subsurface water or any water under tribal regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 518 of the Clean Water Act. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed and actively used to meet requirements of the Clean Water Act (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR Part 423.11(m) that also meet the criteria of this definition), are not surface waters of the state, unless they were originally created in surface waters of the state or resulted in the impoundment of surface waters of the state."*

Glenwood Pond is identified in the 2016-2018 State of New Mexico Clean Water Act Section 303(d)/Section 305(b) Integrated Report as subject to 20.6.4.99 NMAC. Unclassified perennial surface waters in 20.6.4.99 NMAC have the following designated uses: warm-water aquatic life, livestock watering, wildlife habitat and primary contact. Glenwood Pond was not assessed for segment and use-specific criteria. Glenwood Pond is part of the waste treatment system and will be removed from the 2018-2020 Integrated Report.

IV. EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

The facility has provided the laboratory test results for the priority pollutants (metals, cyanide/chlorine, volatile, acid compounds, base/neutral compounds and pesticides) listed in Appendix D of NMIP for Outfall 001. The results show a majority of analytes are not detected at the method detection limits (MDLs). MDLs for these toxins are lower than USEPA, Region 6 MQLs except for Mercury. Laboratory results also show the following pollutants were detected (measurable) at levels above the laboratory MDLs and these concentration values were used for preliminary screening purposes:

POLLUTANT *	**ug/l**	**POLLUTANT** *	**ug/l**
Aluminum	327	Mercury	0.0168
Arsenic	0.97	Uranium	0.556
Diethyl Phthalate	0.057	Aldrin	0.0018 (**J**)
Copper	0.86	Chloromethane	0.28 (**J**)
Toluene	0.51	Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	0.087 (**J**)
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	0.12	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	0.19 (**J**)

* Total unless denoted by (D) which is dissolved. (**J),** Lab reported as estimated value.

A review of DMR data over the past 24-months (9/2015-9/2017) shows several pH values are lower than the minimum permit requirement of 6.6 su. The 2017 Hatchery Management Plan states *"Since the fires in 2012 burned a high percentage of the Whitewater watershed, the infiltrator water has been quite low in pH…."*

V. REGULATORY AUTHORITY/PERMIT ACTION

In November 1972, Congress passed the FWPCA establishing the NPDES permit program to control water pollution. These amendments established technology-based or end-of-pipe control mechanisms and an interim goal to achieve "water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water," more commonly known as the "swimmable, fishable" goal. Further amendments in 1977 of the CWA gave EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry and established the basic structure for regulating pollutants discharges into the waters of the United States. In addition, it made it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained under its provisions. Regulations governing the EPA administered NPDES permit program are generally found at 40 CFR §122 (program requirements & permit conditions), §124 (procedures for decision making), §125 (technology-based standards) and §136 (analytical procedures). Other parts of 40 CFR provide guidance for specific activities and may be used in this document as required. The facility submitted a complete permit application on October 16, 2017. It is proposed that the permit be reissued for a 5-year term following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR §122.46(a).

VI. DRAFT PERMIT RATIONALE AND PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. OVERVIEW OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED VERSUS WATER QUALITY STANDARDS-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Regulations contained in 40 CFR §122.44 require that NPDES permit limits are developed that meet the more stringent of either technology-based effluent limitation guidelines, numerical and/or narrative water quality standard-based effluent limits, or the previous permit. Technology-based effluent limitations are established in the draft permit for TSS and SS. Water quality-based effluent limitations are established in the draft permit for pH and TRC, additional monitoring has been added for Aldrin in the draft permit.

B. TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/CONDITIONS

1. General Comments

Regulations promulgated at 40 CFR §122.44 (a) require technology-based effluent limitations to be placed in NPDES permits based on ELGs where applicable, on BPJ in the absence of guidelines, or on a combination of the two. In the absence of promulgated guidelines for the discharge, permit conditions may be established using BPJ procedures. EPA establishes limitations based on the following technology-based controls: BPT, BCT, and BAT. These levels of treatment are:

BPT - The first level of technology-based standards generally based on the average of the best existing performance facilities within an industrial category or subcategory.

BCT - Technology-based standard for the discharge from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and O&G.

BAT - The most appropriate means available on a national basis for controlling the direct discharge of toxic and non-conventional pollutants to navigable waters.

BAT effluent limits represent the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category or subcategory.

2. Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Technology-based effluent limitations found at 40 CFR §451 have been promulgated for this type of activity. Regulations for best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), apply for discharge of pollutants from a concentrated aquatic animal production facility that produces 100,000 pounds or more per year of aquatic animals in a flow-through system. The facility to produce approximately 81,250 pounds annually. The reported production is under the amount which requires BMPs relating to solids control, materials storage, structural maintenance, recordkeeping and training under 40 CFR §451.

As discussed in the 2012 USEPA Fact Sheet, previous permit predated 40 CFR §451, and established technology-based limitations for total suspended solids (TSS) and settleable solids (SS) in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(l)(2)(ii). Limitations for TSS were established at 10 mg/L daily avg., 15 mg/L daily max. Limitations for SS were established at 0.1 milliliter/Liter (ml/L) daily avg., 0.5 ml/L daily max. These limitations will be retained in the draft permit for both outfalls.

Mass loading limits shall be established for TSS in the draft permit. Effluent flow of 1.8789 MGD (less than 5% increase in flow from the previous permit of 1.79 MGD), which is based on the highest reported 30-day maximum flow over the past two years (9/2015-9/2017), conversion factor of 8.345 lbs./gallon, and daily maximum concentrations of 15 mg/L, monthly average concentration of 10 mg/L, yields mass loadings of:

Daily maximum: 1.8789 X 8.345 X 15 = 235 lbs./day
Monthly average: 1.8789 X 8.345 X 10 = 157 lbs./day

Mass limits are not established for SS based on the nature of the pollutant consistent with the previous permit and other hatchery permits in the state. Technology-based limitations are established for Outfall 001 as the discharge from Outfall 002 is identical to that from Outfall 001, which is monitored for permit compliance purposes consistent with the previous permit.

BMPs are narrative conditions that can aid in achieving permit compliance in addition to chemical specific limits. Regulations at 40 CFR §122.4 state that in addition to conditions established under 40 CFR §122.43(a), each NPDES permit shall include conditions meeting the following requirements when applicable. The authority for BMPs are found at 40 CFR §122.44(k)(4) which state that BMPs "…are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA."

The current permit had a provision for the facility to prepare a BMP and to implement the plan. As previously discussed, a 2017 Hatchery Management Plan was provided with the renewal application and found to be satisfactory. Maintenance of the BMP is continued as part of this permit. The plan shall be updated as needed and located at the hatchery. The BMP plan shall be made available to staff from either EPA and/or NMED upon request.

C. WATER QUALITY BASED LIMITATIONS

1. General Comments

Water quality based requirements are necessary where effluent limits more stringent than technology-based limits are necessary to maintain or achieve federal or state water quality limits. Under Section 301(b)(1)(C) of the CWA, discharges are subject to effluent limitations based on federal or state WQS. Effluent limitations and/or conditions established in the draft permit are in compliance with applicable State WQS and applicable State WQMPs to assure that surface WQS of the receiving waters are protected and maintained, or attained.

2. Implementation

The NPDES permits contain technology-based effluent limitations reflecting the best controls available. Where these technology-based permit limits do not protect water quality or the designated uses, additional water quality-based effluent limitations and/or conditions are included in the NPDES permits. State narrative and numerical water quality standards are used in conjunction with EPA criteria and other available toxicity information to determine the adequacy of technology-based permit limits and the need for additional water quality-based controls.

3. State Water Quality Standards

The general and specific stream standards are provided in NMWQS (20.6.4 NMAC effective August 11, 2018 for federal CWA purposes). The proposed draft permit continues to authorize discharge from the Glenwood Pond on hatchery property, thence to privately-owned irrigation system that include Los Olmos Pond, thence to Whitewater Creek in Segment No. 20.6.4.603 NMAC; thence to San Francisco River also in Segment No. 20.6.4.603 NMAC of the San Francisco River Basin.

4. Permit Action - Water Quality-Based Limits

Regulations promulgated at 40 CFR §122.44(d) require limits in addition to, or more stringent than effluent limitation guidelines (technology based). State WQS that are more stringent than effluent limitation guidelines are as follows:

a. pH

Criteria for pH is listed in 20.6.4.900.H.(1) for high quality cold-water aquatic life within the range of 6.6-8.8 su. This range is more restrictive than the technology-based pH limits. The permit retains the pH limitations of 6.6-8.8 s.u.

b. TOXICS

i. General Comments

The CWA in Section 301 (b) requires that effluent limitations for point sources include any limitations necessary to meet water quality standards. Federal regulations found at 40 CFR §122.44 (d) state that if a discharge poses the reasonable potential to cause an in-stream excursion above water quality criteria, the permit must contain an effluent limit for that pollutant.

ii. Critical Conditions - Toxics

In the attached reasonable potential (RP) WQS spreadsheet, **Appendix A** of the Fact Sheet, WQS were evaluated for the pollutants using critical low flows as required in 20.6.4.11 NMAC for Whitewater Creek. Except for human health-organism only criteria, critical low flow is the minimum average four consecutive day flow that occurs with a frequency of once in three years (4Q3). NMED SWQB provided an estimated critical low-flow of Whitewater Creek of 9.9 cfs based on 2002 USGS Waltemeyer regression equations developed for mountainous elevations in New Mexico and basin data obtained from on-line USGS StreamStats Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analytical tools (NMED SWQB e-mail to USEPA on February 16, 2018). For human health-organism only criteria, the critical low flow is the harmonic mean flow. A default harmonic mean value of 0.001 MGD was used for human health-organism only criteria per USEPA NMIP 2012. Based on the attached spreadsheet using reportable effluent data from Outfall 001, Aldrin exhibits reasonable potential to cause an exceedance of WQS for Whitewater Creek. See section VI.C.6 on page 12 of 20 for further discussion.

c. TMDL CONSIDERATIONS

Whitewater Creek, from San Francisco River to Whitewater Campground, is listed on the 2016-2018 State of New Mexico Clean Water Act Section 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Report as impaired for turbidity. In the TMDL for turbidity approved by USEPA on April 12, 2002, a WLA for TSS of 334.0 lbs/day was assigned to the hatchery. USEPA's 2002 Fact Sheet described that the WLA was considered as a monthly average in the previous permit. Since the 334.0 lbs./day is greater than both the daily maximum (235 lbs./day) and monthly average (157 lbs./day) limitations in VI.B.2), the draft permit will continue the use of the more stringent technology-based limitation.

A TMDL for turbidity for chronic dissolved aluminum was also approved by USEPA on April 12, 2002. The TMDL did not have an aluminum WLA assigned to the hatchery. Monitoring and reporting for total aluminum was included in the previous permit (USEPA Response to Comment #6 prepared March 18, 2013). Whitewater Creek is no longer listed as impaired for aluminum which was based on a previous WQS. A new hardness-dependent standard for total recoverable aluminum replaced the previous aquatic life standard for dissolved aluminum. The final aluminum TMDL Withdrawal for Whitewater Creek was approved as adopted, and incorporated into New Mexico's Statewide Water Quality Management Plan and Continuing Planning Process by the WQCC on March 11, 2018.

TMDL withdrawals are submitted to USEPA for approval. Both the total aluminum data provided on the renewal application and submitted DMRs were considered in the RP WQS spreadsheet, Appendix A. Since there is no impairment, no WLA and no RP; monitoring for aluminum has been removed from the draft permit. NMED SWQB's monitoring schedule to survey the San Francisco Basin is 2019. A standard reopener clause is established in the permit that would allow additional conditions if a TMDL is approved, revised and/or new water quality standards established.

5. Monitoring Type and Frequency for Limited Parameters

Regulations require permits to establish monitoring requirements to yield data representative of the monitored activity, 40 CFR §122.48(b), and to assure compliance with permit limitations, 40 CFR §122.44(i)(1). Sample frequency is based on the March 15, 2012, NMIP. For both Outfalls 001 and 002, flow is to be measured and reported daily in the draft permit consistent with the

current permit. For Outfall 001, the pollutants pH, SS and TSS shall be sampled and reported twice per month grab samples. Sample frequencies for TSS, pH and SS are at the same levels of the previous permit and are appropriate for the type of discharge. Aldrin shall be reported once per quarter.

Flow measurements are important in calculation of loadings discussed below. The flow measurement type for Outfall 001 remains the same. Outfall 002 does not have an installed flow measurement device. The flow measurement type for Outfall 002 has been changed from "weir" in the current permit to estimate not subject to the accuracy requirements in Part III of the draft permit. If during the permit term, a discharge is from Outfall 002 but not from Outfall 001, monitoring and compliance requirements shall be sampled from Outfall 002. These will be reported on the DMR form for Outfall 001 and the comment section will note that the discharge is from Outfall 002, and that Outfall 001 did not discharge.

6. Drugs Medications and/or Chemicals Used In Hatchery Practices

At times, the DGF hatchery staff administers drugs, medications and/or chemicals (DMC) used for aquaculture purposes in the water system, in a manner and/or amount that will allow it to be discharged to WOTUS. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved some of these DMC and/or amounts of use. However, sometimes either the DMC at either concentrations and/or used for purposes not specifically approved by the FDA, or the DMC are not approved at all by the FDA, but their use is consistent with sound hatchery practices. In this case, the DGF shall notify both EPA and NMED of its impending use. Notification to NMED shall be by phone within one business day of its decision to use the DMC, and to EPA within three days. Written notification shall also be to both EPA and NMED, in writing no less than five-business days later. Both notifications shall provide the name of the DMC, its amount, concentration of use and reason for its use, along with the expected date and time of its use, and expected duration of use.

When the DMC used is either not approved by the FDA or its use is not consistent with FDA practices, such that it would allow it to enter the receiving stream, the DGF shall conduct the following Toxicity Test per instance of use. This testing shall be reported on DMR and reported as to which outfall monitored. On the DMR, report in the comment section the date, time, duration and the name of the DMC used. Also note the date of the letter sent to EPA and NMED.

TOXICITY TESTS	FREQUENCY
7-day Ceriodaphnia dubia survival and reproduction test (Method 1002.0) (*1)	Once/use (*2,3)
7-day Pimephales promelas larval survival and growth test (Method 1000.0) (*1)	Once/use (*2,3)

Footnote:

*1 Chronic freshwater Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing.

*2 WET testing shall be conducted on the maximum dose of each instance of intermittent use of drugs, medications and/or chemicals not approved by the FDA, or drugs, medications and/or chemicals for purposes other than those for which FDA approval was granted. For long-term use of these drugs, medications and/or chemicals, only one WET test shall be required on the maximum dose of the treatment, unless that maximum dose is later increased by 20 percent. At that point, and any later increases above 20 percent, then additional WET tests will be required.

*3 The sample shall NOT be flow weighted with other outfall flow. The sample shall occur at the outfall location consistent with the unit being treated, during the time that the expected highest dose is being administered and shall be taken at a time taking into consideration the lag-time for the slug of maximum dosage of DMC to flow from the point of application to the sample point. The grab sample for the WET test shall be taken 30-minutes after the expected arrival time of the first slug of DMC at the outfall. The expected arrival time can be determined by direct observation by use of a floatable marker such as wooden blocks.

Toxics - Total Residual Chlorine

The limits for TRC are based on acute and chronic chlorine limitations for the protection of aquatic life and the protection of wildlife uses in the numeric criteria table in 20.6.4.900 NMAC. The permit limit is determined using the mixing zone model. The critical dilution used in conjunction with the chronic criteria, 11 ug/L and end-of-pipe used with the acute criteria, 19 ug/L, are calculated. The most limiting criteria is then used to determine the limit.

The previous permit states that "There shall be no discharge of chlorine from any outfall." The 2017 Hatchery Management Plan attached to the 2017 renewal application describes the use of Chloramine-T at the hatchery. Consistent with USEPA's response to NMDGF comments for the Red River State Fish Hatchery final permit (NM0030147), TRC monitoring and limitation protective of WQS has been added to the draft permit during the period when the FDA approved drug Chloramine-T is used as a treatment for Bacterial Gill Disease. A daily maximum TRC limit has been added in the proposed draft permit.

TRC is sampled using an instantaneous grab sample, and 40 CFR Part 136 defines instantaneous maximum as being measured within 15-minutes of sampling. Also, TRC cannot be averaged for reporting purposes. The draft permit has a footnote for TRC stating that: *"The effluent limitation for TRC is the instantaneous maximum grab sample taken during periods of chlorine use and cannot be averaged for reporting purposes. Instantaneous maximum is defined in 40 CFR Part 136 as being measured within 15-minutes of sampling."*

Toxics - Aldrin

WQS 20.6.4.12 NMAC states *"…a numeric water quality criterion at a concentration that is below the minimum quantification level. In such cases, the water quality standard is enforceable at the minimum quantification level."* For Aldrin, USEPA Region 6 MQL in Appendix D of NMIP is 0.01 ug/L. NMIP states *"If a measurable, verifiable data point is reported, that value may be used for screening purposes, even if the value is less than the EPA MQL."* Preliminary screening indicated the need for further monitoring for Aldrin to verify data. The draft permit proposes to include an Aldrin Study similar to NPDES Permit No. NM0030147.

The need to further monitoring is based on the fact that a single data point is presented for evaluation, and it appears that springs used as a source of intake water for the Hatchery may already contain some level of Aldrin in it, due to historical use of Aldrin as a pesticide in a variety of applications. EPA believes that further investigation is needed to ascertain the sources and incoming levels of Aldrin concentrations due to use of Aldrin for agricultural stopped in the late 1970's and for termite control stopped in the early 1980's. Within six months after the effective date of this permit, a plan to sample each source of intake water and facility discharge to the Whitewater Creek would be required to be submitted to both EPA and NMED for approval. The plan must also include information on use of Aldrin at the Hatchery, if any. Once approved, the applicant must collect and analyze samples for Aldrin at least one per quarter or more frequent during 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year of the permit. The results of this study will be provided to EPA.

D. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY LIMITATIONS

Procedures for implementing WET terms and conditions in NPDES permits are contained in the NMIP. Table 11 and 12 of Section V of the NMIP outlines the type of WET testing for different

types of discharges and receiving waters. USEPA's 2012 Fact Sheet described that the previous permit conducted WET testing at Outfall 001 to be protective of Glenwood Pond; however, the pond is one of the component of the treatment facility that provides treatment.

The Glenwood Hatchery raises Gila and Rainbow trout and discharges wastewater resulting from raceway cleaning operations. Biomonitoring results from the previous permit cycle revealed no observable toxic effects at an effluent concentration of 100%. There is no reasonable potential for whole effluent toxicity at this moment, and no limit is warranted. Biomonitoring will remain a condition of this permit in order to assess toxicity.

WET testing conditions at Outfall 002 has been added to the draft permit for the reasons previously discussed. For Outfall 001 and 002, critical dilution (CD) for Whitewater Creek shall be calculated as $C_d = (Q_e / (FQ_a + Q_e)$, Where:

Q_e = the treatment facility flow, 1.8789 MGD
Q_a = the critical low-flow, 9.9 MGD
F = the fraction of stream allowed for mixing, and for site specific streams, when conditions such as climatic conditions, channel characteristics and morphology are not known, a value of 1.0 is used.

CD = 1.8789 MGD / (1*9.9 MGD + 1.8789 MGD) = 16%

The effluent concentrations using a 16% dilution series would be 7%, 9%, 12%, 16% and 21%. The test species will be the Ceriodaphnia dubia and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow). The test frequency will be once per term, using grab samples, during periods of raceway cleaning for Outfall 001, and the test shall be conducted during the period April 1 and June 30. Discharges shall be continued to be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below for both Outfall 001 and 002:

	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS	
EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	**30-DAY AVG MINIMUM**	**7-DAY MINIMUM**
Whole Effluent Toxicity (7-Day NOEC)[1]		
Ceriodaphnia dubia	REPORT	REPORT
Pimephales promelas	REPORT	REPORT

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	**FREQUENCY**	**TYPE**
Whole Effluent Toxicity (7-Day NOEC)[1]		
Ceriodaphnia dubia	1/permit term	Grab
Pimephales promelas	1/permit term	Grab

Footnote:
1. Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. See PART II, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements for additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions.

VII. ANTIDEGRADATION

The NMAC, Section 20.6.4.8 "Anti-degradation Policy and Implementation Plan" sets forth the requirements to protect designated uses through implementation of the State water quality standards. The limitations and monitoring requirements set forth in the proposed permit are developed from the State water quality standards and are protective of those designated uses.

Furthermore, the policy sets forth the intent to protect the existing quality of those waters, whose quality exceeds their designated use. The permit requirements and the limits are protective of the assimilative capacity of the receiving waters, which is protective of the designated uses of that water, NMAC Section 20.6.4.8. A.2.

The State of New Mexico has anti-degradation requirements in 20.6.4.8 NMAC to protect the existing uses and level of water quality. The limitations and monitoring requirements set forth in the draft permit are developed from the applicable State WQS consistent with the Water Quality Manage Plan. Furthermore, the policy sets forth the intent to protect the existing quality of those waters, whose quality exceeds their designated use. State of New Mexico also has a Continuing Planning Process, Anti-degradation Policy Implementation Procedure (Anti-degradation Procedure) adopted by the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) dated November 30, 2010 that establishes three categories or tiers of waters in New Mexico. Tier 2 (quality better than necessary to protect the CWA Section 101(a)(2) goals) implementation applies to all classified waters (e.g., identified in the New Mexico Water Quality Standards, Sections 101 through 899) that are not designated as Tier 1 (impaired) on a parameter-by-parameter basis or listed as Tier 3 (Outstanding National Resource Waters or ONRWs) in NMWQS. Tier 2 may apply to unclassified waters on a parameter-by-parameter basis depending on the available water quality information.

Neither Glenwood Pond nor Whitewater Creek are listed as Tier 3. As previously discussed, Glenwood Pond is to be removed from the 2018-2020 Integrated report and neither Tier 1 nor Tier 2 anti-degradation implementation procedures or screening apply to Glenwood Pond. The proposed draft permit is consistent with and protective of the Tier 1 WLA in the Whitewater Creek TMDL for turbidity and the WQMP. The permit does not propose adding permit limits except for TRC at the limiting criteria. Monitoring and limitation is required only during the period when the FDA approved drug Chloramine-T is used as a treatment for Bacterial Gill Disease. At the low effluent limitation, dissipation of TRC is expected before wastewaters would enter Whitewater Creek. The calculation of assimilative capacity for TRC was determined to be not applicable. The permit requirements, including a BMP plan, and the limits are protective of the designated uses of that water (See Section 20.6.4.8.A.2 NMAC). Further Tier 2 evaluation and anti-degradation review is not required.

VIII. ANTIBACKSLIDING

The draft permit is consistent with the requirements to meet anti-backsliding provisions of the Clean Water Act, Section 402(o) and [40 CFR 122.44(l)(i)(A)], which state in part that interim or final effluent limitations must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, unless material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation. The draft permit has maintained the concentration limits contained in the previous permit for SS and TSS. Mass loading has been slightly increased due to changes in flow. All of the changes represent permit requirements that are consistent with the WQS and with WQMP.

IX. ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS

According to the most recent county listing available at USFWS, https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/reports/species-by-current-range-county?fips=35003, fourteen species in Catron County are listed as endangered (E) or threatened (T). They are:

1. **Least tern** (E) (*Sterna antillarum*), very similar to the Old World Little Tern (Sternula antillarum), breeds widely along coastal beaches and major interior rivers of North America and winters broadly across marine coastlines of Central and South America.
This is the smallest of an array of terns that nest on relatively open beaches and islands kept free of vegetation by natural scouring from tidal or river action. Although widespread and common in places, its favored nesting habitat is prized for human recreation, residential development, and alteration by water diversion, which interfere with successful nesting in many areas. Although adapted to shift breeding readily in response to sites that change within and among years, this tern appears to be most productive at colony sites that have endured for several years.

The Least tern feeds mostly on small, shallow-bodied fresh- and saltwater fish, but its diet is varied and includes small crustaceans and insects. Before egg-laying, courtship is punctuated by elaborate rituals of aerial display and distinctive calling by males, after which the male offers fish to the female. Least terns nest in a simple scrape in sand, shell, or other fragmentary material throughout their breeding range; gravel rooftops and a variety of deposited materials have been used with varied success. A typical clutch is 2 or 3 eggs; both adults incubate and care for the young. This dainty tern is pugnacious when defending nest and young. Its well-known zwreep call of alarm identifies this tern long before it comes into view.

Once substantially reduced by collection to adorn women's hats, the Least tern portrays a roller coaster of changes in population. Diminished by recreational, industrial, and residential development in coastal breeding areas and significantly altered hydrology at interior breeding areas since the 1950s, it is specially classified for protection in much of its North American range. No other wide-ranging North American tern has that unfortunate distinction.

2. **Southwestern willow flycatcher** (E) (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) habitat occurs in riparian areas along streams, rivers, and other wetlands where dense willow, cottonwood, buttonbush and arrow-weed are present. The primary reason for decline is the reduction, degradation and elimination of the riparian habitat. Other reasons include brood parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird and stochastic events like fire and floods that destroy fragmented populations. The permit does not authorize activities that may cause destruction of the flycatcher habitat, and issuance of the permit will have no effect on this species.

3. **Yellow-billed cuckoo** (T) (Coccyzus americanus) uses wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes. In the Midwest, look for cuckoos in shrub-lands of mixed willow and dogwood, and in dense stands of small trees such as American elm. In the central and eastern U.S., Yellow-billed Cuckoos' nests in oaks, beech, hawthorn, and ash. In the West, nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods serving as foraging sites.

4. **Loach minnow** (E) *(Tiaroga cobitis)* was locally common throughout much of the Verde, Salt, San Pedro, San Francisco, and Gila (upstream from Phoenix) river systems, Arizona, New Mexico, and Sonora, occupying suitable habitat in both the mainstreams and perennial tributaries, at elevations up to about 2,200 meters. It is extirpated throughout much of its former range in Arizona. Historically, it occurred in the San Pedro River, Sonora, Mexico, but habitat there has been largely destroyed by diversion of water for agriculture.

This species lives on the bottom in permanent, flowing, unpolluted creeks and small to medium rivers of low to moderate gradient, low amounts of fine sediment and substrate embeddedness, abundant aquatic insects, and a healthy, intact riparian community with moderate to high bank

stability; typically, on turbulent riffles, sometimes in association with filamentous algae; habitat resembles that of many eastern darters. It is an obligate riffle-dweller that occurs in shallow (<20 cm) water over gravel/ cobble substrate or in interstices between rocks, often in association with eddying currents. Adults inhabit moderate to swift (15–100 cm/sec), shallow (3–40 cm) water with gravel, cobble, and rubble substrates; juvenile habitat is similar but includes also sand substrates.

Loach minnows persist mainly in streams having relatively natural flow regimes and a predominance of native species. Recurrent flooding is important in keeping substrate free of sediments and in helping this species maintain a competitive edge over invading non-native fishes. They lay their eggs in cavities under flattened cobble (or un-cemented cobble and rubble) in slow to swift (3–85 cm/sec), shallow (3–30 cm) water; eggs adhere to under surface; males guard cavities and eggs. Larvae apparently use low velocity nursery areas: 0–30 cm/sec, 3–30 cm deep, with sand, gravel, and cobble substrates and abundant instream cover.

Currently, only small, isolated populations remain, with limited to no opportunities for interchange between populations or expansion of existing areas, making the species more vulnerable to threats including reproductive isolation. Opportunities for range expansion are limited by dams, reservoirs, dewatering, and non-native species distribution. The two primary threats (non-native aquatic species competition and predation and alteration or diminishment of stream flows) are persistent, and research indicates that the combination of the two is leading to declines. The ongoing drought and climate conditions aggravate the loss of water in some areas, and future water development projects have been identified.

5. **Spike dace** (E) (*Meda fulgida)* was common and locally abundant throughout the upper Gila River basin of Arizona and New Mexico. In Arizona, this included the Agua Fria, San Pedro, and San Francisco River systems, and the Gila, Salt and Verde Rivers and major tributaries upstream of present-day Phoenix. In New Mexico, it included San Francisco River, Gila River, and the East, Middle and West Forks of the Gila. Presently, the species is found in Aravaipa Creek, a tributary of the San Pedro River, Eagle Creek, and the upper Verde River system in Arizona, and the upper Gila River system in New Mexico.

The spike dace occupies midwater habitats of runs and pools, and prefers moving in water less than 1 m deep and in a current of 0.3-0.6 m/s. The spike dace concentrates in the downstream ends of rivers, although many have been collected in the upstream portions of shear zones less than 0.33 m deep. In larger streams, the spike dace is found only at the mouth of creeks.

6. **Mexican spotted owl** (T) (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) nests, forages, roosts and disperses in a wide variety of biotic communities:

- Mixed-conifer forests are commonly used throughout the range and may include Douglas fir, white fir, southwestern white pine, limber pine, and ponderosa pine. Understory may include Gambel oak, maples, box elder, and/or New Mexico locust. Highest densities of Mexican spotted owls occur in mixed-conifer forests that have experienced minimal human disturbance.

- Madrean pine-oak forests are commonly used throughout the range, and, in the southwestern U.S., are typically dominated by an overstory of Chihuahua and Apache pines, with species such as Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and Arizona cypress. Evergreen oaks are typically prominent in the understory.

- Rocky canyons are utilized by Mexican spotted owls in the northern part of their range, including far northern Arizona and New Mexico, and southern Utah and Colorado.

Nesting habitat is typically in areas with complex forest structure or rocky canyons, and contains mature or old growth stands which are uneven-aged, multistoried, and have high canopy closure. In the northern portion of the range (southern Utah and Colorado), most nests are in caves or on cliff ledges in steep-walled canyons. Elsewhere, the majority of nests are in Douglas-fir trees (Pseudotsuga menziesii).

The patterns of habitat use by foraging owls are not well known, but Mexican spotted owls generally forage in a broader array of habitats than they use for roosting, and most commonly in Douglas fir. Ganey and Balda (1994) found that, in northern Arizona, owls generally foraged slightly more than expected in unlogged forests, and less so in selectively logged forests. However, patterns of habitat use varied between study areas and between individual birds, making generalizations difficult.

7. **Chiricahua leopard frog** (T) (*Rana chiricahuensis*) historically occurred in cienegas, lakes, ponds and riparian zones at elevations between 3,281 to 8,890 feet in central and southeastern Arizona, west-central and southwestern New Mexico, and the sky islands and Sierra Madre Occidental of northeastern Sonora and western Chihuahua, Mexico. It has been eliminated from its namesake, the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona, and has disappeared from more than 80 percent of its former range in Arizona and New Mexico.

Myriad land uses threaten the Chiricahua leopard frog and its habitat include mining, livestock grazing, water diversion, groundwater pumping, development, and altered fire regimes. Drought, exacerbated by climate change, also affects the species. However, the most important threats to the frog is the deadly chytrid fungus and predation by non-native animals. Chytrid fungus is contributing to amphibian population declines worldwide and has caused major die-offs in the Chiricahua leopard frog. A host of non-native predators also prey on the Chiricahua leopard frog, including bullfrogs, crayfish, fish and salamanders.

For instance, sites where the leopard frog has been eliminated are 2.6 times more likely to have introduced crayfish than control sites. Also, despite prohibitions, the Service has documented continued releases by anglers of non-native salamanders (used as bait) infected with chytrid into the leopard frog’s habitat.

8. **Gila trout** (T) (*Oncorhynchus gilae*) is native to tributaries of the Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico. The Gila trout is found historically in the Verde and Agua Fria drainages in Arizona. Natural fish barriers prevented Gila trout from entering the upper Tonto Creek drainage (AZ). Gila trout have persisted in five streams within the Gila National Forest, New Mexico, including: Iron, McKenna, and Spruce creeks in the Gila Wilderness Area, along with Main and South Diamond creeks in the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Area.

The Gila trout has been threatened by competition and hybridization with introduced game fish such as the rainbow trout. However, the primary cause of reduced Gila trout populations is

habitat loss caused by loss of water flow and shade-giving trees, caused in turn by fires, human destruction of riparian vegetation, livestock overgrazing, agricultural irrigation and water diversion, and channelization of streams in the Gila trout's native range. By the time the Gila trout was listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1967 its range had reduced from several hundred miles of stream to just 20 in the Gila Wilderness and Aldo Leopold Wilderness.

9. **Zuni fleabane** (T) (*Erigeron rhizomatus*) is known from about 20 scattered populations in the Zuni, Datil, and Sawtooth mountain ranges in west-central New Mexico, and in the Chuska Mountains in northeastern Arizona. It favors a specific type of habitat, usually on erodible, crustless soils on fine-textured, red clay hillsides. These habitats are found at elevations between 2225 and 2440 m (7300 and 8000 ft.), and never on slopes with a southern aspect. Zuni fleabane occurs within pinyon-juniper woodlands, but the specific habitat where Zuni fleabane grows is sparsely vegetated. These habitats receive 35-40 cm (14-16 in) of precipitation a year.
Zuni fleabane is threatened mainly by uranium mining. Most Zuni fleabane populations occur on sites with historic or current mining claims for uranium. Other potential threats include off-road vehicles and erosion from grazing.

10. **Round tail chub** (T) (Gila robusta) is native to the Colorado River drainage basin, including the Gila River and other tributaries, and in several other rivers. Round tail chub has declined due to dewatering and the introduction of exotic predatory fishes. Round tails are known to prey on terrestrial and aquatic insects, mollusks, other invertebrates, fishes, lizards, detritus and algae.

11. **Headwater chub** (T) (Gila nigra) occupy cool to warm water in mid- to headwater stretches of mid-sized streams of the Gila River basin. They are associated with deep, near shore pools adjacent to swift riffles and runs, and near obstructions. Cover consists of root wads, boulders, undercut banks, submerged organic debris, or deep water. In Fossil Creek, they were found in water more than 1.8 m deep with velocities under 0.10 meters per second. Substrates they are associated with include gravel, small boulders, and large in-stream objects. Preferred water temperature ranges of 20-27 °C with a minimum temperature around 7 °C. Juveniles are associated with shallow, low velocity habitat with overhead cover. In Fossil Creek, headwater chub seems to select depths between 0.9-1.5 m and velocities of 0.15 meters per second and are found over sand substrate. The headwater chub life span is 8–10 years. They grow rapidly but growth is dependent on water temperature.

12. **Mexican wolf** (E) (Canis lupus baileyi) range includes central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, southwestern Texas and in the Sierra Madre and adjoining highlands of Mexico. Their habitat includes oak forests, oak/pine forests, or pine forests adjacent to open areas at elevations ranging from 4500-9000 feet above sea level. Intensive expansion into the American Southwest in the early 20th century marked the beginning of the end for Mexican gray wolves in the United States. With settlement and its related activities reducing natural prey populations, wolves increasingly turned to domestic livestock for food. Threatening livestock operations and perceived-threat to human settlement in general meant an all-out war against the Mexican gray wolf. By mid-century Americans had achieved their goal of culling this gray-and-brown coated predator and Mexican gray wolves were eradicated in the Southwest.
The wolves' numbers in Mexico were also greatly reduced throughout the 1900s, making repopulation by migration all the more difficult

13. **Northern Mexican garter snake** (T) (Thamnophis eques megalops) is strongly associated with permanent water with vegetation, including stock tanks, ponds, lakes, cienegas, cienega streams, and riparian woods. In the northern part of the range, the species is usually found in or

near water in highland canyons with pine-oak forest and pinyon-juniper woodland, and it also enters mesquite grassland and desert areas, especially along valleys and stream courses. This highly adapted, rare animal is no match for pumping, livestock grazing, and flood control, which have all but dried up most desert rivers. And voracious exotics like bullfrogs, which eat the snakes, have added to the species' woes.

14. **Narrow-headed garter snake** (T) (Thamnophis rufipunctatus) is found in Arizona and New Mexico, and in the Mexican states of Sonora, Chihuahua and Durango. It is found near river banks or streams. It is one of the most aquatic of all garter snakes. The snake is piscivorous, meaning it primarily eats fish. Its diet includes dace, chubs, and both native and introduced trout. It might occasionally prey on salamanders. The snake has declined in parts of its range, and is attributed to introduced species (bullfrogs Lithobates catesbeianus, fishes, crayfish), habitat loss and alteration, and sometimes, needless killing and excessive collecting.

In accordance with requirements under section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act, EPA has reviewed this permit for its effect on listed threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat. After review, EPA has determined that the reissuance of this permit will have "*no effect*" on listed threatened and endangered species nor will adversely modify designated critical habitat. EPA makes this determination based on the following:

1. There have been no changes in operation and treatment of discharge at the hatchery since prior issuance of the permit.

2. EPA has received no additional information since the previous permit issuance which would lead to revision of its determinations. Also, the draft permit is consistent with the State's WQS.

3. The NPDES program regulates the discharge of pollutants from the treatment facility and does not regulate forest and agricultural management practices.

4. Based on items 1thru 3 above, EPA concludes that reissuance of this permit will have "no effect" on the listed species and designated critical habitat.

X. HISTORICAL and ARCHEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

The reissuance of the permit should have no impact on historical and/or archeological sites since no construction activities are planned in the reissuance.

XI. PERMIT REOPENER

The permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if State Water Quality Standards are promulgated or revised. In addition, if the State amends a TMDL, this permit may be reopened to establish effluent limitations for the parameter(s) to be consistent with that TMDL. Modification of the permit is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR §124.5.

XII. VARIANCE REQUESTS

No variance requests have been received.

XIII. CERTIFICATION

The permit is in the process of certification by the State Agency following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR 124.53. A draft permit and draft public notice will be sent to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers; to the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and to the National Marine Fisheries Service prior to the publication of that notice.

XIV. FINAL DETERMINATION

The public notice describes the procedures for the formulation of final determinations.

XV. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The following information was used to develop the draft permit:

A. APPLICATION(s)

EPA Application Forms 1 and 2B received on October16, 2017.

B. 40 CFR CITATIONS

Citations to 40 CFR are as of January 29, 2018.
Sections 122, 124, 125, 133, 136

C. STATE OF NEW MEXICO REFERENCES

New Mexico State Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Water, 20.6.4 NMAC, as effective August 11, 2017.

Procedures for Implementing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits in New Mexico, March 15, 2012.

State of New Mexico 303(d) List for Assessed Stream and River Reaches, 2016 - 2018.