Draft

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE OKLAHOMA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE NUMBER: OK0029190
FACILITY ID NUMBER: S20616

PERMIT TO SUPPLY RECLAIMED WATER: RW20-003
RECLAIMED WATER USER ID NUMBER RWID24-017

PART I

In compliance with the Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (OPDES) Act, Title 27A OS § 2-6-201, *et seq.*, as amended, and the rules of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) adopted thereunder (see the Oklahoma Administrative Code (OAC) 252:606, OAC 252:627, and OAC 252:656)); the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), Public Law 95-217 (33 USC 1251, *et seq.*), Section 402; and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 124, and 403),

City of Norman
P.O. Box 370
Norman, OK 73070

is hereby authorized to discharge treated wastewater from the Norman Water Reclamation Facility located at approximately

S½, S½, SE¼ of Section 7 and part of NE¼, NE¼, NE¼ of Section 18,
Township 8 North, Range 2 Weast, Indian Meridian
Cleveland County, Oklahoma
or at 3500 S. Jenkins Ave, Norman, OK 73070

to receiving waters: The Canadian River at the point located at approximately

Latitude: 35° 09' 59.238" N [GPS: NAD83]
Longitude: 97° 26' 40.009" W [GPS: NAD83]

Water Body ID No. OK520610010010_05

and to supply reclaimed water for irrigation purposes (reuse) at the Jimmie Austin Golf Club at the University of Oklahoma in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, III, and IV hereof.

This permit replaces and supersedes the previous permit issued on Month Date, Year.

The issuance date of this permit is Month Date, Year.

This permit shall become effective Month Date, Year.

This permit and authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight Month Date, Year.

For the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality:

Michael B. Moe, P.E., Manager
Municipal Discharge and Stormwater Permits Section
Water Quality Division

Shellie R. Chard, Director
Water Quality Division

A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements (Outfall 001)

Beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated wastewater in accordance with the following limitations:

Effluent Characteristic		Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
		Mass Loading (lb/day)	Concentrations (mg/L unless otherwise specified)			Frequency	Sample Type
		Monthly Avg.	Monthly Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Daily Max.		
Flow (mgd) [50050]	Year round	Report Monthly Average and Daily Maximum				Daily	Totalized
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand-5 Day ($CBOD_5$) [80082]	Jun – Oct	1067.5	8.0	12.0	---	7/Week	24-hr Comp.
	Nov – Mar	3336.0	25.0	37.5	---		
	Apr – May	1734.7	13.0	19.5			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) [00530]	Jun – Oct	1334.4	10.0	15.0	---	7/Week	24-hr Comp.
	Nov – Mar	4003.2	30.0	45.0	---		
	Apr – May	4003.2	30.0	45.0			
Ammonia as N (NH_3-N) [00610]	Jun – Oct	213.5	1.6	2.4	---	7/Week	24-hr Comp.
	Nov – Mar	547.1	4.1	---	9.9	3/Week [a]	
	Apr – May	547.1	4.1	---	9.9		
E. coli (MPN/100 mL) [51040]	May – Sep	---	126 Geo. Mean	---	406	2/Week	Grab
	Oct – Apr	---	630 Geo. Mean	---	2030	1/Week	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) [00300]	Jun – Oct	---	Minimum: 6.5			Daily	Grab
	Nov – Mar	---	Minimum: 5.0				
	Apr – May	---	Minimum: 5.0				
pH (standard unit) [00400]	Year round	---	6.5 – 9.0			Daily	Grab

[a] At any time during the life of the permit, the permittee may request a monitoring frequency reduction from 3/Week to 1/Week if the highest result obtained during 12 consecutive reporting periods is ≤ 1.5 × monthly average limit (i.e., ≤ 6.15 mg/L) and there are no exceedances of monthly average limit nor a failure of WET testing attributable to ammonia.

Other Year-round Requirements

- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.
- There shall be no discharge of a visible sheen of oil or globules of oil or grease on or in the water. Oil and grease shall not be present in quantities that adhere to stream banks and coat bottoms of water courses or which cause deleterious effects to the biota.
- All monitoring and reporting requirements shall also be in compliance with Part III of this permit.

Sampling Location

Samples taken in compliance with permit limits and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the auto-sampler located at the end and south of the UV disinfection system.

Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with the provisions of Part III.B.5 of the permit. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and electronically reported on an electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) form due to the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, Wastewater Compliance Tracking Section no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monthly test. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, an eDMR form stating "No Discharge" shall be electronically submitted according to the above schedule. Instructions on how to register as a Preparer or Signatory for eDMRs, as well as how to prepare and submit eDMRs, can be found on DEQ's website at http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/ereporting/index.html. Assistance is also available by contacting DEQ at (405) 702-8100 or email deqreporting@deq.ok.gov.

The first report is due on the 15th of _____2025 .

B. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Limits and Reporting Requirements (Outfall TX1)

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall TX1 (functionally identical to Outfall 001). Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

The permittee is encouraged to perform required biomonitoring activities as early in the reporting period as is practical to ensure sufficient time remains in the reporting period should retests/repeat tests be necessary.

All laboratory analyses for the biomonitoring parameters specified in this permit must be performed by a laboratory accredited by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality for those parameters.

Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing and Reporting Requirements (Outfall TX1)

Effluent Characteristic				Testing/Reporting Requirements [a]		
	Test	Critical Dilution [b]	Parameter	7-day Min	Testing Frequency [c]	Sample Type
Routine Testing	*Ceriodaphnia dubia*, 7-day chronic NOEC static renewal, freshwater	100%	Pass/Fail Survival [TLP3B]	Report	1/Quarter	24-hr Comp.
			NOECL Survival [TOP3B]	Report		
			% Mortality at Critical Dilution [TJP3B]	Report		
			Pass/Fail Reproduction [TGP3B]	Report		
			NOECS Reproduction [TPP3B]	Report		
			% Coeff of Variation [TQP3B]	Report		
	Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow), 7-day chronic NOEC static renewal, freshwater	100%	Pass/Fail Survival [TLP6C]	Report	1/Quarter	24-hr Comp.
			NOECL Survival [TOP6C]	Report		
			% Mortality at Critical Dilution [TJP6C]	Report		
			Pass/Fail Reproduction [TGP6C]	Report		
			NOECS Reproduction [TPP6C]	Report		
			% Coeff of Variation [TQP6C]	Report		

[a] See Part II, Section E, Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit, for additional monitoring and reporting conditions.

[b] All chronic WET testing shall use the dilution series specified in Part II, Section E, Item 1.

[c] Quarterly reporting periods commence with the effective date of the permit. A valid WET test shall be reported for each species for each reporting period. Results of monthly tests conducted pursuant to prior test failure may be substituted for a routine test result if the monthly test coincides within the testing period of the routine testing (See Part II, Section E, Item 2.a).

C. dubia whole effluent toxicity monitoring and reporting requirements apply beginning the effective date of the permit, and the first reporting period is _____ to _____.

P. promelas (Fathead minnow) whole effluent toxicity monitoring and reporting requirements apply beginning the effective date of the permit, and the first reporting period is _____ to _____.

Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Limits and Reporting Requirements (Outfall TX1)

Effluent Characteristic	Limits/Reporting Requirements [a]		
	7-day Min	Testing Frequency [b]	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (lowest lethal $NOEC_L$ and/or sublethal $NOEC_S$) [STORET 51710]	100%	1/Quarter	24-hr Comp.
Whole Effluent Toxicity Limit *Pimephales promelas* (lowest lethal $NOEC_L$ and/or sublethal $NOEC_S$) [STORET 51714]	100%	1/Quarter	24-hr Comp.

[a] See Part II, Section E, Whole Effluent Toxicity Limits, for additional monitoring and reporting conditions.
[b] Results of monthly tests conducted pursuant to prior test failure may be substituted for a routine test result if the monthly test coincides within the testing period of the routine testing (See Part II, Section E, Item 2.a).

Whole Effluent Toxicity Concurrent Testing Provision: Concurrent analyses of ammonia and pH are required on all effluent samples, including static renewals, collected for Fathead minnows WET testing or retesting. Reporting and monitoring of results shall be in accordance with the following requirements:

Concurrent Effluent Testing – Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Effluent Characteristic	Concentration			Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Min.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia (NH_3-N) (mg/L) [a] [STORET 00610]	Report	Report	Report	1/Quarter	24-hr Comp.
pH (standard units) [a] [STORET 00400]	Report	N/A	Report	1/Quarter	Measured in each composite effluent sample, including static renewals, just prior to first use

[a] Two sets of samples for concurrent analyses are required for ammonia and pH: Report only those effluent samples collected for WET testing of the *Pimephales promelas*.

Samples collected for WET testing purposes, including static renewals, shall be of sufficient volume to allow for the required concurrent analyses in addition to the WET testing itself.

Samples sent directly to a WET testing laboratory shall NOT undergo any preservation other than refrigeration to maintain a temperature at or below 6°C but not frozen prior to arrival and processing at the WET testing laboratory. These results should be used in the table above. Samples sent directly to a state accredited analytical laboratory must be composite samples that are properly preserved. These results may be included in the results for Outfall 001.

A second concurrent analysis is required for the sample that is sent to the WET testing laboratory and for the table above. Just prior to first use of each composite sample for WET testing purposes, the biomonitoring laboratory shall take an adequately sized portion of each composite sample, acidify it in accordance with preservation requirements in 40 CFR Part 136, and have it analyzed for ammonia (NH_3-N) at a state accredited laboratory. The pH measurement required for the above table must be taken just prior to the acidification step. These pH and ammonia readings should NOT be included in the results for Outfall 001.

Sampling Location

Samples taken in compliance with the WET limits/testing and reporting requirements shall be taken at the at the same location as for Outfall 001.

WET Testing Summary Reports

Reports of all WET testing initiated, regardless of whether such tests are carried to completion, shall follow the requirements of Part II, Section E, Item 4.

C. Sanitary Sewer Overflows

Any bypass in the collection system [sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)] shall be reported in accordance with Permit Part III.B.6.

D. Reclaimed Water for Water Reuse

Beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of the permit, the City of Norman/Norman Utilities Authority, as "the supplier", is authorized to supply treated wastewater as Category 3 reclaimed water for irrigation at the Jimmie Austin Golf Club at the University of Oklahoma in accordance with OAC 252:627, OAC 252:656, and the following limitations:

1. Authorized Water Reuse (Irrigation) Site for Category 3 Reclaimed Water

Land Application Site		Total/ Area (Acres)	Irrigated Area (Acres)	Location of Water Reuse Pump Station
Site	Legal Description			
R02 (Jimmie Austin Golf Club at the University of Oklahoma)	NE¼, SW¼ and SE¼ of Section 5, and NE¼ of Section 8, T8N, R2W, I.M., Cleveland County, Oklahoma	218	135	Southwest corner of the one-million-gallon underground storage tank

2. Limits and Monitoring Requirements for Category 3 Reclaimed Water

In accordance with OAC 252:627 – Appendix A and DEQ's Memorandum on Policy Regarding OAC 252:627 Appendix A dated March 29, 2019, the following limitations and monitoring requirements apply to all locations where Category 3 reclaimed water is used for irrigation purposes and must be met prior to supplying any reclaimed water for reuse.

Parameters	Limitations	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (mgd) [50050]	Record [a]	Daily	Totalized
Free Available Chlorine at Point of Entry and following subsequent storage [50064]	≥ 0.2 mg/L	Every 12 Hours	Grab
E. coli [51040]	• Monthly Geo. Mean: < 126 MPN/100 mL • Single Sample Max.: < 406 MPN/100 mL	3/Week	Grab
Nitrogen [00600]	Report (mg/L) [b]	1/Month	Grab
Phosphorus [00655]	Report (mg/L) [b]	1/Month	Grab
$CBOD_5$ [c] [80082]	< 20 mg/L	1/Week	Grab

[a] Flow shall not exceed the average application rate of 1.75 inches/week per Permit to Operate LA000014110371, which was issued by DEQ on August 9, 2011. When there is no supply of reclaimed water, report "0" in the MOR, and write "No Supply" in the comments column.

[b] Must be ≤ most stringent agronomic rate

[c] Results for samples taken at Outfall 001 may be used to report in MORs.

3. Sampling Locations for Category 3 Reclaimed Water

Sample Site		Location		
ID	**General Description**	**Legal Description**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
R02 (Jimmie Austin Golf Club at the University of Oklahoma)	At the maintenance access/concrete structure adjacent (to the west side of) the water reuse pump station located at the southwest corner of the underground storage tank	SE¼, NE¼, SW¼, Section 5, T8N, R2W, I.M., Cleveland County, Oklahoma	35° 11' 36.999" W	97° 25' 58.043" N

4. Record Keeping Requirements for Commercial Fertilizer

In compliance with OAC 252:627-3-4(b)(7), the supplier of reclaimed water is required to keep record of commercial fertilizer, if used/applied at the golf course, for the life of the permit in the following format. These records shall be made available to DEQ on request.

Site Name: Jimmie Austin Golf Club at the University of Oklahoma

Date	Acreage Fertilized	Composition of Fertilizer (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)	Quantity of Fertilizer Applied (lbs)

5. Compliance Schedule

The City of Norman, as the supplier of reclaimed water, is required to provide DEQ a signed copy of the (supplier-user) agreement with the Jimmie Austin Golf Club at the University of Oklahoma within 12 months after the effective date of the permit.

6. Operation and Maintenance

The following operation and maintenance requirements shall apply to areas where Category 3 reclaimed water are used:

a. Legal Access to Sites

The supplier shall have continued legal access to all areas where reclaimed water is used.

b. Operation and Maintenance of the Distribution Systems

(1) Maintenance – The supplier shall maintain the structural integrity of all parts of the distribution system and maintain it in good working order.

(2) Connections – The supplier shall maintain the integrity of the distribution system by inspecting all connections to the distribution system.

(3) **Erosion control** – The supplier shall provide erosion protection for all parts of the distribution system located in or near waterways or flood plains.

(4) **Pump stations** – The suppliers shall ensure that pump stations are properly maintained and operated by doing the following:

(a) Securing pump stations to prevent unauthorized access.
(b) Maintaining the pumps in working condition.
(c) Keeping the screens free of debris to prevent clogging.
(d) Maintaining the required alarms in working order.
(e) Maintaining the required back-up generators and/or portable engine driven pumps in working order.
(f) Maintaining a complete set of operational instructions, emergency procedures and maintenance schedules.

(5) **Flushing Plan** – The supplier shall have and implement comprehensive plans, approved by DEQ, for flushing reclaimed water within storage and distribution systems pursuant to OAC 252:656-27-4(e). Flushing plans shall also be included in the reclaimed water systems' O&M manuals [OAC 252: 656-3-10] and in the supplier' s DEQ approved inspection programs [OAC 252:627-1-5(f)].

(6) **Flow Measurement** – The supplier shall maintain flow measuring devices in proper working order.

c. Signage Requirement

Adequate signage is already installed/available. In accordance with OAC 656-27-4(a), the supplier shall maintain signs with the following language "CAUTION: RECLAIMED WATER – DO NOT DRINK" on all parts/appurtenances of the distribution system.

7. Restrictions for Category 3 Reclaimed Water

In accordance with OAC 252:627-3-3(b), irrigation with Category 3 reclaimed water is prohibited:

a. on public use areas that have a high potential for skin to ground contact (e.g., football fields, sports complexes and playgrounds);
b. on golf courses unless irrigation takes place when the public is not allowed to access the sites;
c. on any food crop that may be consumed raw;
d. for spray irrigation on orchards or vineyards;
e. at rates that allow a discharge/run off from the permitted irrigation site;
f. within 100 feet of the permitted boundary of the site;
g. at a rate that exceeds the nitrogen and phosphorus rates for the crop at the site;
h. at a rate that results in phytotoxicity;
i. during periods of precipitation or while the soil is saturated or frozen;
j. on land having a slope greater than five percent (5%);
k. where there are berms or other barriers on a water reuse site that would cause pooling or ponding of reclaimed water at the site, nor shall any berms or barriers impede the natural flow of stormwater from the site;
l. on public use areas during times of use; and
m. on sod farms unless a period of 30 days has elapsed between the last application of Category 3 reclaimed water and harvesting of sod.

8. Separation Distances for Category 3 Reclaimed Water

In accordance with OAC 252:656-27-2(b), the supplier shall ensure that direct and wind-blown spray from irrigation systems and other sources are confined to the designated irrigation areas. The supplier shall also comply with the following minimum buffer zones and setback distances, with all distances being measured from the edge of the wetted perimeter of the irrigation area to the edge of the following features:

a. 300 feet from public wells;
b. 50 feet from private water wells;
c. 50 feet from creeks, lakes, ponds, and other water of the state;
d. 100 feet from adjacent property lines.

9. Recordkeeping of Monitoring Results

The supplier shall complete DEQ Form 627-001 "Water Reuse System Monthly Operation Report" ("MOR") for each month for each reuse site in accordance with OAC 252:627-5-1(b). Suppliers shall **retain MORs for Category 3 reclaimed water on site for three years**, as well as all records, including all maintenance records, and make them available for review by DEQ upon request in accordance with OAC 252:627-5-1(c), (d) and (e).

10. Re-Opener Clause

This permit to supply may be reopened for modification and/or reissuance to require additional or more frequent monitoring, additional or more stringent limits, additional operational controls, or additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements where actual or potential threats to public health or the environment are determined to be the result of the permittee's operation of the water reuse system or where the water reuse system is not being properly operated and maintained in accordance with OAC 252:627. Modification and/or reissuance of the permit shall follow regulations listed at OAC 252:004.

PART II. OTHER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall operate an industrial pretreatment program in accordance with Section 402(b)(8) of the Clean Water Act, the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403) and the provisions of the subsequently approved industrial pretreatment program submitted by the permittee. A Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) facility is defined in 40 CFR § 403.3(o) as any devices and systems used in storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances if they convey wastewater to a POTW. The term also means a municipality as defined in the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and from such treatment works. This POTW pretreatment program was approved on December 24, 1983, and modified on October 19, 1989; September 30, 1993; March 1, 2002; August 15, 2003; and March 13, 2009, to incorporate program revisions, including the latest 40 CFR Part 403 regulations adopted by DEQ effective June 15, 2007. Any non-substantial modifications [as defined under 40 CFR § 403.18(b)] to the POTW pretreatment program received and implemented in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.18(d) shall be considered incorporated as of the date of approval by DEQ. The current POTW pretreatment program is hereby incorporated by reference and shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the following requirements:

   a. Industrial user information shall be updated at a frequency adequate to ensure that all IUs are properly characterized at all times;

   b. The frequency and nature of industrial user compliance monitoring activities by the permittee shall be commensurate with the character, consistency and volume of waste. However, in keeping with the requirements of 40 CFR § 403.8 (f)(2)(v), the permittee must inspect and sample the effluent from each Significant Industrial User at least once per year. This is in addition to any industrial self-monitoring activities;

   c. The permittee shall enforce and obtain remedies for noncompliance by any industrial users with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;

   d. The permittee shall control through permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each Industrial User to ensure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements. In the case of Industrial Users identified as significant under 40 CFR § 403.3(t), this control shall be achieved through permits or equivalent individual control mechanisms issued to each such user. Such control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:

      (1) Statement of duration (in no case more than five years);

      (2) Statement of non-transferability without, at a minimum, prior notification to the POTW and provision of a copy of the existing control mechanism to the new owner or operator;

      (3) Effluent limits and/or Best Management Practices based on applicable general pretreatment standards, categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and State and local law;

      (4) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification and record keeping requirements, including an identification of the pollutants to be monitored (including the process for seeking pollutant waivers in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.12(e)(2)), sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type, based on the applicable general pretreatment standards in 40 CFR Part 403, categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and State and local law; and

(5) Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedules may not extend the compliance date beyond federal deadlines.

(6) Requirements to control slug discharges, if determined by the POTW to be necessary.

e. The permittee shall evaluate, at least once every two years, whether each Significant Industrial User needs a plan to control slug discharges in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.8 (f)(2)(vi);

f. The permittee shall provide adequate staff, equipment, and support capabilities to carry out all elements of the pretreatment program; and,

g. The approved program shall not be modified by the permittee without the prior approval of the DEQ.

2. The permittee shall establish and continue to develop and enforce technically based local limits (TBLL) to implement the provisions of 40 CFR § 403.5. POTWs may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) to implement paragraphs 40 CFR § 403.5 (c)(1) and (c)(2). Such BMPs shall be considered local limits and Pretreatment Standards. All specific prohibitions or limits developed under this requirement are deemed to be conditions of this permit. The general and specific prohibitions set out in 40 CFR § 403.5(a)(1) and (b) shall also be enforced by the permittee unless modified under this provision.

   The permittee shall, within 60 days of the effective date of this permit, (1) submit a WRITTEN CERTIFICATION that a technical evaluation has been performed demonstrating that the existing technically based local limits (TBLL) are based on the current state water quality standards and are adequate to prevent pass through of pollutants, inhibition of or interference with the treatment facility, worker health and safety problems, and sludge contamination, OR (2) submit a WRITTEN NOTIFICATION that a technical evaluation revising the current TBLL and a draft sewer use ordinance which incorporates such revisions will be submitted within 12 months of the effective date of this permit.

3. The permittee shall analyze the treatment facility influent and effluent for the presence of the toxic pollutants listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D (NPDES Application Testing Requirements) Table II at least once per year and the toxic pollutants in Table III at least once every three months. If, based upon information available to the permittee there is reason to suspect the presence of any toxic or hazardous pollutant listed in Table V, or any other pollutant, known or suspected to adversely affect treatment plant operation, receiving water quality, or solids disposal procedures, analysis for those pollutants shall be performed at least once every three months on both the influent and the effluent.

   The influent and effluent samples collected shall be flow-composite samples consisting of at least 12 aliquots collected at approximately equal intervals over a representative 24 hour period and composited according to flow. Sampling and analytical procedures shall be in accordance with guidelines established in 40 CFR Part 136. The effluent samples shall be analyzed to a level as required in item 6 below. Where composite samples are inappropriate, due to sampling, holding time, or analytical constraints, at least 4 grab samples, taken at equal intervals over a representative 24-hour period, shall be taken.

4. The permittee shall prepare annually a list of Industrial Users which during the preceding twelve months were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment requirements. For the purposes of this Part, significant noncompliance shall be determined based upon the more stringent of either criteria established at 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(vii) or criteria established in the approved POTW pretreatment program. This list is to be published annually in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the POTW during the **month of December**.

   In addition, during the **month of December** the permittee shall submit an updated status report to DEQ containing the following information:

a. An updated list of all Significant Industrial Users identifying those that are Categorical Industrial Users; Non-significant Categorical Industrial Users defined under 40 CFR § 403.3(v)(2) if applicable and Categorical Industrial Users subject to reduced reporting under 40 CFR § 403.12(e)(3) if applicable. For each industrial user listed the following information shall be included:

(1) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) or NAISC code and categorical determination;

(2) Control document status. Whether the user has an effective control document, and the date such document was last issued, reissued, or modified, (indicate which industrial users were added to the system (or newly identified) within the previous 12 months);

(3) A summary of all monitoring activities performed within the previous 12 months. The following information shall be reported:

- total number of inspections performed;
- total number of sampling visits made;

(4) Status of compliance with both effluent limitations and reporting requirements. Compliance status shall be defined as follows:

- Compliant (C) - no violations during the previous 12-month period;
- Non-compliant (NC) - one or more violations during the previous 12 months but does not meet the criteria for significantly non-compliant industrial users;
- Significant Noncompliance (SN) - in accordance with requirements described in section A.4 above; and

(5) For significantly noncompliant industrial users, indicate the nature of the violations, the type and number of actions taken (notice of violation, administrative order, criminal or civil suit, fines or penalties collected, etc.) and current compliance status. If ANY industrial user was on a schedule to attain compliance with effluent limits, indicate the date the schedule was issued and the date compliance is to be attained;

b. A list of all significant industrial users whose authorization to discharge was terminated or revoked during the preceding pretreatment year and the reason for termination;

c. A report on any interference, pass through, upset or POTW permit violations known or suspected to be caused by industrial contributors and actions taken by the permittee in response;

d. A copy of the newspaper publication of the significantly non-compliant industrial users giving the name of the newspaper and the date published;

e. The results of all influent and effluent analyses performed pursuant to above requirements;

f. A comparison of the influent and effluent analyses performed pursuant to above with maximum allowable headwork loadings developed in the approved technically based local limits and water quality based effluent concentrations necessary to meet state water quality standards.

5. The permittee shall provide adequate notice of the following:

a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the CWA and/or Sections 40 CFR Parts 405-499 if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

b. Any substantial change in-the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

6. All effluent monitoring conducted in accordance with "item 3 above" shall meet the Minimum Quantification Levels (MQLs) shown in the tables on Pages 13 through 16.

B. REOPENER CLAUSE

This permit may be reopened for modification or revocation and reissuance to require additional monitoring and/or effluent limitations where actual or potential exceedances of State water quality criteria are determined to be the result of the permittee's discharge to the receiving water(s), or a revised Total Maximum Daily Load is established for the receiving water(s), or when required as technology advances. Modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit shall follow regulations listed at 40 CFR § 124.5.

C. BIOSOLIDS/SEWAGE SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS

Biosolids beneficial use and/or sewage sludge disposal practices shall comply with the Federal regulations for landfills, biosolids land application, and/or sewage sludge solid waste disposal established at 40 CFR Parts 257, 503, and the DEQ rules governing Sludge Management (OAC 252:515 and OAC 252:606) as applicable.

Biosolids beneficial use practices shall also comply with Sludge Management Plan 3514006, which was approved by DEQ on January 16, 1997; and revision was approved on December 13, 2023; that authorizes the permittee to land apply, and through other means beneficially use, Class B compost at various sites in McClain, Pottawatomie, and Cleveland Counties, Oklahoma.

Sewage sludge disposal practices shall also comply with the Sludge Disposition Plan, which was updated and approved by DEQ on April 2, 2024, that authorizes the permittee to dispose of treated sludge at Republic Services Landfill, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma.

The permittee is required to maintain all records relevant to biosolids beneficial use and/or sewage sludge disposal for the life of the permit. These records shall be made available to DEQ upon request.

The permittee shall notify DEQ at least 120 days prior to implementing any changes in the biosolids beneficial use and/or sewage sludge disposal practices.

D. POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall institute a program within 12 months of the effective date of the permit (or continue an existing program) 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.

2. The permittee shall prepare the following information on the biosolids/sewage sludge generated by the facility:

   a. An annual quantitative tabulation of the ultimate disposition of all biosolids/sewage sludge (including, but not limited to, the amount beneficially reused, landfilled, and incinerated).

   b. An assessment of technological processes and an economic analysis evaluating the potential for beneficial reuse of all biosolids/sewage sludge not currently beneficially reused including a listing of any steps which would be required to achieve the biosolids/sewage sludge quality necessary to beneficially reuse the biosolids/sewage sludge.

   c. A description of, including the expected results and the anticipated timing for, all projects in process, in planning and/or being considered which are directed towards additional beneficial reuse of biosolids/sewage sludge.

   d. An analysis of one composite sample of the biosolids/sewage sludge collected prior to ultimate re-use or disposal shall be performed for the pollutants listed in Part IV, Element I, Section III, Table 3.

   e. A listing of the specific steps (controls/changes) which would be necessary to achieve and sustain the quality of the biosolids/sewage sludge so that the pollutant concentrations in the biosolids/sewage sludge fall below the pollutant concentration criteria listed in Part IV, Element I, Section III, Table 3.

   f. A listing of, and the anticipated timing for, all projects in process, in planning, and/or being considered which are directed towards meeting the biosolids/sewage sludge quality referenced in (e) above.

   The permittee shall certify in writing, within three years of the effective date of the permit, that all pertinent information is available. This certification shall be submitted to:

   Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
   Water Quality Division
   Municipal Discharge and Stormwater Permits Section
   P. O. Box 1677
   707 North Robinson Ave
   Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677

E. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY LIMIT

1. Scope and Methodology

a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section, which apply individually and separately to the outfalls listed below. No samples or portions of samples from one outfall may be composited with samples or portions of samples from another outfall. The permittee shall biomonitor for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and *Pimephales promelas* in accordance with the WET testing frequencies prescribed in Part I.

   The permittee is encouraged to perform required biomonitoring activities as early in the reporting period as is practical to ensure sufficient time remains in the reporting period should retests/repeat tests be necessary.

All laboratory analyses for the biomonitoring parameters specified in this permit must be performed by a laboratory accredited by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality for those parameters.

Intervals between test initiation dates shall be a function of the required testing frequency, as follows:

- Monthly: No less than 20 days and no more than 40 days.
- Quarterly: No less than two months and no more than four months.
- Semi-annually: No less than four months and no more than eight months.

APPLICABLE TO OUTFALL(S):	001
REPORTED ON DMR AS OUTFALL(S):	TX1
CRITICAL DILUTION:	100%
EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES (ALL TESTS):	32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, 100%
SAMPLE TYPE:	Defined at Part I
TEST SPECIES/METHODS:	40 CFR Part136, except for changes required by EPA, Region 6.

Ceriodaphnia dubia chronic static renewal 7-day survival and reproduction test, Method 1002.0, EPA-821-R02-013 (October 2002), or most recent update thereof. A minimum of ten (10) replicates consisting of a single (1) organism each must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test. This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving females in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever comes first. If this criterion is not met at the end of 8 days, the test must be repeated.

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test, Method 1000.0, EPA-821-R-02-013 (October 2002), or most recent update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with eight (8) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

b. Chronic lethal effect test failure – The $NOEC_L$ (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality (toxicity) that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure (chronic $NOEC_L$ test) is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal (toxic) effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.

c. Chronic sublethal effect test failure – The $NOEC_S$ (No Observed Sublethal Effect Concentration) is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which sublethality (toxicity: inhibited reproduction in the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* test or inhibited growth in the Fathead minnow test) that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic sublethal test failure (chronic $NOEC_S$ test) is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant sublethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.

d. The conditions of this item are effective beginning with the effective date of the WET limit as established in Part 1 of this permit. When the testing frequency stated above is less than monthly and the effluent fails the lethal and/or sublethal 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 such time as compliance with the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC: lethal and sublethal) 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 increased frequency of WET testing after a violation is used 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. Testing conducted pursuant to the provision shall be reported in accordance with Item 3 of this section.

e. Reopener clause – This permit may be reopened to require chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. Accelerated or intensified testing may be required in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

f. Upon becoming aware of the failure of any test, the permittee shall immediately notify the DEQ Water Quality Division biomonitoring coordinator, and shall provide written notification within five working days of the test failure with a summary of the results of and any other pertinent circumstances associated with the failed test.

2. Testing Requirements due to Test Failure

Upon becoming aware of the failure of any test, the permittee shall immediately notify the DEQ Water Quality Division biomonitoring coordinator, and shall provide written notification within five working days, of the test failure with a summary of the results of, and any other pertinent circumstances associated with, the failed test.

Beginning with the effective date of the WET limit, as established in Part I of this permit, the following testing requirements due to chronic test failure apply:

a. When there is a lethal and/or sublethal effect test failure for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and/or *Pimephales promelas* during routine testing, at least three additional monthly tests for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and/or *Pimephales promelas* are required (Part II, Section E1.d above). The additional tests shall be conducted monthly during subsequent consecutive months until there are three consecutive months of passing tests at which time the frequency of testing shall return to that stated in Part 1 of the permit. The permittee may substitute one of the monthly tests that coincides within the quarter of a routine toxicity testing.

b. A full laboratory report for the failed routine test and all additional tests shall be provided and submitted to DEQ in accordance with the procedure outlined in Item 3.

c. If the permittee cannot pass three tests in a row within the next six months, DEQ will review the test results and may require a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) be done to determine the cause of the toxicity. If the TIE cannot detect the problem, another Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) may be required.

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:

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

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

(3) 60 percent of the surviving *Ceriodaphnia dubia* females in the control must produce three broods.

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

(5) 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 and for the survival and growth endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.

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

(7) As documented at test termination, no more than forty (40) percent of the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* test organisms in any replicate of any effluent dilution or in any replicate of the control (0% effluent) shall be male.

(8) The Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) shall be in the range of 13-47 for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction. If the test PMSD is less than 13, 13 may be substituted for the PMSD.

(9) The PMSD shall be in the range of 12-30 for Fathead minnow growth. If the test PMSD is less than 12, 12 may be substituted for the PMSD.

If the above criteria or criteria listed in Item 1.a are not met the test will be considered invalid. Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value for toxicity of greater than 40% for replicates tested at the critical dilution. A repeat test shall be conducted and the biomonitoring enforcement coordinator notified, within the reporting period of any test determined to be invalid.

b. The permittee shall follow the requirements listed below in determining success or failure of a WET test:

(1) The statistical analyses in the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival test, 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 most recent update thereof.

(2) The statistical analyses in the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction test and the Fathead minnow larval survival and growth test, 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 most recent update thereof.

(3) 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 an $NOEC_L$ of not less than the critical dilution for the DMR reporting requirements found in Item 4 below.

c. The permittee shall use dilution water that meets the following standards:

(1) 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. In OAC 252:606-6-36, for discharges to a receiving stream classified as intermittent or to a receiving stream with no flow due to zero flow, the permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water where the toxicity test is conducted. In the event that the receiving stream has sufficient flow for a sample to be collected, the facility will return to receiving stream water instead of synthetic.

(2) If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to meet the test acceptance criteria in Item 3.a), the permittee must submit the test results exhibiting receiving water toxicity with the full test report required in Item 4 below and may thereafter 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 was carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);

(c) the synthetic dilution water had 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; and

(d) the receiving water test must be conducted at the start of each permitting cycle.

d. The permittee shall collect samples that are representative of their effluent by following the criteria listed below:

(1) Unless grab sampling is specifically authorized in Part I of the permit, the permittee shall collect three flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples representative of the flows during normal operation from the outfall(s) listed at Item 1.a above. If grab sampling is authorized, all requirements specified below for composite sampling also pertain to grab sampling. In such cases, collection of the grab sample is considered equivalent to collection of the last portion of a composite sample. Unless otherwise specified in Part I of the permit, a 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals representative of a 24-hour operating day and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected proportional to flow over a 24-hour operating day.

(2) The first composite sample shall be used to initiate each test. The permittee must initiate the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Collection of the second and third composite samples must be timed so as to permit an approximately equal use distribution of the three composite samples for daily static renewals. The permittee must collect the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be chilled to maintain a temperature at or below 6° C but not frozen during collection, shipping, and/or storage.

(3) 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.

(4) If it is anticipated that flow from the outfall being tested may cease prior to collection of the third composite sample, the permittee must ensure that the second composite sample is of sufficient volume to complete the required testing with daily renewal of effluent. The abbreviated composite sample collection duration, the static renewal protocol associated with an abbreviated sample collection, and a summary of the circumstances justifying collection of an abbreviated sample must be adequately documented in the full test report required in Item 4 below. The DEQ reserves the right to require a retest and/or consider the permittee in violation of this permit if the basis offered for justification of an abbreviated sample is insufficient, flawed, or in any way reflects an effort on the part of the permittee to avoid test failure by use of an abbreviated sample.

4. Reporting

a. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the records retention provisions of Part III of this permit. The permittee shall also submit to the DEQ biomonitoring enforcement coordinator a copy of the full laboratory test reports at TX1 in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA-821-R-02-013 for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated, whether carried to completion or not, including any test which is considered invalid, is terminated early for any reason, or which indicates receiving water toxicity. The reports shall be received no later than the 15th day of the month following the end of the testing period.

b. A valid test for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and/or *Pimephales promelas* (excluding retests) at TX1 must be reported on the DMR for each reporting period specified in Part I of this permit. DMRs must be received by the 15th day of the month following the end of the testing period. The full report for the test (see Item 4.a above) shall be submitted along with the DMR. If a test is determined to be invalid, the repeat test must be conducted in the coinciding testing period; if the first sample of the repeat test is taken after the last day of the final month in a testing period, the facility will be out of compliance with the reporting period. If monthly retesting is required as a result of a WET limit permit violation, the monthly DMR will be reported to TX1A. Quarterly testing at TX1Q shall continue; the facility may substitute a monthly test from TX1A for the quarterly report if the test falls within the testing period. If more than one valid test (excluding retests) is performed on a species during a reporting period, the permittee shall report the lowest lethal and/or sublethal test result as the 7-day minimum and the *C. dubia* [51710] and/or *P. promelas* [51714] result.

c. If any test results in anomalous $NOEC_L$ or $NOEC_S$ finding (i.e., it indicates an interrupted dose response across the dilution series), DEQ recommends that the permittee contact the DEQ biomonitoring coordinator for a technical review of the test results prior to submitting the full laboratory test report and DMR. A summary of all tests initiated during the reporting period, including invalid tests, repeat tests, and monthly tests, shall be attached to the reporting period DMR for DEQ review.

A test is a REPEAT test if it is performed as the result of a previously invalid test. A test is a RETEST if it is performed as the result of a previously failed test, the exception being where the test is the first (valid) test of a reporting period, in which case it is reported as such on the DMR for that period.

(1) The reporting period test summary attached to the DMR shall be organized as follows:

(a) Invalid tests (basis for test invalidity must be described)

(b) Valid tests (other than retests) initiated during current reporting period

(c) Valid retests for tests failed during previous reporting period (if not submitted in the previous reporting period test summary)

(d) Valid retests for tests failed during current reporting period

(2) The following information shall be listed in the reporting period test summary for each valid test in categories (b) through (d) in Item 4.b(1) above:

(a) Test species

(b) Date of test initiation at laboratory

(c) Results of all concurrent effluent analyses specified in Part I of this permit

(d) All test result parameters for the test species specified in Item 4.c below.

d. The permittee shall report the following results for all VALID toxicity tests (excluding retests) on the DMR(s) for that reporting period in accordance with Item 4.b above and Part III of this permit.

Ceriodaphnia dubia

(1) Parameter TLP3B: If the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* $NOEC_L$ for survival is less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".

(2) Parameter TOP3B: Report the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* $NOEC_L$ value for survival.

(3) Parameter TJP3B: Report the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* percent mortality in the critical dilution at test completion.

(4) Parameter TGP3B: If the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* $NOEC_S$ for reproduction is less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".

(5) Parameter TPP3B: Report the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* $NOEC_S$ value for reproduction.

(6) Parameter TQP3B: Report the highest coefficient of variation (critical dilution or control) for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction.

(7) Parameter 51710: Report the NOEC value (lowest of lethal and sublethal) for *Ceriodaphnia dubia*.

Pimephales promelas (Fathead Minnow)

(1) Parameter TLP6C: If the Fathead minnow $NOEC_L$ for survival is less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".

(2) Parameter TOP6C: Report the Fathead minnow $NOEC_L$ value for survival.

(3) Parameter TJP6C: Report the Fathead minnow percent mortality in the critical dilution at test completion.

(4) Parameter TGP6C: If the Fathead minnow $NOEC_S$ for growth is less than the critical dilution, report a "1"; otherwise, report a "0".

(5) Parameter TPP6C: Report the Fathead minnow $NOEC_S$ value for growth.

(6) Parameter TQP6C: Report the highest coefficient of variation (critical dilution or control) for Fathead minnow survival and growth.

(7) Parameter 51714: Report the NOEC value (lowest of lethal and sublethal) for Fathead minnows.

e. The permittee shall report the results for all toxicity monthly testing on the DMR(s) for the reporting period in which monthly testing is required, which shall be received no later than the 15th day of the month following the end of the monthly period. Results of all required monthly tests shall be reported under TX1A of the DMR for the reporting period (see Item 4.b above). If the permittee passes three consecutive tests in the six months after the initial failure, the permittee will return to quarterly testing. If the permittee takes the first sample of the monthly test after the last day of the final month in the monthly period, the facility will be out of compliance with the reporting period. The full laboratory report for the WET tests (see Item 4.a above) shall be submitted along with the retest DMR. Should test failures necessitate the continuation of monthly testing into subsequent reporting periods, the results of the first test in any reporting period will be reported using the parameter STORET codes listed in Items 4.c above. If monthly testing is not required during a given reporting period, the permittee shall leave these DMR fields blank and DMR TX1A will not be activated.

f. Whole effluent toxicity limit – The permittee shall report the lowest of either the $NOEC_L$ or $NOEC_S$ value across these species for the 7-day minimum under STORET No. *C. dubia* [51710], and/or *P. promelas* [51714] on the DMR for the reporting period in accordance with Part III of this permit.

MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVELS (MQL)

METALS AND CYANIDE	(µg/L)	EPA METHOD
Antimony (Total)[1]	60	200.7
Arsenic (Total)[1]	0.5	206.5 200.7 revision 4.4 (1994) 200.8 revision 5.4 (1994) 200.9 revision 2.2 (1994)
Beryllium (Total)[1]	5	200.7
Cadmium (Total)	1	200.7 revision 4.4 (1994) 200.8 revision 5.4 (1994) 200.9 revision 2.2 (1994)
Chromium (Total)[1]	10	200.7
Chromium (3+)[1]	10	200.7
Chromium (6+)[1]	10	200.7
Copper (Total)	1	200.7 revision 4.4 (1994) 200.8 revision 5.4 (1994) 200.9 revision 2.2 (1994)
Lead (Total)	0.5	200.7 revision 4.4 (1994) 200.8 revision 5.4 (1994) 200.9 revision 2.2 (1994)
Mercury (Total)[1]	0.05	245.1 revision 3.0 (1994)
Molybdenum (Total)	30	200.7
Nickel (Total)[1] [Freshwater]	10	200.7
Nickel (Total) [Marine]	5	200.8 revision 5.4 (1994) 200.9 revision 2.2 (1994)
Selenium (Total)[1]	5	200.7 revision 4.4 (1994) 200.8 revision 5.4 (1994) 200.9 revision 2.2 (1994)
Silver (Total)	0.5	200.7 revision 4.4 (1994) 200.8 revision 5.4 (1994) 200.9 revision 2.2 (1994)
Thallium (Total)[1]	0.5	279.2 revision
Zinc (Total)[1]	20	200.7
Cyanide (Total)[1]	10	335.4
Phenols, (Total)[1]	10	604
DIOXIN		
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (TCDD)[2,4]	0.00001	1613
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS		
Acrolein[3]	50	624.1
Acrylonitrile[3]	50	624.1
Benzene[3]	10	624.1
Bromoform[4]	10	624.1
Carbon Tetrachloride[4]	10	624.1
Chlorobenzene[4]	10	624.1

MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVELS (MQL)

Chlorodibromomethane[4]	10	624.1
Chloroethane	50	624.1
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether[3]	10	624.1
Chloroform[4]	10	624.1
Dichlorobromomethane[4]	10	624.1
1,1-Dichloroethane[4]	10	624.1
1,2-Dichloroethane[4]	10	624.1
1,1-Dichloroethylene[4]	10	624.1
1,2-Dichloropropane[4]	10	624.1
1,3-Dichloropropylene[4]	10	624.1
Ethylbenzene[4]	10	624.1
Methyl Bromide [Bromomethane]	50	624.1
Methyl Chloride [Chloromethane]	50	624.1
Methylene Chloride[4]	20	624.1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane[4]	10	624.1
Tetrachloroethylene[4]	10	624.1
Toluene[4]	10	624.1
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene[4]	10	624.1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane[4]	10	624.1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane[4]	10	624.1
Trichloroethylene[4]	10	624.1
Vinyl Chloride[4]	10	624.1

ACID COMPOUNDS

2-Chlorophenol[4]	20	625.1
2,4-Dichlorophenol[4]	20	625.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol[1]	20	625.1
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol [12 methyl 4,6-dinitrophenol][4]	50	625.1
2,4-Dinitrophenol[4]	50	625.1
2-Nitrophenol[4]	20	625.1
4-Nitrophenol[4]	50	625.1
p-Chloro-m-cresol [4 chloro-3-methylphenol][1]	20	625.1
Pentachlorophenol[4]	50	625.1
Phenol[4]	20	625.1
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol[4]	20	625.1

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS

Acenaphthene[4]	20	625.1
Acenaphthylene[4]	20	625.1
Anthracene[4]	20	625.1
Benzidine[3]	50	625.1
Benzo(a)Anthracene[4]	20	625.1
Benzo(a)Pyrene[4]	20	625.1
3,4-Benzofluoranthene[4]	20	625.1

MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVELS (MQL)

Benzo(ghi)Perylene	20	625.1
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene[4]	20	625.1
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy) Methane[4]	20	625.1
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) Ether[4]	20	625.1
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether[4]	20	625.1
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate[4]	20	625.1
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether[4]	20	625.1
Butylbenzyl Phthalate[4]	20	625.1
2-Chloronapthalene[4]	20	625.1
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether[4]	20	625.1
Chrysene[4]	20	625.1
Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	20	625.1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene[4]	20	625.1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene[4]	20	625.1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene[4]	20	625.1
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	20	625.1
Diethyl Phthalate[4]	20	625.1
Dimethyl Phthalate[4]	20	625.1
Di-n-butyl Phthalate[4]	20	625.1
2,4-Dinitrotoluene[4]	20	625.1
2,6-Dinitrotoluene[4]	20	625.1
Di-n-octyl Phthalate[4]	20	625.1
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine[3]	20	625.1
Fluoranthene[4]	20	625.1
Fluorene[4]	20	625.1
Hexachlorobenzene[4]	10	625.1
Hexachlorobutadiene[4]	20	625.1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene[4]	20	625.1
Hexachloroethane	20	625.1
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene (2.3-o-phenylene pyrene)	20	625.1
Isophorone[4]	20	625.1
Naphthalene[4]	10	625.1
Nitrobenzene[4]	20	625.1
N-nitrosodimethylamine	50	625.1
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	20	625.1
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	20	625.1
Phenanthrene[4]	20	625.1
Pyrene[4]	20	625.1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene[4]	20	625.1

PESTICIDES

Aldrin[1]	0.05	608.3
Alpha-BHC[1]	0.05	608.3

MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVELS (MQL)

Beta-BHC[1]	0.05	609
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)[1]	0.05	608.3
Delta-BHC[1]	0.05	608.3
Chlordane[1]	0.2	608.3
4,4'-DDT[1]	0.05	608.3
4,4'-DDE (p,p-DDX)[1]	0.05	608.3
4,4'-DDD (p,p-TDE)[1]	0.05	608.3
Dieldrin[1]	0.05	608.3
Alpha-endosulfan[1]	0.05	608.3
Beta-endosulfan[1]	0.05	608.3
Endosulfan sulfate[1]	0.05	608.3
Endrin[1]	0.05	608.3
Endrin aldehyde[1]	0.05	608.3
Heptachlor[1]	0.05	608.3
Heptachlor epoxide[1] (BHC-hexachlorocyclohexane)	0.05	608.3
PCB-1242[1]	0.25	608.3
PCB-1254	0.25	608.3
PCB-1221	0.25	608.3
PCB-1232	0.25	608.3
PCB-1248	0.25	608.3
PCB-1260	0.25	609
PCB-1016	0.25	608.3
PCB, total	0.25	608.3
Toxaphene[1]	0.3	608.3

[1] Based on Contract Required Quantitation Level (CRQL) developed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122
[2] Dioxin National Strategy
[3] No CRQL ("Contract Required Quantification Level" developed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122)
[4] CRQL basis, equivalent to MQL

Note: MQL is based on 3.3 times the Limit of Detection (LOD) or the Method Detection Level (MDL).

Methods/MQL List modified 6/20/08