

## Reasonable Potential Analyzer

Facility Name	Targa Mont Belvieu
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NPDES Permit Number	TX0002887
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Outfall Number	001
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Proposed Critical Dilution*	8
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**\*Critical Dilution in draft permit, do not use % sign.**

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

## Test Data

[illegible]

Count	24	24	24	24
Mean	4.751	4.883	5.618	5.865
Std. Dev.	3.479	3.452	2.983	2.862
CV	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5

RPMF

1.4	1.4
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1.3	1.3
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12.5	Reasonable Potential Acceptance Criteria
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Vertebrate Lethal

1.018

No Reasonable Potential exists. Permit requires WET monitoring, but no WET

Vertebrate Sublethal

1.018

No Reasonable Potential exists. Permit requires WET monitoring, but no WET

## Invertebrate Lethal

0.945

No Reasonable Potential exists. Permit requires WET monitoring, but no WET

## Invertebrate Sublethal

0.945454545

No Reasonable Potential exists. Permit requires WET monitoring, but no WET

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Proposed Critical Dilution\* 8

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## Test Data

Date (mm/yyyy)	VERTEBRATE				INVERTEBRATE			
	Lethal NOEC	Sublethal NOEC	Lethal TU	Sublethal TU	Lethal NOEC	Sublethal NOEC	Lethal TU	Sublethal TU

## Reasonable Potential Analyzer

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

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

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

**Step 2** Determine the coefficient of variation for the data set. For a data set where  $n < 10$ , the coefficient of variation (CV) is estimated to equal 0.6, or the CV is calculated from data obtained from a discharger. For a data set where  $n > 0$ , the CV is calculated as standard deviation/mean. For less than 10 items of data, the uncertainty in the CV is too large to calculate a standard deviation or mean with sufficient confidence.

**Step 3** Determine the appropriate ratio from the table below.

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

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

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