

ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (AZPDES)

This document gives pertinent information concerning the of the AZPDES permit listed below. This permit is for the discharge of groundwater to the Salt River Project Canal System. Due to the nature of the discharge, this is considered to be a minor facility under the NPDES program. The discharge limitations contained in this permit will maintain the Water Quality Standards listed in Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-11-101 et. seq. This permit is proposed to be issued for a period of 5 years.

Permittee's Name:	Salt River Project (SRP) is composed of two separate entities: Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District
Permittee's Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 52025, Mailstop PAB 352 Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
Facility Name:	SRP Groundwater (GW) Wells
Facility Address or Location:	Groundwater wells throughout the Salt River Valley Water Users Association Boundaries
County:	Maricopa
Contact Person(s): Phone/e-mail address	Mike Ploughe, Sr. Environmental Compliance Scientist mike.ploughe @srpnet.com, (602) 236-5545
AZPDES Permit Number:	AZ0024341
Inventory Number:	101147

I. STATUS OF PERMIT(S)	
AZPDES permit applied for:	Renewal
Date application received:	September 16, 2015
Date application was determined administratively complete:	October 26, 2015
Previous permit number (if different):	N/A
Previous permit expiration date:	March 17, 2016

SRP has the following permits issued by ADEQ applicable to SRP GW Wells:

Type of Permit	Permit Number	Purpose
Aquifer Protection Permit (APP)	104147	Regulates discharges to the local aquifer
Reuse Permit	N/A	Regulates the practice of reusing treated wastewater for beneficial purposes
Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)	N/A	Regulates stormwater discharge

II. GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION
<p>SRP is a multipurpose reclamation project. It was established in 1903 as a water conservation project under the Federal Reclamation Act. SRP’s major purpose with respect to water resources is to administer the water rights of the Salt River Reservoir District. SRP operates and maintains a raw water supply, storage, and transmission system to provide water for their industrial, agricultural, and urban irrigation users. SRP does not operate any drinking water treatment or supply facilities.</p> <p>SRP is comprised of two separate entities: the Salt River Valley Water Users’ Association (Association) and the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (District). The District is a political subdivision of the State of Arizona and provides electricity to nearly 900,000 retail customers in the Phoenix area and operates power plants and generating plants throughout the western United States. The Association operates and maintains a raw water supply storage, transmission and distribution system, which provides an average of 1.0 million acre feet of water each year for agricultural, municipal, urban and industrial uses. The water service area includes approximately 250,000 acres within Maricopa County. The Association supplies 70 percent of the water used by ten communities having a combined population in excess of 3.2 million people. The water is delivered through a series of canals to a number of municipal water treatment plants (WTPs). These canals also provide agricultural water for irrigation and livestock watering at other diversion locations. The annual water demand is supplied from both surface and groundwater pumped from 294 wells. Groundwater has historically provided one third of the annual water supply.</p>

III. RECEIVING WATER	
<p>The State of Arizona has adopted water quality standards to protect the designated uses of its surface waters. Streams have been divided into segments and designated uses assigned to these segments. The water quality standards vary by designated use depending on the level of protection required to maintain that use.</p>	
Receiving Water :	The receiving waters are the Phoenix area canals above and below water treatment plants and listed urban lakes.
River Basin:	Middle Gila and Santa Cruz
Outfall Location(s):	See list of groundwater wells in Appendices B and C, and urban lakes in Appendix D in the permit.
<p>The outfall discharges to, or the discharge may reach, a surface water listed in Appendix B of A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1.</p>	

<p>Designated uses for the receiving water listed above:</p>	<p>The designated uses for Phoenix area canals above WTPs: Domestic Water Source (DWS) Agricultural Irrigation (AgI) Agricultural Livestock watering (AgL)</p> <p>The designated uses for Phoenix area canals below WTPs: Agricultural Irrigation (AgI) Agricultural Livestock watering (AgL)</p> <p>The designated uses for urban lakes: Aquatic & Wildlife warm (A&Ww) Partial Body Contact (PBC) Fish Consumption (FC)</p>
<p>Is the receiving water on the 303(d) list?</p>	<p>Yes, 11 SRP specific wells can contribute boron and selenium to Gila River-Centennial Wash to Gillespie Dam TMDL (Reach 15070101-008). Therefore, daily maximum concentration limits are proposed for designated wells in the permit for boron and selenium.</p>
<p>Given the uses stated above, the applicable narrative water quality standards are described in A.A.C. R18-11-108, and the applicable numeric water quality standards are listed in A.A.C. R18-11-109 and in Appendix A thereof. There are two standards for the Aquatic and Wildlife uses, acute and chronic. In developing AZPDES permits, the standards for all applicable designated uses are compared and limits that will protect for all applicable designated uses are developed based on the standards.</p>	

<p>IV. DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE</p>	
<p>Water quality in each of the approximately 294 wells varies due to geology and past land uses in the area of the well. Water quality data for each well was submitted with the application for the following parameters: hardness, pH, total dissolved solids (TDS), common inorganics, metals, volatile organic compounds, chlorobenzenes, and pesticides.</p> <p>These data were evaluated for each well and used to determine which wells exceed or have reasonable potential (RP) to exceed any of the applicable water quality standards. Limits were set on those wells for those parameters with RP. See Appendices B and C of the permit for wells where discharge limits apply.</p>	

<p>V. STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXISTING AZPDES PERMIT</p>	
<p>Date of most recent inspection:</p>	<p>3/19/2013; no potential violations were noted as a result of this inspection.</p>
<p>Data files reviewed:</p>	<p>Annual Reports 2011 – 2014</p>
<p>Lab reports reviewed:</p>	<p>Electronic Spreadsheet including data from 2011 – 2014 submitted with renewal application</p>
<p>Exceedances:</p>	<p>Data for this permit is submitted electronically in annual reports, not on DMRs. In preparing this permit, the required annual reports and electronic data submitted for the wells sampled during the permit term (2011 through 2014) were reviewed. Although some wells had exceedances for arsenic, boron, chromium VI,</p>

	dibromochloropropane (DBCP), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), lead, or nitrates, Part III. Special Conditions of the permit grants a mixing zone for these parameters.
NOVs issued:	None
NOVs closed:	N/A
Compliance orders:	None

VI. PROPOSED PERMIT CHANGES			
The following table lists the major changes from the previous permit in this draft permit.			
Parameter	Existing Permit	Proposed permit	Reason for change
Reporting Location	Submit electronic spreadsheets and data and copies of annual reports and other attachments	Mail in hard copies of annual reports and other attachments or submit by an alternative mode as specified by ADEQ.	Language added to support the NPDES electronic DMR reporting rule that became effective on December 21, 2015.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Study	Not applicable	TMDL maximum concentration limitations for selenium and boron applied to specific wells in study area	TMDL study dated December 23, 2015, indicated impairment of the Gila River for these parameters.
Copper and lead (Wells below WTPs)	Limited	Limits removed	Data submitted indicated no reasonable potential (RP) for an exceedance of a standard.
Mercury (Wells above WTPs)	Assessment Level	Assessment level removed	Data submitted indicated no RP for an exceedance of a standard.
Fluoride (Wells above WTPs)	Discharge Characterization	Limited	Data submitted indicated RP for an exceedance of a standard.
Groundwater Wells (above and below WTPs)	Limits table monitoring required 1x/quarter	Limits table monitoring required 2x/year	Historical data has identified contaminants of concern and proposed monitoring frequency continues to provide enough data to determine RP.

Groundwater Wells (above and below WTPs)	Discharge characterization monitoring for all wells 1x /quarter	New wells are required to be monitored after they are added and when they are discharging for all the parameters listed in Tables 3a-c to obtain 8 data points	Proposed monitoring frequency for new wells provides enough data to determine RP.
Nitrate sensor installation	Required above all WTP intakes or at strategic locations	Strategic locations identified and sensor installation complete	Routine monitoring for nitrate above all WTP intakes continues to be required and is adequate for RP determination.

Anti-backsliding considerations – “Anti-backsliding” refers to statutory (Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act) and regulatory (40 CFR 122.44(l)) requirements that prohibit the renewal, reissuance, or modification of an existing NPDES permit that contains effluent limits, permit conditions, or standards that are less stringent than those established in the previous permit. The rules and statutes do identify exceptions to these circumstances where backsliding is acceptable. This permit has been reviewed and drafted with consideration of anti-backsliding concerns.

Limits for the following parameters have been removed from the permit because evaluation of current data allows the conclusion that no reasonable potential (RP) for an exceedance of a standard exists:

- Copper (Appendix C)
- Lead (Appendix C)

This is considered allowable backsliding under 303(d)(4). The discharge limitations in the current permit for these three parameters were based on state standards, the respective receiving waters are in attainment for these parameters, and the revisions are consistent with antidegradation requirements. See Section XII for information regarding antidegradation requirements.

Limits are retained in the draft permit for parameters where reasonable potential (RP) continues to exist or is indeterminate. In these cases, limits will be recalculated using the most current Arizona Water Quality Standards (WQS). If less stringent limits result due to a change in the WQS then backsliding is allowed in accordance with 303(d)(4) if the new limits are consistent with antidegradation requirements and the receiving water is in attainment of the new standard; see Section XII for information regarding antidegradation requirements.

No limits are less stringent due to a change in the WQS in this permit.

VII. DETERMINATION OF DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS and ASSESSMENT LEVELS

When determining what parameters need monitoring and/or limits included in the draft SRP GW Wells permit, water quality-based criteria were applied. There are no applicable technology-based limits.

Technology-based Limitations:

There are no promulgated technology-based limits for a groundwater discharging system such as the one operated by SRP. Therefore, no technology-based limits are applied.

Numeric Water Quality Standards:

As outlined in A.A.C. R18-11-109 and Appendix A:

Per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii), (iii) and (iv), discharge limits must be included in the permit for parameters with “reasonable potential” (RP), that is, those known to be or expected to be present in the well water at a level that could potentially cause any applicable numeric water quality standard to be exceeded. RP refers to the possibility, based on the statistical calculations using the data submitted, or consideration of other factors to determine whether the discharge may exceed the Water Quality Standards. The procedures used to determine RP are outlined in the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD)* (EPA/505/2-90-001).

The number of wells and the number of parameters required some additional assumptions. In some cases there were not sufficient data on each parameter for each well to determine coefficients of variation (CV). The number of samples was usually five except for nitrate which was sampled more frequently. When the data were available, CVs ranged from 0.1 to 0.3. Therefore, when necessary to determine RP, the highest concentration was multiplied by a factor of 2, and that value was compared to the applicable standard.

Due to the number of outfalls, varying discharging patterns, and limited variability expected in groundwater samples, the permit does not include monthly averages. The proposed permit limits were established using the lowest applicable standard as the daily maximum. This approach also provides additional protection of the drinking water supply since the health-based standard is the daily maximum level instead of a monthly average. (All standards applicable to the discharges are health-based.)

Mixing Zone:

Arizona state water quality rules require that water quality standards be achieved without mixing zones unless the permittee applies for and is approved for a mixing zone. The previous permit approved mixing zones for arsenic, boron, dibromochloropropane (DBCP), chromium VI, lead, and nitrate and they are reestablished in this permit. The factors in Arizona mixing zones rules listed in A.A.C. R18-11-114(D) were considered upon approving the mixing zone request.

Discharge Characterization (DC): The permittee shall monitor all new wells when added in Appendices B and C for water quality assessment. As per Part III.F. Inclusion of New Wells, this monitoring is specified in Tables 3.a. through 3.c., as follows:

- Table 3.a. – Selected Metals and pH
- Table 3.b. – Selected Volatile Organic Compounds
- Table 3.c. – Additional Parameters Based on Designated Uses (from Arizona Surface Water Quality Standards, Appendix A, Table 1)

The purpose of this monitoring is to characterize the discharge and determine if parameters of concern are present in the discharge and at what levels. This monitoring will be used to assess RP per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(iii). EC monitoring is required in accordance with 40 CFR 122.43(a), 40 CFR 122.44(i), and 40 CFR 122.48(b) as well as A.R.S. §49-203(A)(7). If pollutants are noted at levels of concern during the permit term, this permit may also be reopened to add related limits or conditions

Permit Limitations and Monitoring Requirements:

The table that follows summarizes the parameters that are limited in the permit and the rationale for that decision. Also included are the parameters that require monitoring without any limitations or that have not been included in the permit at all and the basis for those decisions. Specific outfalls where limits apply are given in Appendices B and C of the permit.

In general, the regulatory basis for monitoring requirements is per 40 CFR §122.44(i) *Monitoring requirements*, and 40 CFR §122.48(b), *Required monitoring*; all of which have been adopted by reference in A.A.C. R18-9-A905, *AZPDES Program Standards*.

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Parameter	Lowest Standard/ Designated Use	Proposed Monitoring Requirement
Flow		No monitoring required.
pH	Applicable standards for the designated uses of DWS, AgI, and AgL, in accordance with A.A.C. R18-11-109(B). Minimum: 6.5 Maximum: 9.0 No reasonable potential exists for an exceedance of this standard.	Monitoring required for new wells for water quality assessment.
Temperature	No applicable standard.	No monitoring required.
Ammonia	No applicable standard.	No monitoring required.
Arsenic	Applicable standard of 10 ug/L for DWS and 200 for AgL. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges with a DWS designated use.	Mixing zone granted with monitoring required 2x /year.
Boron	Applicable standard of 1400 for DWS and 1000 for AgI. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges.	Mixing zone granted with monitoring required 2x /year.
Chromium (Total)	Applicable standard of 100 ug/L for DWS and 1000 ug/L for AgI and AgL. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges. with a DWS designated use.	Monitoring required 2x /year.
Chromium VI	Applicable standard of 21 ug/L for DWS. No standard for AgI or AgL. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges. with a DWS designated use.	Mixing zone granted with monitoring required 2x /year.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	Applicable standard of 0.2 ug/L for DWS. No standard for AgI or AgL. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges with a DWS designated use.	Mixing zone granted with monitoring required 2x /year.
<i>E. coli</i>	No applicable standard.	No monitoring required.
Fluoride	Applicable standard of 4 mg/L for DWS. No standard for AgI or AgL. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges. with a DWS designated use.	Monitoring required 2x /year.
Lead	Applicable standard of 15 ug/L for DWS and 100 ug/L for AgL. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges with a DWS designated use.	Mixing zone granted with monitoring required 2x /year.
Nitrate (NO ₃)	Applicable standard for nitrate of 10 mg/L for DWS. No nutrient standard for AgI or AgL uses. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges with a DWS designated use.	Mixing zone granted with monitoring required 2x /year.
Phosphorus	No applicable standard.	No monitoring required.
Selenium	Applicable standard of 50 ug/L for DWS, 20 ug/L for AgI, and 50 for AgL. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges with an AgI designated use.	Monitoring required 2x /year.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	Applicable standard of 5 ug/L for DWS. No standard for AgI or AgL. Reasonable potential exists for specified well discharges with a DWS designated use.	Monitoring required 2x /year.
Total Residual Chlorine	No applicable standard. Well water is not chlorinated prior to discharge.	No monitoring required.

VIII. NARRATIVE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

All narrative limitations in A.A.C. R18-11-108 that are applicable to the receiving water are included in Part I, Sections E and F of the draft permit.

IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Part II of Permit)

Section 308 of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Part 122.44(i) require that monitoring be included in permits to determine compliance with effluent limitations. Additionally, monitoring may be required to gather data for future effluent limitations or to monitor effluent impacts on receiving water quality.

<p>Monitoring frequencies for the wells located in Appendices C and D are based on the nature and effect of the pollutant, as well as a determination of the minimum sampling necessary to adequately monitor the facility's performance. The permittee is responsible for conducting and reporting results to ADEQ in annual reports as specified in the permit or submit by any other alternative mode as specified by ADEQ.</p>
<p>Discrete (i.e., grab) samples are specified in the permit for all parameters. The quality of the discharge is not expected to be highly variable.</p>
<p>Monitoring locations are specified in the permit (Part II.G) in order to ensure that representative samples of the discharge are consistently obtained. Additional sampling locations of surface water monitoring of a mixing zone are located in Part III Special Conditions in the permit.</p>
<p>The requirements in the permit pertaining to Part II, Monitoring and Reporting, are included to ensure that the monitoring data submitted under this permit is accurate in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(e). The permittee has the responsibility to determine that all data collected for purposes of this permit meet the requirements specified in this permit and is collected, analyzed, and properly reported to ADEQ.</p>
<p>The permit (Part II.A.2) requires the permittee to keep a Quality Assurance (QA) manual at the facility, describing sample collection and analysis processes; the required elements of the QA manual are outlined.</p>
<p>Reporting requirements for monitoring results are detailed in Part II.B. The permittee is responsible for conducting all required monitoring and reporting the results to ADEQ in the annual reports or submit by any other alternative mode as specified by ADEQ.</p>
<p>Electronic reporting. The US EPA has published a final regulation that requires electronic reporting and sharing of Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program information instead of the current paper-based reporting (Federal Register, Vol. 80, No. 204, October 22, 2015). Beginning December 21, 2016 (one year after the effective date of the regulation), the Federal rule requires permittees to make electronic submittals of any monitoring reports and forms called for in their permits. ADEQ will provide advance notification about specific requirements and procedures for electronic reporting before these requirements take effect.</p>
<p>Requirements for retention of monitoring records are detailed in Part II.D of the permit.</p>

<p>X. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (Part V in Permit)</p>
<p><u>Best Management Practices</u></p> <p>Best management practices (BMPs) are retained in the permit for managing discharges from wells with elevated nitrate, TCE and PCE. The BMPs for nitrate include requirements for continuous instream monitoring at specified WTP intakes, well operation and scheduling and specific responses to be taken at specified nitrate levels above WTPs. Wells exceeding the TCE and PCE standard shall not be used upstream of WTPs.</p>

Mixing Zone Conditions

Mixing zones are retained in the permit for nitrate, boron, arsenic, DBCP, chromium VI and lead. The AgI standard for boron shall apply prior to any delivery of irrigation water from the canals. The permit allows for overlapping mixing zones with the point of compliance for the limit based on the minimum applicable standard being at the point of use.

Monitoring for compliance with the boron AgI limit will be conducted at the WTP intakes. These are located throughout the canal at the input of the system and are considered adequate to protect for both DWS and AgI designated uses.

Arsenic Special Mixing Zone Conditions

Arsenic occurs naturally in the surface water and groundwater supplied to SRP canals. Surface water supplied to the canals is usually a changing mix of Salt and Verde Rivers and Central Arizona Project (CAP) water, but occasionally most of the water will come from the Verde. Arsenic levels are often high in the Verde, and if they exceed 10 ug/L, SRP's well water may not meet the 10 ug/L standard at the end of the mixing zone. Therefore, a special condition is proposed in the draft permit that will allow SRP's wells to discharge when the naturally occurring Verde River arsenic concentrations exceed the DWS of 10 ug/L. Wells will be operated so the arsenic concentration at the water treatment plant intakes does not exceed 10 ppb or the background concentration at the head of the canal, whichever is higher. WTPs on the SRP canal system have for several years routinely removed arsenic from the canal water. As long as background concentrations are not exceeded, the WTPs will not be impacted.

The background concentration of arsenic in the canals will be the concentration at the head of the Arizona canal and the head of the South canal before any well water is added. The water at the head of the canal is a changing mixture of Salt River water and Verde River water. SRP collects monthly samples for arsenic from the Salt River immediately below Stewart Mountain Dam and from the Verde River above its confluence with the Salt River. Samples for arsenic are also collected monthly at the head of the Arizona canal and the head of the South canal. Background concentrations will be calculated on a daily basis using a blending calculation (see Section III.B in the draft permit).

Chromium VI and Lead Special Mixing Zone Conditions

A special condition is proposed in the draft permit to allow for chromium VI and lead mixing zones. When the wells listed in Part III B.5. of the draft permit are discharging for the purpose of delivering water, samples shall be collected for chromium VI and/or lead at the point of compliance WTP intake location. The sampling shall be timed such that the well has discharged long enough for the water to reach the WTP intake where the sample shall be taken. If the sample taken to meet the requirements of Table 1 in the draft permit also meets the condition discussed here, it may be used to meet this special condition requirement. If not, then another sample during the quarter must be taken to meet the requirements of this special condition.

Delivery of Agricultural Water Only

Provision is made to allow the use of high nitrate wells above WTPs and to allow the standard to be exceeded at WTP intakes during times when the WTP is not operating. Notification to the WTP operator and to ADEQ is required.

Well Monitoring and Purging Requirements

Wells with TCE and PCE exceeding the DWS standard or wells with unknown water quality shall not be used except for well monitoring and purging. The permit limits the frequency and duration of these discharges and specifies how blending calculations will be performed.

Prohibition on Discharges to Other Waters

This permit authorizes discharges from the outfalls (wells) listed in Appendices B and C to the canals and/or laterals as specified. Discharges to any Waters of the U.S. other than the specified canals and laterals are not authorized by this permit and require a separate AZPDES permit.

Inclusion of New Wells

The permit contains a provision for new wells that are added to the SRP water delivery system during the permit term. The permittee shall monitor and submit data for the parameters listed in Tables 3.a – c for all new wells in Appendices B and C after they are added and again after they are discharging to obtain 8 data points. Based on the data submitted, ADEQ may add monitoring requirements to a well accordingly and send the revised Appendix B or C to SRP electronically. If after 8 data points are obtained and no exceedances are reported, then SRP may notify ADEQ electronically and request that monitoring for that well no longer be required.

Urban Lakes Monitoring

The State of Arizona has also adopted water quality standards in Appendix B of A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1 to protect the designated uses of urban lakes. There are 15 urban lakes identified that receive canal water from the SRP system (See Appendix D in the permit). Monitoring requirements and assessment levels have been set in the permit in order to evaluate the impacts of the discharges on downstream uses.

Parameters to be monitored include metals and certain volatile organics.

Monitoring one time per year will be required for the parameters listed in Table 4 at the point of entry to the lake from the canal as identified in Appendix D in the permit.

Permit Reopener

This permit may be modified based on newly available information; to add conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity; to implement any EPA-approved new Arizona water quality standard; or to re-evaluate reasonable potential (RP), if assessment levels in this permit are exceeded [A.A.C. R18-9-B906 and 40 CFR Part 122.62 (a) and (b)].

XI. ANTIDegradation

Antidegradation rules have been established under A.A.C. R18-11-107 to ensure that existing surface water

quality is maintained and protected. The receiving waters for the discharges are SRP canals and laterals. The SRP canals and laterals are man-made conveyances for the transportation of water for drinking water and agricultural uses. Occasionally the canals and/or laterals are dry for repairs. The quality of water in the canals and laterals is variable and dependent on the water supplied by SRP (which could be groundwater, CAP water, Salt or Verde River water). Discharge quality limitations and monitoring requirements have been established under the proposed permit to ensure that the discharge will meet the applicable water quality standards. As long as the permittee maintains consistent compliance with these provisions, the designated uses of the receiving water will be presumed protected, and the facility will be deemed to meet currently applicable antidegradation requirements under A.A.C. R18-11-107.

XII. STANDARD CONDITIONS

Conditions applicable to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 122 are attached as an appendix to this permit.

XIII. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Public Notice (A.A.C. R18-9-A907)

The public notice is the vehicle for informing all interested parties and members of the general public of the contents of a draft AZPDES permit or other significant action with respect to an AZPDES permit or application. The basic intent of this requirement is to ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to comment on significant actions of the permitting agency with respect to a permit application or permit. This permit will be public noticed in a local newspaper after a pre-notice review by the applicant and other affected agencies.

Public Comment Period (A.A.C. R18-9-A908)

Rules require that permits be public noticed in a newspaper of general circulation within the area affected by the facility or activity and provide a minimum of 30 calendar days for interested parties to respond in writing to ADEQ. After the closing of the public comment period, ADEQ is required to respond to all significant comments at the time a final permit decision is reached or at the same time a final permit is actually issued.

Public Hearing (A.A.C. R18-9-A908(B))

A public hearing may be requested in writing by any interested party. The request should state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the hearing. A public hearing will be held if the Director determines there is a significant amount of interest expressed during the 30-day public comment period, or if significant new issues arise that were not considered during the permitting process.

EPA Review (A.A.C. R18-9-A908(C))

A copy of this draft permit and any revisions made to this draft as a result of public comments received will be sent to EPA Region 9 for review. If EPA objects to a provision of the draft, ADEQ will not issue the permit until the objection is resolved.

XIV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to this proposed permit may be obtained from:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division – AZPDES Individual Permits Unit
Attn: Jacqueline Maye
1110 West Washington Street – Mail Code 5415B-3
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Or by contacting Jacqueline Maye at (602) 771 – 4607 or by e-mail at jpm@azdeq.gov.

XV. INFORMATION SOURCES

While developing discharge limitations, monitoring requirements, and special conditions for the draft permit, the following information sources were used:

1. NPDES Permit Application Forms 1, 2C, 2C Addendum, and Mixing Zone received September 16, 2015, along with supporting data and maps submitted by the applicant with the application forms.
2. Meetings held with SRP representatives on October 22, 2015 and February 11, 2016.
3. ADEQ files on The Salt River Project Well Discharge Permit AZ0024341.
4. Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1, *Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters*, adopted January 31, 2009.
5. A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9. *Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* rules.
6. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40:
Part 122, *EPA administered permit programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System*.
Part 124, *Procedures for decisionmaking*.
Part 133, *Secondary Treatment Regulation*.
Part 503, *Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge*.
7. U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers' Manual, September 2010.