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"),

New Mexico Department of Game & Fish (NMDGF)
Seven Springs State Fish Hatchery
P.O. Box 25112
Santa Fe, NM 87508

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at 346 Forest Road 314, village of Jemez Springs, Sandoval County, New Mexico, to receiving water named Rio Cebolla, thence to Jemez River, thence to Rio Grande, in Segment No. 20.6.4.108 of Rio Grande Basin.

Outfall 001 - Latitude 35° 55' 35.62" North, Longitude 106° 42' 13.78" West
Outfall 002 - Latitude 35° 55' 35.42" North, Longitude 106° 42' 13.07" West

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

This permit, prepared by Jim Afghani, Environmental Engineer, Permitting Section (6WQ-PP), supersedes and replaces NPDES Permit No. NM0030122 with an effective date of October 1, 2013.

This permit shall become effective on April 1, 2019
This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, March 31, 2024

Issued on FEB 2 2 2019

Charles W. Maguire
Director
Water Division (6WQ)
### DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITS BASED ON THE HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE FLOW OF 0.8238 MGD – OUTFALL 001

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 hatchery wastewater to Rio Cebolla from overflow water flows through Outfall 001 thence to the kids fishing pond. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee and reported as specified below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLLUTANT</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.6 s.u.</td>
<td>8.8 s.u.</td>
<td>2/Month</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLLUTANT</th>
<th>30-DAY AVERAGE</th>
<th>DAILY MAXIMUM</th>
<th>30-DAY AVERAGE</th>
<th>DAILY MAXIMUM</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TSS</td>
<td>54 lbs/day</td>
<td>81 lbs/day</td>
<td>10 mg/L</td>
<td>15 mg/L</td>
<td>2/Month</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.1 ml/L</td>
<td>0.5 ml/L</td>
<td>2/Month</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.04 lbs/day</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>151.2 ug/L</td>
<td>1/Quarter</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (48-HOUR STATIC RENEWAL *3) | 30-DAY AVERAGE | 48-HOUR MINIMUM | FREQUENCY *4 | TYPE   |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daphnia pulex (in 1st year)</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Once/6 months</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimephales promelas (in 1st year)</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Once/6 months</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If All Tests Pass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphnia pulex (years: 2, 3, 4, 5)</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Once/6 months</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimephales promelas (years: 2, 3, 4, 5)</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Once/year</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Any Test Fails</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphnia pulex (years: 2, 3, 4, 5)</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Once/6 months</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimephales promelas (years: 2, 3, 4, 5)</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Once/6 months</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Footnotes:

*1. See Appendix A of Part II of the permit for minimum quantification limits.

*2. The first sample event of any reporting period shall be at least 10-days from the first sample event of the previous reporting period. Sampling shall be during times of cleaning of raceways, troughs or tanks if possible.

*3. Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. See Part II of the permit for WET testing requirements for additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions.

*4. The tests shall take place between April 1 and June 30, and six months thereafter. 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.
2. FINAL EFFlUENT LIMITS BASED ON THE HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE FLOW OF 0.3099 MGD – OUTFALL 002 (Intermittent Flow)

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 hatchery wastewater to Rio Cebolla from Outfall 002 (settling pond). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee and reported as specified below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLLUTANT</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.6 s.u.</td>
<td>8.8 s.u.</td>
<td>2/Month</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLLUTANT</th>
<th>30-DAY AVERAGE</th>
<th>DAILY MAXIMUM</th>
<th>30-DAY AVERAGE</th>
<th>DAILY MAXIMUM</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TSS</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>10 mg/L</td>
<td>15 mg/L</td>
<td>2/Month*2</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.1 mL/L</td>
<td>0.5 mL/L</td>
<td>2/Month*2</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>1/Quarter*2</td>
<td>Grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRC*1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>2/Month*4</td>
<td>instantaneous Grab*3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:

*1. See Appendix A of Part II of the permit for minimum quantification limits.

*2. The first sample event of any reporting period shall be at least 10-days from the first sample event of the previous reporting period. Sampling shall be during times of cleaning of raceways, troughs and/or tanks if possible.

*3. The sample shall be taken approximately 30 minutes after the expected slug of water has passed through the outfall. The expected time of arrival can be estimated by direct observations with light floatable object.

*4. There shall be no discharge of chlorine from any outfall. TRC sampling is required during the period when the FDA approved drug Chloramine-T and/or a non-FDA approved drug, medication and chemical is used.
3. OUTFALL 01B (Special Testing)- FINAL Effluent Limits: Non-FDA Approved Drugs, Medications and/or Chemicals

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 hatchery wastewater containing either non-approved Food and Drug Administration (FDA) drugs, medications or chemicals (DMC), or DMC used in a manner not consistent with FDA approval, to Rio Cebolla from Outfalls 001 and 002 (See Part II). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee and reported as Outfall 01B, as specified below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLLUTANT</th>
<th>30-DAY AVERAGE</th>
<th>DAILY MAXIMUM</th>
<th>30-DAY AVERAGE</th>
<th>DAILY MAXIMUM</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRC*1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>11 ug/L*6</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Instantaneous Grab*5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (48-HOUR STATIC RENEWAL*2)</th>
<th>30-DAY AVERAGE</th>
<th>48-HOUR MINIMUM</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daphnia pulex</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Once/Use*3</td>
<td>Grab*4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimephales promelas</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Once/Use*3</td>
<td>Grab*4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:

*1. See Appendix A of Part II of the permit for minimum quantification limits.

*2. Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. See Part II of the permit for WET testing requirements for additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions.

*3. Once/Use is for intermittent use of DMC. For long-term use, only one WET shall be required on the maximum dosage. If any dose is later increased by more than 20% of the maximum dosage, then additional WET tests will be required. 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.

*4. The sample shall be taken approximately 30 minutes after the expected time of arrival of the treated water has passed through the outfall. The expected time of arrival can be estimated by direct observations with light floatable object.

*5. The sample shall be taken approximately 30 minutes after the expected slug of water has passed through the outfall. The expected time of arrival can be estimated by direct observations with light floatable object.

*6. The effluent limitation for TRC is the instantaneous maximum and cannot be averaged for reporting purposes. TRC sampling is required during the period when the FDA approved drug Chloramine-T and/or a non-FDA approved drug, medication and chemical is used.
4. FLOATING SOLIDS, VISIBLE FOAM AND/OR OILS

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts. There shall be no discharge of visible films of oil, globules of oil, grease or solids in or on the water, or coatings on stream banks. Also, 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 location. There shall be no flow from any source into the piping system after the sample point and prior to the final outfall.

B. SCHEDULES OF COMPLIANCE - None.

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING (MINOR DISCHARGEERS)

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. Monitoring discharge information shall be submitted electronically. To submit electronically, access the Net-DMR website at www.epa.gov/netdmr and contact the R6NetDMR.epa.gov inbox for further instructions.
   a. Reporting periods shall end on the last day of the months March, June, September and December.
   b. The permittee is required to submit regular monthly reports as described above no later than the 15th day of the month.

3. If any daily average and daily maximum value exceeds the effluent limitations specified in Part IA, the permittee shall report the excursion in accordance with the requirements of Part III.D.

4. Any daily average and 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. NO DISCHARGE REPORTING: If there is no discharge from any outfall during the sampling month, place an "X" in the NO DISCHARGE box located in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report.

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 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)

The permittee shall use sufficiently sensitive EPA-approved analytical methods (under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapters N or O) when quantifying the presence of pollutants in a discharge for analyses of pollutants or pollutant parameters under the permit. In case the approved methods are not sufficiently sensitive to the limits, the most sufficiently sensitive methods (lowest minimum levels) must be used as defined under 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv)(A). The following pollutants may not have EPA approved methods with a published ML at or below the effluent limit, if specified:

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

For pollutants listed on Appendix A of Part II with MQL’s, analyses may be performed to the listed MQL. If any individual analytical test result is less than the MQL listed, a value of zero (0) may be used for that pollutant result for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) reporting requirements. In addition, any additional pollutant sampling for purposes of this permit, including renewal applications or any other reporting, may be tested to the MQL, permit limit(s) or the state WQS. Results of analyses that are less than the listed MQL, permit limit(s) or the state WQS may be reported as “non-detect.” Upon written approval by the EPA Region 6 NPDES Permits Branch (6EN-P), the effluent specific MQL may be utilized by the permittee for all future DMR reporting requirements until/unless changes are required for adoption of a lower MQL.

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 concurrently to NMED within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

None
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.

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 TESTING (48-HOUR ACUTE NOEC FRESHWATER)

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): 001 and 01B

   REPORTED ON DMR AS FINAL OUTFALL: 001 and 01B, respectively.

   EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES: 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100%

   CRITICAL DILUTION: 100%

   COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE: Defined at PART I

   TEST SPECIES/METHODS: 40 CFR Part 136

*Daphnia pulex* (acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA-821-R-02-012, or the latest 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.

*Pimephales promelas* (Fathead minnow) acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA-821-R-02-012, or the latest 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. The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is 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. Acute 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.

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

   d. Test failure is defined as a demonstration of statistically significant lethal effects to a test species at or below the effluent critical dilution.
e. 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 test failures. However, upon failure of any WET test, the permittee must report the test results to NMED, Surface Water Quality Bureau, in writing, within 5 business days of notification the test failure. NMED will review the test results and determine the appropriate action necessary, if any.

2. 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:

- Each toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have a survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for Daphnia pulex survival test, and Fathead minnow survival test.
- The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal effects are exhibited for Daphnia pulex survival test, and Fathead minnow survival test.

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

For the Daphnia pulex survival test and the Fathead minnow survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a statistically 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-02-012 or the most recent update thereof.

If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 2.a above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 90% 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 of not less than the critical dilution for the reporting requirements found in Item 3 below.

c. Dilution Water

- 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;
toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and
- toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.

- If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Item 2.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 synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of Item 3.a was run concurrently with the receiving water control;
  - the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 48 hours);
  - the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Item 3 below; and
  - 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

- The permittee shall collect two grab samples from the outfall(s) listed at Item 1.a above.
- The permittee shall collect a second grab sample for use during the 24 hour renewal of each dilution concentration for the tests. The permittee must collect the grab samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 36 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first grab sample. Samples shall be chilled to 6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage.
- The permittee must collect the grab 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.
- 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 grab 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. The effluent grab sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 3 of this section.
3. 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 EPA 821 R 02 012, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated, whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the provisions of PART III.C.3 of this permit. The permittee shall submit full reports 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 unless the permittee is performing a TRE which may increase the frequency of testing and reporting. Only ONE set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded for each reporting period. The data submitted should reflect the LOWEST Survival results for each species during the reporting period. All invalid tests, repeat tests (for invalid tests), and retests (for tests previously failed) performed during the reporting period must be attached for EPA review.

c. The permittee shall report the following results of each valid toxicity test. Submit retest information, if required, clearly marked as such. Only results of valid tests are to be reported.

**Daphnia pulex**

- If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TEM3D.

- Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM3D.

- Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM3D.

**Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow)**

- If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TEM6C.

- Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM6C.

- Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM6C.

d. If retests are required by NMED, enter the following codes:

- For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

- For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
E. DRUGS, MEDICATIONS and CHEMICALS (DMC)

Anytime drugs, medications and chemicals (DMC), at either concentrations and/or uses not approved by the FDA, are used either in amounts or in a manner that it would allow it to enter the receiving stream, the Department of Game and Fish (DGF) shall notify both EPA and NMED of its impending use.

Notification to NMED shall be by phone within one business day of its decision to use the DMC, and to EPA within three days. Written notification shall also be to both EPA and NMED, in writing no less than five-business days later. Both notifications shall provide the name of the DMC, its amount, concentration of use and reason for its use, along with the expected date and time of its use, and expected duration of use.

Also, anytime the DGF uses DMC at either amounts and/or uses not approved by the FDA, such that it would allow it to enter the receiving stream, DGF shall conduct WET tests. The testing shall be reported on the discharge monitoring report DMR and reported as Outfall 01B. On the DMR, report in the comment section the date, time duration and the name of the DMC used. Also note the date of the letter sent to EPA and NMED.

WET testing shall be conducted on the maximum dose of each instance of intermittent use of drugs, medications and/or chemicals not approved by the FDA, or drugs, medications and/or chemicals for purposes other than those for which FDA approval was granted (not including chlorine). For long-term use of these drugs, medications and/or chemicals, only one WET test shall be required on the maximum dose of the treatment, unless that maximum dose is later increased by 20 percent. At that point, and any later increases above 20 percent, then additional WET tests will be required. The sample shall NOT be flow weighted with another outfall flow. The sample shall occur at the outfall location consistent with the unit being treated, during the time that the expected highest dose is being administered and shall be taken at a time taking into consideration the lag-time for the slug of maximum dosage of DMC to flow from the point of application to the sample point. The grab sample for the WET test shall be taken 30-minutes after the expected arrival time of the treated water of DMC at the outfall. The expected arrival time can be determined by direct observation by use of a floatable marker such as wooden blocks.

F. CHLORINE USEAGE AS TREATMENT

The permittee shall not use chlorine in the hatchery operation nor discharge any chlorine that may eventually lead to the outfall(s) at the facility. However, the March 2018 Hatchery Management Plan attached to the renewal application describes the use of Chloramine-T at the hatchery. Consistent with USEPA’s response to NMDGF comments for the Red River State Fish Hatchery final permit (NM0030147), TRC monitoring and limitation protective of WQS has been added to the final permit during the period when the Chloramine-T or a non-FDA approved drug, medication and/or chemical is used that may result in the discharge of chlorine/compounds containing chlorine. A daily maximum TRC limit has been added in the final permit.

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

1. IMPLEMENTATION

The permittee shall develop and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan that achieves the objectives and the specific requirements listed below. A copy of the plan shall be submitted to EPA and NMED within three (3) months of the effective date of the permit. EPA shall have the right to disapprove the BMP plan within sixty (60) days of receipt of the plan. Upon receipt of a BMP denial, the permittee shall resubmit a revised Plan within 30-days. Upon either acceptance of the Plan, or no-action by EPA after the 60-day review time, the plan shall be deemed approved. The Plan shall be implemented as soon as possible but no later than six (6) months from the date of approval.

2. PURPOSE

Through implementation of the BMP Plan the permittee shall prevent or minimize the generation of and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States through normal operations and ancillary activities.

3. OBJECTIVES

The permittee shall develop and amend the BMP Plan consistent with the following objectives for the control of pollutants.

a. The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of effluent generated, discharged or potentially discharged at the facility shall be minimized by the permittee to the extent feasible by managing each influent waste stream in the most appropriate manner.

b. Under the BMP Plan, and any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) included in the Plan, the permittee shall ensure proper operation and maintenance of the treatment facility.

4. REQUIREMENTS

The BMP Plan shall be consistent with the objectives mentioned above and the general guidance contained in the publication entitled “Best Management Practices Guidance Document” (U.S. EPA 1981) or “Guidance manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMP’s)” (U.S. EPA October 1993), or any subsequent revisions to the guidance document where applicable. The Plan shall be documented in narrative form, and shall include any necessary plot plan, drawings or maps, and shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices. The BMP Plan shall be organized and written with the following structures:

a. Name and location of the facility.
b. Statement of BMP policy.
c. The location of all monitoring (sampling) stations.
d. Summary of all data required to the monitoring and sampled for as a permit condition.
e. Specific management practices and standard operating procedures to achieve objective, including, but not limited to the following:
   o Modification of equipment, facilities, technology, procedures.
   o Improvement in management or general operational phases of the facility.
   o Inspections and records.
   o Reporting of BMP’s incidents.
5. MINIMUM PRACTICES REQUIRED AND IMPLEMENTED IN THE BMP

a. Solids Control
   - Employ efficient feed management and feeding strategies that limit feed input to the
     minimum amount reasonably necessary to achieve production goals and sustain targeted
     rates of aquatic animal growth in order to minimize potential discharges of uneaten feed
     and waste products to waters of the U.S.
   
   - To minimize the discharge of accumulated solids from settling ponds and basins and
     production systems, identify and implement procedures for routine cleaning of rearing units
     and off-line settling basins, and procedures to minimize any discharge of accumulated solids
     during the inventoring, grading and harvesting aquatic animals in the production system.
   
   - Remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities properly on a regular basis to prevent
     discharge to waters of the U.S., except in cases where the permitting authority authorizes
     such discharge to benefit the aquatic environment.

b. Materials Storage
   - Ensure proper storage of drugs, pesticides, and feed in a manner designed to prevent
     spills that may result in the discharge of drugs, pesticides or feed to waters of the U.S.
   
   - Implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning and disposing of any spilled material.

c. Structural Maintenance
   - Inspect the production system and the wastewater treatment system on a routine basis in
     order to identify and promptly repair any damage.
   
   - Conduct regular maintenance of the production system and the wastewater treatment
     system in order to ensure that they are properly functioning.

d. Recordkeeping
   - In order to calculate representative feed conversion ratios, maintain records for aquatic
     animal rearing units documenting the feed amounts and estimates of the numbers and
     weight of aquatic animals.
   
   - Keep records documenting the frequency of cleaning, inspections, maintenance and repairs.

e. Training
   The permittee must:
   - In order to ensure the proper clean-up and disposal of spilled material adequately train all
     relevant facility personnel in spill prevention and how to respond in the event of a spill.
   
   - Train staff on the proper operation and cleaning of production and wastewater treatment
     systems including training in feeding procedures and proper use of equipment.

6. DOCUMENTATION

The permittee shall maintain a copy of the BMP Plan at the facility and shall make the plan
available to EPA upon request.

7. MODIFICATION

The permittee shall amend a copy of the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the facility or
in the operation of the facility that increases the generation of pollutants or their release or
potential release to the receiving waters. The permittee shall also amend the plan, as appropriate,
when plant operations covered by the BMP Plan change. Any such changes to the BMP shall be consistent with the objective and specific requirements listed above. All changes in the BMP Plan shall be reported to EPA in writing.

8. MODIFICATION FOR INEFFECTIVENESS

At any time, if the BMP Plan proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and minimizing the generation of pollutants and their release and potential release to the receiving waters and/or meeting the specific requirements above, the permit and/or the BMP Plan shall be subject to modifications to incorporate revised BMP requirements.
APPENDIX A of PART II

The following Minimum Quantification Levels (MQL’s) are to be used for reporting pollutant data for NPDES permit applications and/or compliance reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLLUTANTS</th>
<th>MQL μg/l</th>
<th>POLLUTANTS</th>
<th>MQL μg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Thallium</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boron</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vanadium</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Cyanide</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Cyanide, weak acid dissociable</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Total Residual Chlorine</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury *1</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIOXIN**

2,3,7,8-TCDD                  0.00001

**VOLATILE COMPOUNDS**

| Acrolein                   | 50      | 1,3-Dichloropropylene     | 10       |
| Acrylonitrile              | 20      | Ethylbenzene              | 10       |
| Benzene                    | 10      | Methyl Bromide            | 50       |
| Bromoform                  | 10      | Methylene Chloride        | 20       |
| Carbon Tetrachloride       | 2       | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 10       |
| Chlorobenzene              | 10      | Tetrachloroethylene       | 10       |
| Chlorodibromomethane       | 10      | Toluene                   | 10       |
| Chloroform                 | 50      | 1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene| 10       |
| Dichlorobromomethane       | 10      | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane     | 10       |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane         | 10      | Trichloroethylene         | 10       |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene       | 10      | Vinyl Chloride            | 10       |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane        | 10      |                           |          |

**ACID COMPOUNDS**

<p>| 2-Chlorophenol             | 10      | 2,4-Dinitrophenol         | 50       |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol         | 10      | Pentachlorophenol         | 5        |
| 2,4-Dimethylnphenol        | 10      | Phenol                    | 10       |
| 4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol       | 50      | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol     | 10       |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLLUTANTS</th>
<th>MQL $\mu g/l$</th>
<th>POLLUTANTS</th>
<th>MQL $\mu g/l$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acenaphthene</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dimethyl Phthalate</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracene</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Di-n-Butyl Phthalate</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzidine</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,4-Dinitrotoluene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(a)anthracene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,2-Diphenylhydrazine</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(a)pyrene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fluoranthene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,4-Benzoﬂuoranthene</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Fluorene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(k)ﬂuoranthene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hexachlorobenzene</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(2-chloroethyl)Ether</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hexachlorobutadiene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)Ether</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hexachlorocyclopentadiene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hexachloroethane</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl Benzyl Phthalate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Chloronaphthalene</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Isophorone</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nitrobenzene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>n-Nitrosodimethylamine</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>n-Nitrosodiphenylamine</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pyrene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyl Phthalate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BASE/NEUTRAL**

**PESTICIDES AND PCBS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>MQL $\mu g/l$</th>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>MQL $\mu g/l$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aldrin</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Beta-Endosulfan</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha-BHC</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Endosulfan sulfate</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-BHC</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Endrin</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamma-BHC</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Endrin Aldehyde</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlordane</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Heptachlor</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4'-DDT and derivatives</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>Heptachlor Epoxide</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieldrin</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>PCBs</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha-Endosulfan</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Toxaphene</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(MQL's Revised November 1, 2007)

Footnotes:

*1 Default MQL for Mercury is 0.005 unless Part I of your permit requires the more sensitive Method 1631 (Oxidation / Purge and Trap / Cold vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry), then the MQL shall be 0.0005.
PART III - STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. INTRODUCTION
   In accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.41, et. seq., this permit incorporates by reference ALL conditions and requirements applicable to NPDES Permits set forth in the Clean Water Act, as amended, (hereinafter known as the "Act") as well as ALL applicable regulations.

2. DUTY TO COMPLY
   The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

3. TOXIC POLLUTANTS
   a. Notwithstanding Part III.A.5, if any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.
   b. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

4. DUTY TO REAPPLY
   If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated at 40 CFR Part 122.6 and any subsequent amendments.

5. PERMIT FLEXIBILITY
   This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with 40 CFR 122.62-64. The filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

6. PROPERTY RIGHTS
   This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

7. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION
   The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

8. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY
   Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" and "Upsets", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit, the Act, or applicable regulations, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of the Permit may subject the Permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1001.

9. OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY
   Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

10. STATE LAWS
    Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.
11. SEVERABILITY
The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

B. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. NEED TO HALT OR REDUCE NOT A DEFENSE
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. The permittee is responsible for maintaining adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failure either by means of alternate power sources, standby generators or retention of inadequately treated effluent.

2. DUTY TO MITIGATE
The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

3. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
   a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by permittee as efficiently as possible and in a manner which will minimize upsets and discharges of excessive pollutants and will achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.
   b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and testing functions required to insure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. BYPASS OF TREATMENT FACILITIES
   a. BYPASS NOT EXCEEDING LIMITATIONS
      The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Parts III.B.4.b. and 4.c.
   b. NOTICE
      (1) ANTICIPATED BYPASS
          If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
      (2) UNANTICIPATED BYPASS
          The permittee shall, within 24 hours, submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part III.D.7.
   c. PROHIBITION OF BYPASS
      (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
         (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
         (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,
         (c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Part III.B.4.b.
      (2) The Director may allow an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed at Part III.B.4.c(1).
5. UPSET CONDITIONS

a. EFFECT OF AN UPSET
   An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit
   effluent limitations if the requirements of Part III.B.5.b. are met. No determination made during administrative review of
   claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action
   subject to judicial review.

b. CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF UPSET
   A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed,
   contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
   
   (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
   
   (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
   
   (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by Part III.D.7; and,
   
   (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Part III.B.2.

c. BURDEN OF PROOF
   In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

6. REMOVED SUBSTANCES
   Unless otherwise authorized, solids, sewage sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or
   wastewater control shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering
   navigable waters.

7. PERCENT REMOVAL (PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS)
   For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average (or Monthly Average) percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen
   Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent unless otherwise authorized by the permitting authority in
   accordance with 40 CFR 133.103.

C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. INSPECTION AND ENTRY
   The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other
   documents as may be required by the law to:
   
   a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be
      kept under the conditions of this permit;
   
   b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
   
   c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations
      regulated or required under this permit; and
   
   d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the
      Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

2. REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLING
   Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

3. RETENTION OF RECORDS
   The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all
   original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and
   records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample,
   measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

4. RECORD CONTENTS
   Records of monitoring information shall include:
   
   a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;

d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such analyses.

5. **MONITORING PROCEDURES**

a. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by the Regional Administrator.

b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.

c. An adequate analytical quality control program, including the analyses of sufficient standards, spikes, and duplicate samples to insure the accuracy of all required analytical results shall be maintained by the permittee or designated commercial laboratory.

6. **FLOW MEASUREMENTS**

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

**D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

1. **PLANNED CHANGES**

a. **INDUSTRIAL PERMITS**

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR Part 122.29(b); or,

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements listed at Part III.D.10.a.

b. **MUNICIPAL PERMITS**

Any change in the facility discharge (including the introduction of any new source or significant discharge or significant changes in the quantity or quality of existing discharges of pollutants) must be reported to the permitting authority. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. **ANTICIPATED NONCOMPLIANCE**

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. **TRANSFERS**

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.

4. **DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS AND OTHER REPORTS**

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) 665-6468. 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. Duplicate copies of all other reports shall be submitted to NMED at the following address(es):

EPA:  
Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division  
Water Enforcement Branch (6EN-W)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6  
1445 Ross Avenue  
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

New Mexico:  
Program Manager  
Surface Water Quality Bureau  
New Mexico Environment Department  
P.O. Box 5469  
1190 Saint Francis Drive  
Santa Fe, NM 87502-5469

5. ADDITIONAL MONITORING BY THE PERMITTEE
If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Such increased monitoring frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR.

6. AVERAGING OF MEASUREMENTS
Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director in the permit.

7. TWENTY-FOUR HOUR REPORTING
   a. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Notification shall be made to the EPA at the following e-mail address: R6_NPDESReporting@epa.gov, as soon as possible, but within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. Oral notification shall also be to the New Mexico Environment Department at (505) 827-0187 as soon as possible, but within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain the following information:
      (1) A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
      (2) The period of noncompliance including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and,
      (3) Steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.
   b. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:
      (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
      (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and,
      (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in Part II (industrial permits only) of the permit to be reported within 24 hours.
   c. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

8. OTHER NONCOMPLIANCE
The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Parts III.D.4 and D.7 and Part I.B (for industrial permits only) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed at Part III.D.7.

9. OTHER INFORMATION
Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

10. CHANGES IN DISCHARGES OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES
All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:
a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2, 4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
(4) The level established by the Director.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
(2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
(4) The level established by the Director.

11. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS
All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.

a. ALL PERMIT APPLICATIONS shall be signed as follows:

(1) FOR A CORPORATION - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or,

(b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) FOR A PARTNERSHIP OR SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(3) FOR A MUNICIPALITY, STATE, FEDERAL, OR OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

(a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

(b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

b. ALL REPORTS required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental
matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

c. CERTIFICATION
   Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

   "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

12. AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS
   Except for applications, effluent data permits, and other data specified in 40 CFR 122.7, any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice.

E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. CRIMINAL

   a. NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS
      The Act provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.

   b. KNOWING VIOLATIONS
      The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

   c. KNOWING ENDANGERMENT
      The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act and who knows at that time that he is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury is subject to a fine of not more than $250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

   d. FALSE STATEMENTS
      The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or by both. (See Section 309(c.4) of the Clean Water Act)

2. CIVIL PENALTIES
   The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $37,500 per day for each violation.
3. **ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES**
   The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty, as follows:

   a. **CLASS I PENALTY**
      Not to exceed $16,000 per violation nor shall the maximum amount exceed $37,500.

   b. **CLASS II PENALTY**
      Not to exceed $16,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues nor shall the maximum amount exceed $177,500.

F. **DEFINITIONS**
   All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:


2. **ADMINISTRATOR** means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

3. **APPLICABLE EFFLUENT STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS** means all state and Federal effluent standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Act, including, but not limited to, effluent limitations, standards or performance, toxic effluent standards and prohibitions, and pretreatment standards.

4. **APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS** means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the Act.

5. **BYPASS** means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

6. **DAILY DISCHARGE** means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. "Daily discharge" determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the "daily discharge" determination of concentration shall be arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that sampling day.

7. **DAILY MAXIMUM** discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge" during the calendar month.

8. **DIRECTOR** means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator or an authorized representative.

9. **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY** means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

10. **GRAB SAMPLE** means an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

11. **INDUSTRIAL USER** means a non-domestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR 403, introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

12. **MONTHLY AVERAGE** (also known as **DAILY AVERAGE**) discharge limitations means the highest allowable average of "daily discharge(s)" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that month. When the permit establishes daily average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, the daily average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month where \( C = \) daily concentration, \( F = \) daily flow, and \( n = \) number of daily samples; daily average discharge =

\[
\frac{C_1 F_1 + C_2 F_2 + \ldots + C_n F_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \ldots + F_n}
\]

13. **NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM** means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Act.
14. **SEVERE PROPERTY DAMAGE** means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

15. **SEWAGE SLUDGE** means the solids, residues, and precipitates separated from or created in sewage by the unit processes of a publicly owned treatment works. Sewage as used in this definition means any wastes, including wastes from humans, households, commercial establishments, industries, and storm water runoff that are discharged to or otherwise enter a publicly owned treatment works.

16. **TREATMENT WORKS** means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement Section 201 of the Act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and their appurtenances, extension, improvement, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof.

17. **UPSET** means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

18. **FOR FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA,** a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads.

19. The term "MGD" shall mean million gallons per day.

20. The term "mg/L" shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).

21. The term "μg/L" shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).

22. **MUNICIPAL TERMS**

   a. **7-DAY AVERAGE** or **WEEKLY AVERAGE,** other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic mean of the daily values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week. The 7-day average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.

   b. **30-DAY AVERAGE** or **MONTHLY AVERAGE,** other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic mean of the daily values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month. The 30-day average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month.

   c. **24-HOUR COMPOSITE SAMPLE** consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow or a sample collected at frequent intervals proportional to flow over the 24-hour period.

   d. **12-HOUR COMPOSITE SAMPLE** consists of 12 effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour and composited according to flow. The daily sampling intervals shall include the highest flow periods.

   e. **6-HOUR COMPOSITE SAMPLE** consists of six effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) and composited according to flow.

   f. **3-HOUR COMPOSITE SAMPLE** consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) and composited according to flow.