REGION 6
1201 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75207 **NPDES Permit No NM0020311**

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"),

City of Roswell Wastewater Treatment Facility
P.O. Box 1838
Roswell, NM 88202-1838

is authorized to discharge from a waste water treatment facility located at 2306 East College Boulevard, in the City of Roswell, in Chaves County, New Mexico to receiving water named Rio Hondo thence to Pecos River in the Pecos River Basin (Segment No. 20.6.206); and to receiving water named Berrendo Creek thence to Rio Hondo thence to Pecos River in the Pecos River Basin (Segment No. 20.6.4.206);

the discharge from the facility is located at the following coordinates:

Outfall 001: Latitude 33° 24' 37" N, Longitude 104° 28' 45" W
Outfall 002: Latitude 33° 24' 50" N, Longitude 104° 27' 40" W

in accordance with this cover page and the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Part I, Part II, Part III, and Part IV hereof.

This permit replaces NPDES Permit No. NM0020311 issued September 26, 2013.

This permit shall become effective on

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,

Issued on

Charles W. Maguire
Director
Water Division

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DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS

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

4Q3	lowest four-day average flow rate expected 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
BOD5	five-day biochemical oxygen demand
BPJ	best professional judgment
CBOD5	five-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CD	critical dilution
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
cfu	colony forming units
COD	chemical oxygen demand
COE	United States Corp of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	discharge monitoring report
EA	environmental assessment
ELG	effluent limitation guidelines
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCB	Fecal coliform bacteria
ft.	feet (measurement of distance)
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
lbs	pounds
ug/L	micrograms per litter (one part per billion)
mg/L	milligrams per liter (one part per million)
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
PLC	programmable logic controller
POTW	publically owned treatment works
RP	reasonable potential
SBR	sequencing batch reactor
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
WET	whole effluent toxicity
WQCC	New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission
WQMP	water quality management plan
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

PART I – REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

FINAL Effluent Limits – 7.0 MGD Design Flow – Outfall 101, 001 & 002

During the period 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 treated municipal wastewater from Outfall Number 001 and 002 to Rio Hondo and Berrendo Creek, according to New Mexico surface water quality standard 20.6.4.206 NMAC for Outfall 001 and 002. The designated uses for this segment, 20.6.4.206, include: irrigation, warmwater aquatic life, livestock watering, wildlife habitat, and secondary contact. Such discharges for the pollutants shown shall be limited and monitored from Outfall Number 101 (a point after the last treatment unit, but prior to the diversion of effluent to Outfall Number 001 and 002), by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS lbs/day, unless noted			DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS mg/l, unless noted (*1)			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
POLLUTANT	30-DAY AVG	7-DAY AVG	DAILY MAX	DAILY MAX	30-DAY AVG	7-DAY AVG	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow	Report MGD	Report MGD	Report MGD	***	***	***	Daily	Totalized Meter
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day	935	1168	N/A	N/A	16	20	Five/Week	12C(*2)
Total Dissolved Oxygen	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1 min	4.1 min	N/A	Five/ Week	Grab (*12)
Total Suspended Solids	1751	2627	N/A	N/A	30	45	Five/Week	12C (*2)
Percent Removal (minimum), BOD5	≥ 85	***	***	***	***	***	One/Week	Calculation (*3)
Percent Removal (minimum), TSS	≥85	***	***	***	***	***	One/Week	Calculation (*3)
E. Coli Bacteria (*4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2507	548	N/A	Five/Week	Grab
TRC (*5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	11 ug/l (*6)	N/A	N/A	Daily	Instantaneous Grab (*7)
Nitrogen, total	***	***	***	Report	Report	***	Once/Quarter	12C (*2)
Phosphorous, total	***	***	***	Report	Report	***	Once/Quarter	12C (*2)

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (Standard Units)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
POLLUTANT	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
pH	6.6	9.0	Daily	Instantaneous Grab (*7)

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DSICHARGE LIMITATIONS (*1)	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS SAMPLE TYPE
Expanded Effluent Testing (*9)	Report	1 each in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years of the permit	24-Hour Composite

ADDITIONAL REPORTING	ANNUAL PRETREATMENT REPORT MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY
Pretreatment Requirements (*11)	Annual (*13)

WHOLE EFFLUENT LETHALITY (7-Day Chronic Static Renewal/ NOEC)(*8)	VALUE	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Ceriodaphnia dubia	90%	Once/Quarter	24- Hr Composite
Pimephales Promelas	90%	Once/Quarter	24-Hr Composite

Footnotes:

*1 See Appendix A of Part II of the permit for minimum quantification limits.
*2 12- Hour Composites
*3 Percent removal is calculated using the following equation: [average monthly influent concentration (mg/l) – average monthly effluent concentration (mg/l)] ÷[average monthly influent concentration (mg/l)] x 100.
*4 Bacteria reporting units may be either cfu/100mL OR MPN
*5 TRC shall be measured during periods when chlorine is used as either backup bacteria control, when disinfection of plant treatment equipment is required or when used for filamentaceous algae control. For permit reporting, when chlorine is not used in the treatment system the permittee may report N/A on the DMR. The effluent limitation for TRC is the instantaneous maximum and cannot be averaged for reporting purposes.
*6 33 µg/L is defined as the Minimum Quantification Level for Total Residual Chlorine. See Section B of Part II. Values less than the MQL (33 ug/L) may be report as zero. See Section A of Part II.
*7 Regulations at 40 CFR Part 136 define "grab" as instantaneous grab, analyzed within 15 minutes of collection.
*8 WET Monitoring, reporting requirements, and limitations begin on the effective date of this permit. The test shall take place between November I and April 30, if possible. This permit does not establish requirements to automatically increase the WET testing frequency after a test failure, or to begin a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) in the event of multiple failures. However, upon failure of any WET test, the permittee must report the results to EPA and NMED, Surface Water Quality Bureau, in writing, within 5 business days of notification of the test failure. EPA and NMED will review the test results and determine the appropriate action necessary, if any.
*9 See NPDES Permit Application Form 2A; Tables A, B & C for the list of pollutants to include in this testing. One yearly test must be during the warm summer months; defined as the period from June 1 through August 31, and another yearly test shall be sampled during cold weather; defined as the period from December 1

through February 28. The remaining yearly test may be taken during any time in that year. The permittee shall submit 3 scans in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years of the permit term. Samples shall coincide with any required WET testing event for that year. The permittee shall report the results as a separate attachment in tabular form sent to the Permitting Section Chief of the Water Division within 60 days of receipt of the lab analysis.

*11 See **Appendix A of Part II** of the permit for pretreatment requirements.

*12 The effluent limit for dissolved oxygen is the minimum daily limit allowed, and the minimum 30-day average allowed. A compliance schedule is established for meeting the Dissolved Oxygen effluent limits, see Part 1.B. Schedule of Compliance for additional information.

2. FLOATING SOLIDS, VISIBLE FOAM AND/OR OILS

All waters shall be free from objectionable oils, scum, foam, grease, and other floating materials and suspended substances of a persistent nature resulting from other than natural causes including but not limited to visible films of oil, globules of oil, grease or solids in or on the water, or coatings on stream banks.

3. SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the discharge from the final treatment unit prior to the receiving stream. The sample point shall be clearly marked by the facility if it is not at the final outfall(s) location. There shall be no flow from any source into the piping system after the sample point and prior to the final outfall(s).

B. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall comply with the following schedule of activities to meet the final effluent limitations for total dissolved oxygen:

i. By one (1) year from the effective date of the final permit (EDP): Commence actions which may include engineering design or commence construction of treatment facilities, public notice of local limitations for industrial users, or any specific steps to improve effluent dissolved oxygen level; and

ii. By three (3) years from the EDP: Comply with the effluent limitations for total dissolved oxygen.

The permittee shall submit quarterly progress reports to EPA, and NMED, in accordance with the following schedule. The permittee shall also include the following in its quarterly progress reports: design completion, construction start and construction completion if any. The requirement to submit quarterly progress reports shall expire after written final report has been submitted. No later than 14-days after the date compliance with the final limits have been met, the permittee shall submit a written final report both to EPA and the State, stating that compliance has been completed. If at any time during the compliance periods the permittee determines that full compliance will not be met within the time allowed, a separate report shall be sent to EPA, and NMED stating the explanation for this delay and proposed remedial actions. The requirement to submit quarterly progress reports shall expire when the discharge is in compliance with the effluent limitations.

PROGRESS REPORT DATE	REPORTING PERIOD
January 15	October - December
April15	January - March
July 15	April- June
October 15	July- September

The quarterly progress reports shall address the progress towards compliance with the final effluent limitations. Reports shall be submitted no later than "Progress Report Date" listed above. Any reports of noncompliance shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement. Compliance schedule progress reports shall be submitted to EPA and copy to NMED at addresses listed in Part III.D.4 of the permit.

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING (MAJOR DISCHARGERS)

1. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all treatment and control facilities and the quantity and quality of the treated discharge.

2. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) results shall be electronically reported to EPA per 40 CFR 127.16. To submit electronically, access the NetDMR website at https://netdmr.epa.gov. Until approved for Net DMR, the permittee shall request temporary or emergency waivers from electronic reporting. To obtain the waiver, please contact: U.S. EPA - Region 6, Water Enforcement Branch, New Mexico State Coordinator (6EN-WC), (214) 665-7179. If paper reporting is granted temporarily, the permittee shall submit the original DMR signed and certified as required by Part III.D.11 and all other reports required by Part III.D. to the EPA and copies to NMED as required (See Part III.D.IV of the permit).

a. Reporting periods shall end on the last day of each month.

b. The permittee is required to submit regular monthly reports as described above postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following each reporting period.

c. The annual sludge report required in Part IV of the permit is due on February 19 of each year and covers the previous calendar year from January 1 through December 31.

3. If any 30 day average, monthly average, 7 day average, weekly average, or daily maximum exceeds the effluent limitations specified in Part I.A, the permittee shall report the excursion in accordance with the requirements of Part III.D.

4. Any 30 day average, monthly average, 7 day average, weekly average, or daily maximum value reported in the required Discharge

Monitoring Report which is in excess of the effluent limitation specified in Part I.A shall constitute evidence of violation of such effluent limitation and of this permit.

5. Other measurements of oxygen demand (e.g., TOC and COD) may be substituted for five day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) or for five day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$), as applicable, where the permittee can demonstrate long term correlation of the method with BOD_5 or $CBOD_5$ values, as applicable. Details of the correlation procedures used must be submitted and prior approval granted by the permitting authority for this procedure to be acceptable. Data reported must also include evidence to show that the proper correlation continues to exist after approval.

6. NO DISCHARGE REPORTING

If there is no discharge at Outfall 001 during the sampling month, place an X in the NO DISCHARGE box located in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report.

7. Copy of Reports and Application to NMED

The permittee shall send a copy of discharge monitoring reports (DMRs), all other reports required in the permit, as well as a copy of application for permit renewal to New Mexico Environment Department at the mailing address listed in Part III of the permit.

D. OVERFLOW REPORTING

The permittee shall report all overflows with the Discharge Monitoring Report submittal. These reports shall be summarized and reported in tabular format. The summaries shall include: the date, time, duration, location, estimated volume, and cause of the overflow; observed environmental impacts from the overflow; actions taken to address the overflow; and ultimate discharge location if not contained (e.g., storm sewer system, ditch, tributary).

Overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be orally reported to EPA at (214) 665-6595, and NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau at (505) 827-0187, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance. A written report of overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be provided to EPA and the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance.

E. POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall institute a program within 12 months of the effective date of the permit (or continue an existing one) directed towards optimizing the efficiency and extending the useful life of the facility. The permittee shall consider the following items in the program:

(a) The influent loadings, flow and design capacity;

(b) The effluent quality and plant performance;

(c) The age and expected life of the wastewater treatment facility's equipment;

(d) Bypasses and overflows of the tributary sewerage system and treatment works;

(e) New developments at the facility;

(f) Operator certification and training plans and status;

(g) The financial status of the facility;

(h) Preventative maintenance programs and equipment conditions and;

(i) An overall evaluation of conditions at the facility.

PART II - OTHER CONDITIONS

A. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

EPA-approved test procedures (methods) for the analysis and quantification of pollutants or pollutant parameters, including for the purposes of compliance monitoring/DMR reporting, permit renewal applications, or any other reporting that may be required as a condition of this permit, shall be sufficiently sensitive. A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when (1) the method minimum level (ML) of quantification is at or below the level of the applicable effluent limit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or (2) if there is no EPA-approved analytical method with a published ML at or below the effluent limit (see table below), then the method has the lowest published ML (is the most sensitive) of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters N or 0, for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or (3) the method is specified in this permit or has been otherwise approved in writing by the permitting authority (EPA Region 6) for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. The Permittee has the option of developing and submitting a report to justify the use of matrix or sample-specific MLs rather than the published levels. Upon written approval by EPA Region 6 the matrix or sample-specific MLs may be utilized by the Permittee for all future Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) reporting requirements.

Current EPA Region 6 minimum quantification levels (MQLs) for reporting and compliance are provided in Appendix A of Part II of this permit. The following pollutants may not have EPA approved methods with a published ML at or below the effluent limit, if specified:

POLLUTANT	CAS Number	STORET Code
Total Residual Chlorine	7782-50-5	50060
Cadmium	7440-43-9	01027
Silver	7440-22-4	01077
Thallium	7440-28-0	01059
Cyanide	57-12-5	78248
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	1764-01-6	34675
4, 6-Dinitro-0-Cresol	534-52-1	34657
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	39032
Benzidine	92-87-5	39120
Chrysene	218-01-9	34320
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	39700
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	34438
Aldrin	309-00-2	39330
Chlordane	57-74-9	39350
Dieldrin	60-57-1	39380
Heptachlor	76-44-8	39410
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	39420
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	39400

Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, if the EPA Region 6 MQL for a pollutant or pollutant parameter is sufficiently sensitive (as defined above) and the analytical test result is less than the MQL, then a value of zero (0) may be used for reporting purposes on DMRs. Furthermore, if the EPA Region 6 MQL for a pollutant or parameter is not sufficiently sensitive, but the analytical test result is less than

the published ML from a sufficiently sensitive method, then a value of zero (0) may be used for reporting purposes on DMRs.

B. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Part III.D.7.b.(3) of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported orally to EPA Region 6, Compliance and Assurance Division, Water Enforcement Branch (6EN-W), Dallas, Texas and NMED within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

E. Coli
TRC

C. PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REOPENER

In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)], the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant portions of New Mexico's Water Quality Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Streams are revised, or new State water quality standards are established and/or remanded by the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission and/or downstream tribal nations establish and/or remand water quality standards.

In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.62(s)(2)], the permit may be reopened and modified if new information is received that was not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of permit issuance. Permit modifications shall reflect the results of any of these actions and shall follow regulations listed at 40 CFR Part 124.5.

D. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY LIMITS (7-DAY CHRONIC NOEC FRESHWATER)

It is unlawful and a violation of this permit for a permittee or his designated agent, to manipulate test samples in any manner, to delay sample shipment, or to terminate or to cause to terminate a toxicity test. Once initiated, all toxicity tests must be completed unless specific authority has been granted by EPA Region 6 or the State NPDES permitting authority.

1.SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section.

APPLICABLE TO FINAL OUTFALL(S) 101,001,002	
REPORTED AS FINAL OUTFALL	101,001,002
CRITICAL DILUTION (%)	90%
EFFLUENT DILTION SERIES (%)	28%,38%,51%,68%,90%
TEST SPECIES AND METHODS	Ceriodaphnia dubia / Method 1002.0 (EPA-821-R-02-013 or latest version)
	Pimephales promelas/ Method 1000.0 (EPA/821/R-02-013 or latest version)
SAMPLE TYPE	Defined in PART I

b. The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is herein defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution. Chronic sub-lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant sub-lethal effect (i.e., growth or reproduction) at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.

c. This permit may be reopened to require chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

d. The conditions of this item are effective beginning with the effective date of the WET limit. When the effluent fails the lethal or sub-lethal endpoint at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall be considered in violation of this permit limit and the frequency for the affected species will increase to monthly until compliance with the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) effluent limitation is demonstrated for a period of three consecutive months, at which time the permittee may return to the testing frequency stated in PART I of this permit. The purpose of the increased frequency for WET testing after a violation is to determine the duration of a toxic event. A test that meets all test acceptability criteria and demonstrates significant toxic effects does not need additional confirmation. Such testing cannot confirm or disprove a previous test result.

3. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

a. Test Acceptance

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and quality assurance requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied, including the following additional criteria:

i. The toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have survival equal to or greater than 80%.

ii. The mean number of Ceriodaphnia dubia neonates produced per surviving female in the control (0% effluent) must be 15 or more.

iii. 60% of the surviving control females must produce three broods.

iv. The mean dry weight of surviving Fathead minnow larvae at the end of the 7 days in the control (0% effluent) must be 0.25 mg per larva or greater.

v. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.

vi. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal or nonlethal effects are exhibited for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.

vii. A Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) range of 13 - 47 for Ceriodaphnia dubia

reproduction;

viii. A PMSD range of 12 - 30 for Fathead minnow growth.

Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%. A repeat test shall be conducted within the required reporting period of any test determined to be invalid.

b. Statistical Interpretation

i. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be Fisher's Exact Test as described in EPA/821/R-02-013 or the most recent update thereof.

ii. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test and the Fathead minnow larval survival and growth test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in EPA/821/R-02-013 or the most recent update thereof.

iii. If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 3.a above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution concentration and all lower dilution concentrations, the test shall be considered to be a passing test, and the permittee shall report a survival NOEC of not less than the critical dilution for the DMR reporting requirements found in Item 4 below.

c. Dilution Water

i. Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness, and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water for;

(A) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and

(B) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.

ii. If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Item 3.a), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:

(A) a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of Item 3.a was run concurrently with the receiving water control;

(B) the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);

(C) the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Item 4 below; and

(D) the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.

d. Samples and Composites

i.The permittee shall collect a minimum of three flow-weighted composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at Item 1.a above.

ii.The permittee shall collect second and third composite samples for use during 24-hour renewals of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.

iii. The permittee must collect the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 72 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage.

iv. If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 4 of this section.

v. MULTIPLE OUTFALLS: If the provisions of this section are applicable to multiple outfalls, the permittee shall combine the composite effluent samples in proportion to the average flow from the outfalls listed in item 1.a. above for the day the sample was collected. The permittee shall perform the toxicity test on the flow-weighted composite of the outfall samples.

4. REPORTING

a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this part in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of the most current publication of the method manual, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated, whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report and submit them upon the specific request of the Agency. For any test which fails, is considered invalid, or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for agency review.

b. A valid test for each species must be reported during each reporting period specified in PART I of this permit. One set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded on the DMR for each reporting period.

c. The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test on the DMR for that reporting period in accordance with PART I of this permit, as follows below. Any WET test conducted outside of the stipulated frequency in Part I (results of a testing frequency increase) shall be

reported under Unscheduled Events for the COMPLIANCE CODE, in the DMR. Only results of valid tests are to be reported.

Reporting Requirement	Parameter STORET CODE	
	Ceriodaphnia dubia	Pimephales promelas
Enter a “1” if the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter a "0".	TLP3B	TLP6C
Report the NOEC value for survival	TOP3B	TOP6C
Report the LOEC value for survival	TXP3B	TXP6C
Enter a “1” if the NOEC for growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter a “0”.	TGP3B	TGP6C
Report the NOEC value for growth or reproduction	TPP3B	TPP6C
Report the LOEC value for growth	TYP3B	TYP6C
Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation	TQP3B	TQP6C
Report the lowest NOEC value (survival, reproduction, or growth)	51710	51714
COMPLIANCE CODE		

E. CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

See pretreatment requirements at Appendix A of Part II attached.