NPDES PERMIT NO. NM0028746
FACT SHEET

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

APPLICANT: San Juan Coal Company
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PERMIT ACTION: Proposed reissuance of the current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued August 29, 2013, with an effective date of October 1, 2013, and an expiration date of September 30, 2018.

DATE PREPARED: July 6, 2018

40 CFR CITATIONS: Unless otherwise stated, citations to 40 CFR refer to promulgated regulations listed at Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of June 1, 2018.

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.

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

DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS:

In the document that follows, various abbreviations are used. They are as follows:
BAT - best available technology economically achievable
BMP – best management plan
BOD – five-day biochemical oxygen demand
BPJ - best professional judgment
CD – critical dilution
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
cfs – cubic feet per second
CIU - Categorical Industrial User's
COD – chemical oxygen demand
COE – United States Corp of Engineers
CWA – Clean Water Act
DMR – discharge monitoring report
EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA - Endangered Species Act
FC- fecal coliform
FWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service
MGD – million gallons per day
NMAC – New Mexico Administrative Code
NMED – New Mexico Environment Department
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 – Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RP – reasonable potential
SIC - standard industrial classification
SIU - Significant Industrial User's
su – standard units
SWQB – Surface Water Quality Bureau
TDS – total dissolved solids
TMDL – total maximum daily load
TOC – total organic carbon
TRC – total residual chlorine
TSS – total suspended solids
UAA – use attainability analysis
WET - whole effluent toxicity
WQCC – New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission
WWTP – wastewater treatment plant

I. PROPOSED CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

The changes from the current permit issued August 29, 2013, with an effective date of October 1, 2013, and an expiration date of September 30, 2018 are:

1. Add Outfall 013 for future potential runoff discharge from a reclamation area.

II. APPLICANT ACTIVITY

Under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 1221, the applicant operates coal mining. Based on information provided in the application, the facility is no longer mining surface coal, but continues underground coal mining operations. Wastewater generated in the underground coal mining process exists within a closed loop system, therefore is not discharged. The previously surface mined areas are undergoing reclamation. The requirements found in 40 CFR 434, Subpart H (reclamation activities in western alkaline coal mining) have been applied to discharges from reclamation areas. The applicant states "Due to design characteristics at San Juan Mine as well as unseasonably dry conditions, there were no discharge events during the current permit term. San Juan Coal Company employs geomorphic reclamation practices on all regraded areas to create a landscape that mimics pre-disturbance conditions in both form and function. As a result of geomorphic reclamation, sediment transport from reclaimed surfaces decreases below levels measured on undisturbed landscapes during runoff events. In addition to the implementation of geomorphic reclamation, San Juan Coal Company has constructed numerous detention ponds across San Juan Mine to further reduce the possibility of stormwater discharges from occurring…."

III. DISCHARGE LOCATION

As described in the application, the facility is located on NM County Road 6800 in Waterflow, San Juan County, about 16 miles west of Farmington, NM. Discharges from multiple outfalls are authorized to Westwater Arroyo subject to unclassified 20.6.4.98 NMAC, Shumway Arroyo in unclassified 20.6.4.98 NMAC, and directly to the San Juan River in Segment 20.6.4.401 NMAC, of the San Juan River Basin.

SJCC has included in the Application an illustration of existing regrade surfaces and channels and future planned regrade/reclamation areas. As SJCC works through their reclamation phases, one new outfall will be added during this permit term. SJCC has included this future outfall location (Outfall 013) to inform EPA the eventual change in site drainage management. The area upstream of the future outfall currently drains to the former mine pit to the north and cannot discharge. The total drainage area above future Outfall 013 is approximately 2,950 acres, of which approximately 925 acres were disturbed and will be reclaimed by SJCC. Regrade activities are currently anticipated to occur in 2021.

Outfall locations and names of receiving stream are listed below:

	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water
001	36º48'51"	108º25'49"	Westwater Arroyo

002	36º48’33”	108º25’42”	Westwater Arroyo
006	36º47’58”	108º25’42”	Shumway Arroyo
007	36º47’49”	108º25’44”	Shumway Arroyo
008	36º47’32”	108º25’50”	Shumway Arroyo
009	36º47’29”	108º25’50”	Shumway Arroyo
010	36º47’15”	108º25’43”	Shumway Arroyo
011	36º46’43”	108º25’28”	Shumway Arroyo
012	36º45’23”	108º24’50”	San Juan River
013	36º48’12”	108º24’45”	Shumway Arroyo

IV. RECEIVING WATER USES

The general and specific stream standards are provided in "New Mexico State Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters," (20.6.4 NMAC, amended through August 11, 2017). The designated uses of San Juan River in Stream Segment 20.6.4.401 are municipal and industrial water supply, irrigation, livestock watering, wildlife habitat, primary contact, marginal coldwater aquatic life and warmwater aquatic life. The designated uses for Westwater Arroyo and Shumway Arroyo, non-perennial waterbodies, in Stream Segment 20.6.4.98 are designated as livestock watering, wildlife habitat, primary contact, and marginal warmwater aquatic life.

V. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION AND OPERATIONS

The SJCC submitted application Form 2C received by EPA on April 2, 2018 and revised signature pages were received by the EPA on May 9, 2018. It describes the nature of the potential discharges from the facility. The permittee identifies that discharges at Outfalls 001, 002, 010, 011, and 012 are associated with reclamation areas; discharges at Outfall 006, 007, and 008 are associated with buildings and some disturbed areas; and Outfall 009 is associated with sewage collection. Retention sediment control ponds at the facility were designed to control a greater than 10-year storm event. SJCC also added a potential Outfall 013 from a future reclamation area.

VI. TENTATIVE DETERMINATION

Based on preliminary staff review and after informal consultation with the State of New Mexico, the EPA has made a tentative determination to reissue the permit for the discharges described in the application.

VII. PROPOSED PERMIT CONDITIONS

The specific effluent limitations and/or conditions will be found in the proposed permit.

VIII. DRAFT PERMIT RATIONALE

The following section sets forth the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological, and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit. Also set forth are any calculations or other necessary explanations of the derivation of specific effluent limitations and conditions, including a citation to the applicable effluent limitation guideline or performance standard provisions as required under 40 CFR 122.44

and reasons why they are applicable or an explanation of how the alternate effluent limitations were developed.

A. REASON FOR PERMIT ACTION

The current permit was issued August 29, 2013, with an effective date of October 1, 2013, and an expiration date of September 30, 2018. The permit renewal application was received by EPA on April 2, 2018 and revised signature pages were received on May 9, 2018.

It is proposed that the current permit be reissued for a 5-year term following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR 122.46(a**).**

B. TECHNOLOGY-BASED VERSUS WATER QUALITY STANDARDS-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

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

C. 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 which may include BOD, TSS, 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. Permit Requirements

The Western Alkaline Coal Mining Subcategory that addresses drainage from coal mining operations from reclamation areas, brushing and grabbing areas, topsoil stockpiling areas, and regraded areas in the arid and semiarid western United States. Because the permittee has ceased surface mining and claimed above ground areas previously surface mined are undergoing reclamation, effluent guidelines in 40 CFR Part 434, subpart H are incorporated into the proposed permit. In accordance with the

provision in 40 CFR 434.82 (BPT) and 434.83 (BAT), the permittee is required to submit a site-specific Sediment Control Plan (SCP) that is designed to prevent an increase in the average annual sediment yield from pre-mined, undisturbed conditions. Because SCP requirements are already in the current permit, the permittee is not required to resubmit another copy of SCP, rather the permittee shall keep a copy and any update on site for inspection. Subpart H of Part 434 applies to Outfalls 001, 002, 010, 011, 012 and 013.

Outfall 006 has been identified as containing wastewater discharges resulting from precipitation falling on a coal stockpile area. Outfalls 007 and 008 are discharges of precipitation falling on Ready Line area or precipitation falling on maintenance building, administration office, and parking areas. Because precipitations falling on these areas will be collected in sedimentation and evaporation ponds, and discharges will occur only when runoffs exceed a 10-year storm event, effluent guideline limitations in accordance with 40 CFR 434.63 for settleable solids and pH are remained in this permitting action.

Outfall 009 is designated for discharge of sanitary wastewater, so effluent limitations of BOD and TSS pursuant to the secondary treatment effluent guideline limitations (40 CFR 133.102) as BPJ-based limitations are retained from the expiring permit.

D. WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

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 water quality management plans 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 amended through August 11, 2017).

4. Water Quality-based Limits

There have been no discharges during the 2013-2018 permit term, so no effluent data could be used for screening purposes. EPA proposed to remain the current Water Quality-

based effluent limitations in the permit. For discharges to Westwater Arroyo or Shumway Arroyo, EPA applied applicable water quality criteria at the end-of-pipe with a default 4Q3 low flow at 0.0 cubic feet per second (cfs) when EPA developed the 2013 permit. The SJCC requested EPA to reduce monitoring requirements for Outfall 012 to mimic those at Outfalls 001, 002, 010, and 011. Because effluent data from Outfall 012 are not available for a Reasonable Potential screening, EPA wants to remain the effluent characteristics requirement in the permit. This requirement does not cause SJCC additional monitoring cost because, if a discharge occurs, SJCC is required to provide such monitoring results in the application Form 2C for permit renewal. The same effluent characterization monitoring is also required for Outfall 013.

(a) Toxics

Standards require that the discharge protect *acute* aquatic toxicity in all reaches. Acute aquatic life criteria apply at the end-of-pipe, at the critical dilution is 100%, without dilution. In order to implement this WQS, the end-of-pipe discharge will have to meet applicable standards. As stated above, because there was no discharge during the permit period, no effluent data are available to perform reasonable potential screening. EPA decides to remain current water quality-based effluent limitations in the permit.

(b) Bacteria

Outfall 009 is designated for discharge of treated domestic wastewater. Small amount of treated domestic wastewater is discharged to a lined pond and all water is evaporated. Therefore, EPA established “no discharge” limit for Outfall 009 in the current permit. No change is proposed.

(c) Other Conditions

The effluent limitation of 2,000 lb/day of total dissolved solid (TDS) was based on the Colorado River Salinity Control Forum's Policy for Implementation of Colorado River Salinity Standards through the NPDES Permit Program (Policy) which was adopted February 28, 1977 by the State. At its meeting on October 24, 2017, the Forum adopted its *2017 Review, Water Quality Standards for Salinity, Colorado River System***.** The salinity standards outlined in this triennial review will now be incorporated into the seven Colorado River Basin States' respective water-quality standards.

The State of New Mexico Water Quality Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters 20.6.4.54 adopt the standards of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum by reference. Currently, there are 34 discharge permits (active and inactive) in the New Mexico portion of the Basin, of which Region 6 administers 21 permits and Region 9 administers 13 Navajo Reservation permits. State actions in support of salinity control include: 1) inclusion of salinity control measures in the Section 208 plans, 2) dissemination of information on salinity sources and control, 3) consultation with industries on potential salinity reduction measures, 4) implementation of Forum policy through NPDES permits, and 5) maintaining a continuous water quality planning program whereby new or additional salinity control measures can be addressed. EPA proposes to retain the current TDS effluent limitation and Sediment Control Plan requirement in the permit.

The prohibition of the discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace

amount is established in the permit.

The pH range of 6.6 to 9 standard units for discharges to unclassified streams and 6.6 to 9.0 for discharge to San Juan River are based on the NMWQS.

(d) Schedule of Compliance

Not applicable.

(e) Monitoring Frequencies for Limited Parameters

The monitoring frequency remains 1/day for WQ-based limitations when discharge occurs in order to collect effluent data.

5. Aquatic Toxicity Testing

(a) General Comments

In a letter from Marcy Leavitt, NMED, to Claudia Hosch, EPA, December 16, 2005, NMED provided "Narrative Toxics Implementation Guidance – Whole Effluent Toxicity" (WET Guidance), an update to the 1995 Implementation Guidance. When EPA renewed the permit in 2013, NMED conditioned to remove toxicity testing requirements for Outfalls 001, 002, 010, 011, and 012. Because discharges from Outfalls 006, 007 and 008 are to Shumway Arroyo in unclassified 20.6.4.98 NMAC (Intermittent stream), NMED conditioned that pimephales promelas and ceriodaphnia dubia shall be used for a 7-day chronic WET testing with a 100% critical dilution with a frequency of 1/5 years be established in accordance with NMIP.

(b) Permit Action

Whole effluent toxicity testing (biomonitoring) is the most direct measure of potential toxicity which incorporates both the effects of synergism of effluent components and receiving stream water quality characteristics. Biomonitoring of the effluent is, therefore, required for Outfalls 006, 007 and 008 as a condition of this permit to assess potential toxicity.

(c) Testing and Reporting Requirements

Beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit (unless otherwise noted), the permittee is authorized to discharge run-offs from coal storage and ready line areas from Outfalls 006 and 007, and run-offs from maintenance yard, administration and maintenance buildings, and parking lot areas from Outfall 008, to Shumway Arroyo. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (7-Day Chronic Static Renewal/ NOEC) *	VALUE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Ceriodaphnia dubia	Report	Once/5yrs	24-Hr Composite

Pimephales promelas	Report	Once/5yrs	24-Hr Composite

*Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. See Part II of the permit for WET testing requirements and additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions. Grab samples are allowed per method, if needed.

IX. PERMIT REOPENER

The permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant portions of the State WQS are revised or remanded. In addition, the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant procedures implementing the Water Quality Standards are either revised or promulgated by the State. This permit may be reopened to establish effluent limitations for the parameter(s) to be consistent with that approved State standards in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d). Modification of the permit is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 124.5.

X. IMPAIRED WATER- 303(D) LIST

Westwater Arroyo is not found and Shumway Arroyo is not impaired in State 2016-2018 303(d) impaired water list. Therefore, no additional requirements to what has been addressed in Section VIII above are proposed based on 303(d) information. San Juan River, at the segment 20.6.4.401 between Navajo boundary at Hogback to Animas River, are not supporting marginal coldwater fishery and primary contact, and the probable causes of impairment are E. coli, sedimentation/siltation, and turbidity. Water quality criteria for bacteria are not established because sanitary wastewater is not authorized for discharge. The facility is also required to implement a sediment control plan to reduce discharge of sediment. The permit conditions shall be protective to the receiving water prior to the development of total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the facility.

XI. ANTIDEGRADATION

The New Mexico 20.6.4.8 NMAC "Antidegradation 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 are protective of the assimilative capacity of the receiving waters, and are protective of the designated uses of that water. This proposed permit will be sent to NMED for antidegradation review prior to final issuance.

XII. ANTIBACKSLIDING

The proposed permit is consistent with the requirements to meet Antibacksliding provisions of the Clean Water Act, Section 402(o) and 40CFR122.44(l)(2)(i)(B), which state in part that interim or final effluent limitations must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, unless information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance. This proposed permit does not relax any permit conditions.

XIII. ENDANGERED SPECIES

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. According to the most recent county listing of species, for the State of New Mexico as listed on website http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/SBC.cfm, the following species may be present in the San Juan County where the proposed NPDES discharge occurs: southwestern willow flycatcher, Colorado pikeminnow, razorback sucker, black-footed ferret, Knowlton cactus, Mancos milk-vetch, Mexican spotted owl, and Mesa Verde cactus.

During the reissuance of this permit in 2000, EPA conducted consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) (Cons. #2-22-99-I-172) on four dischargers, which were Bloomfield School, Central School, Harper Valley, and San Juan Coal. The FWS concluded in a letter dated September 6, 2000, that "Therefore after reevaluation of the BE and the supplemental information provided by the EPA, the Service concurs with the EPA determination that the reissuance of the NPDES permit for …San Juan Coal "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" the Colorado pikeminnow, razorback sucker, southwestern willow flycatcher, and the bald eagle; and "will not destroy or adversely affect" the critical habitat of the pikeminnow or razorback sucker." The FWS delisted bald eagle from the Federal threatened and endangered species list.

To continue to address the US Fish and Wildlife Service's concern about bioaccumulate toxics, the proposed permit retains a narrative condition: "No discharge shall contain any substance, including but not limited to selenium, DDT, PCB's and dioxin, at a level which, when added to background concentration, can lead to bioaccumulation to toxic levels in any animal species." Also the facility is under reclamation stage, less pollutants are expected to be exposed to the environment.

EPA has evaluated "effects" analyses which were driven by the FWS to the consultation conclusion and concluded that the reissuance of the permit will not change the environmental baselines used to reach that conclusion. Based on information available to EPA, the reissuance of the proposed permit will not change the following "effects" analyses baselines:

Effects to Colorado Pikeminnow and Razorback Sucker

"Although the pikeminnow can migrate up to 180 miles, it is unlikely they will reach the Farmington area (action area) since there are at least four diversion dams on the San Juan River between Shiprock and Farmington that do not have fish passage structures and are likely to block upstream migration of the species."

"These [razorback suckers] spawning locations are located a minimum of 65 miles from the nearest upstream discharge point (San Juan Coal)."

"Based on the relatively long distances (5-38 miles upstream) of the four discharges upstream from the razorback sucker critical habitat, it appears very unlikely that any adverse effects to critical habitat will occur from the proposed permits."

"The mixing zones of each discharge are very small, and in relation to the extent of the pikeminnow (180 miles) critical habitat."

"The reissuance of the four permits will not cause adverse effects on aquatic species including Colorado pikeminnow and razorback sucker food supply (insects, crustaceans, and fish), since the permits contain limitations for the discharges to protect aquatic life. In addition, the requirement of compliance with whole effluent toxicity limitations and biomonitoring testing will ensure that the discharges are not toxic to any aquatic life….EPA's action will not affect changes in the flow regime which might affect the species directly, adversely affect the species by facilitating predation by, or competition from, nonnative fish. The effects of the proposed permits to the pikeminnow, razorback sucker, and their critical habitats will be insignificant and discountable due to the permit requirements, low numbers of these fish species, and dilution of effluents."

Effects to Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

"In the general [Farmington] area of the permits, eight flycatchers were located near the Hogback Diversion, one near Bloomfield, and one in the Retherford Wildlife Area near Blanco. Bald eagles are common in the Navajo Lake (upstream from Farmington) area in winter. Due to the recovery of the bald eagle, it was proposed for delisting on July 6, 1999."

"Adverse direct effects are not expected from the reissuance of the four permits, since they do not authorize construction activities that might adversely affect the flycatcher or bald eagle or their habitats, and limits the discharge of potentially toxic chemicals and metals. In addition, the effluent limitations were developed to preclude toxic effects to the prey of these bird species. Prey includes insects for flycatchers and fish for bald eagles."

"In addition, each of these bird species is uncommon in the permit area."

"The Service has evaluated the aggregate effects to listed species of four recently proposed EPA permit renewals….the Service believes that when permit actions for …and San Juan Coal are considered together…, the reissued permits will contribute to a slight diminution in adverse cumulative effects to listed species."

The proposed permit has incorporated the most recently approved NMWQS and has biomonitoring requirement for discharges associated with mine areas to ephemeral/intermittent tributaries of San Juan River. The facility has ceased surface mining and is undergoing surface reclamation process and all reclamation ponds have been redesigned for storage capacity increases to a 100-year, 6-hour precipitation event. The proposed has retained effluent limitations from the previously issued permit even there have been no discharges during the term of that permit period. The reissuance of the NPDES permit will not measurably alter stream morphology, flow pattern, temperatures, water chemistry, or silt loads of the San Juan River. Therefore, the permit will not adversely affect the Colorado pikeminnow or razorback sucker or their critical habitats.

The reissuance of the permit will not adversely affect the southwestern willow flycatcher. The limitations on the effluents will protect the prey species of these birds and not adversely affect their habitats. Flycatchers are also unlikely present in the discharge area, which makes it unlikely that these birds would be adversely affected by the effluents.

Based on information available, EPA concludes that the reissuance of the NPDES permit will have no effect on the baseline of the previous ESA consultation in year 2000.

XIV. VARIANCE REQUESTS

No variance requests have been received.

XV. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The following section is a list of the fact sheet citations to applicable statutory or regulatory provisions and appropriate supporting references to the administrative record required by 40 CFR 124.9:

A. PERMIT(S)

The current permit was issued August 29, 2013, with an effective date of October 1, 2013, and an expiration date of September 30, 2018. ure pages were received on May 9, 2018.

B. APPLICATION(S)

The permit renewal application was received by EPA on April 2, 2018 and revised signature copy received on May 9, 2018.

C. STATE WATER QUALITY REFERENCES

The general and specific stream standards are provided in "New Mexico State Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters," (20.6.4 NMAC, amended through August 11, 2017).

Procedures for Implementing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits in New Mexico – NMIP, March 15, 2012, Prepared by Permitting Section.