



STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY DIVISION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT FOR INFREQUENT DISCHARGES OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TO
WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

- Legal authority: This permit provides Authorization to Discharge under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, in compliance with the provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 and Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9, and the Clean Water Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)
- Discharge Authorized: This general permit is applicable only to infrequent discharges of secondary treated effluent from domestic wastewater treatment facilities with design flows less than 20 million gallons per day (20 mgd) to waters of the United States (U. S.) in Arizona except Outstanding Arizona Waters. Infrequent discharges covered by this permit are limited to: 1) routine (planned) discharges occurring no more frequently than two times per calendar year with a duration of no more than 14 consecutive days per discharge event and at least 30 days between discharges and 2) emergency discharges occurring no more frequently than three times per permit term with a duration of no more than 14 consecutive days per discharge event.
- Area of Coverage: The State of Arizona, excluding Indian Country
- Receiving Waters: All Arizona surface waters excluding those in Indian Country and Outstanding Arizona Waters.
- Permit Contents: This permit consists of this Cover Sheet, Table of Contents, Parts I through IX, and Appendices A through I.

This general permit becomes effective on July 23, 2012.

This general permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, July 22, 2017.

Signed this 20th day of July, 2012.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Fulton", is written over a horizontal line.

Michael A Fulton, Director
Water Quality Division

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PART I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

Permit Area and Applicability.

This general permit is applicable only to infrequent discharges of secondary treated effluent from domestic wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) with design flows less than 20 million gallons per day (20 mgd) to all waters of the United States (U. S.) in Arizona except Outstanding Arizona Waters (OAWs). Infrequent discharges include either or both of the following: 1) routine (planned) discharges occurring no more frequently than two times per calendar year with a duration of no more than 14 consecutive days per discharge event and at least 30 days between discharge events, and 2) emergency discharges occurring no more frequently than three times per permit term with a duration of no more than 14 consecutive days per discharge event. This general permit is not applicable to discharges located in Indian Country.

Prohibitions to obtaining coverage under this general permit include the following: 1) the discharge is likely to reach Indian Country, Mexico, or an OAW during a non-storm event, 2) the discharge is a new or expanded regulated discharge to a perennial water, or 3) the discharge is prohibited by A.A.C. R18-11-123. See also Part III.B.7 and Part III.B.10(j).

PART II. AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

A. Application for Coverage for Discharges under this permit.

1. A Notice of Intent (NOI) for authorization to discharge under this general permit is required for each wastewater treatment facility seeking coverage under this general permit and meeting the requirements under Part 1.A. A facility meeting the requirements under Part 1.A has the option to request an individual Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) permit in lieu of a general permit. The general permit may cover discharges at different outfall locations originating from a single facility.
2. The applicant submitting an NOI must be a person having control of those activities necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit, and who takes responsibility for such compliance. Signatory requirements are specified in Appendix I of this permit. NOTE: the applicant, as the person in control of said activities, is liable for adherence to the conditions of the permit, which include potential civil and criminal penalties for noncompliance (see Appendix I of the permit).

B. Authorization to Discharge and Timeframes.

1. A person who submits a complete and accurate NOI for authorization to discharge under this general permit as required by A.A.C. R18-9-C901(B) is authorized to discharge only after receiving written approval from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) in the form of a Discharge Authorization Certificate (DAC). The DAC will specify the effective date of authorization and any special conditions, limitations and monitoring requirements applicable to the discharge in addition to those specified in this permit.
2. If the Director notifies an applicant that a discharge is ineligible for coverage under this general permit, the person may apply for an individual AZPDES permit or alternative general permit, if available. No discharge is authorized until appropriate permit coverage is obtained.

¹ The State of Arizona, Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, does not have permitting authority for Indian Country. Authorization for discharges in Indian Country must be obtained through EPA Region IX or other appropriate authority.

C. Modification of Coverage.

The NOI and DAC may not be modified except for minor modifications such as typographical errors or clarifications. In requesting an amendment, a revised NOI form clearly identified as "AMENDED" must be submitted to ADEQ with a cover letter referencing the original authorization number, describing the changes and the reasons they are needed. ADEQ will evaluate modifications requested and determine whether a new DAC will be issued.

D. Terminating Coverage.

1. A permittee shall end coverage under this general permit by providing a Notice of Termination (NOT) of the existing DAC to ADEQ. Authorization to discharge terminates at midnight on the day the NOT is received by the ADEQ by postal mail, hand-delivery, or fax. The NOT shall be submitted to the address given in Part III.C below or to the fax number provided on the NOI form.
2. A permittee shall submit an NOT to ADEQ within 30 days after the permittee transfers ownership of, or responsibility for, the facilities or discharge activities addressed in the DAC.
3. The permittee shall continue to submit the results of monitoring required by this permit and included in the DAC as specified in Part VI.B until the submittal date of the NOT.

E. Transfer of Permit Coverage

Authorization to discharge under this general permit is not transferable to any person (see definition of person in Appendix B). When there is a change in the party responsible for compliance with this permit (the original signer of the NOI), the new responsible party shall submit a new NOI. The original permittee shall also submit an NOT (see Part II.D.2).

F. Continuation of this Permit

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it is administratively continued in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C903(A)(2) and remains in force and effect. Any discharge authorized under this permit prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of the following:

1. The permittee submits a timely, complete, and accurate NOI requesting authorization to discharge under a renewal or revision of this permit and ADEQ issues a DAC; or
2. The permittee submits a Notice of Termination; or
3. ADEQ denies coverage under this general permit or denies or issues coverage under an individual permit or other alternative permit for the facility's discharges; or
4. A formal permit decision is made by ADEQ not to reissue this general permit, at which time ADEQ will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

G. Alternative Permits

1. ADEQ may require an operator to obtain authorization to discharge under either an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C902(A). If ADEQ requires an operator to apply for an individual permit, any applications shall be submitted within 90 calendar days unless ADEQ provides an extended deadline. In addition, a discharger already authorized under this permit will be notified of a deadline to file a permit application. Coverage under this permit will terminate immediately if the facility fails to submit an individual AZPDES permit application by the specified deadline. ADEQ may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

2. An applicant may elect to forego coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. In such a case, the applicant must submit an individual permit application in accordance with the requirements of A.A.C. R18-9-B901(B)(2) to the Department at the address listed in Part III.C and include reasons supporting the request. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or authorization of coverage under an alternative general permit if the Department finds that the reasons are adequate to support the request.

When an individual AZPDES permit is issued to the applicant or the applicant is authorized to discharge under an alternative AZPDES general permit, the authorization to discharge under this permit is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit. However, a Notice of Termination must still be submitted per Part II.D.2.

PART III. NOI REQUIREMENTS

A. Deadlines for Notification.

Discharges are not authorized until receipt of written authorization from ADEQ. Therefore the NOI should be submitted at least 120 calendar days in advance of the planned discharge. No discharge shall be conducted until such authorization is received unless the discharge is currently authorized by another permit.

B. Contents of an AZPDES general permit NOI.

Persons seeking authorization for discharges under this general permit must submit a complete and accurate NOI to ADEQ (see Part II.B) on a form provided by the Department. A complete NOI must contain the following information:

1. The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the discharging facility;
2. The name, address, and telephone number of the operator of the discharging facility, if different from the owner;
3. The name, address, and telephone number of an agent or contact person, if different from III.B.1 and 2 above;
4. The name and address of the owner of land where the WWTP is located, if different from III.B.1 above.
5. The name and address of the owner of land through which the effluent is conveyed to the outfall, if different from III.B.1 above.
6. The latitude and longitude at the end of pipe discharge point(s) (identified as Outfall 001, Outfall 002, etc.).
7. Report the distance in stream miles from the listed outfall(s) downstream to the nearest Indian Country or Mexico. NOTE: A discharge within 2½ stream miles may not be eligible per Part I.
8. The issuance number or permit number for any individual or general environmental permits currently held by the applicant, which are directly associated with the discharge;
9. Provide information on municipalities and areas served by the facility. Provide the name and population of each entity and, if known, provide information on the type of collection system (combined vs. separate) and its ownership (municipal, private, etc.).
10. Complete description of the proposed discharge(s), including:
 - a. A description of the proposed treatment system(s) (primary, secondary, or advanced

- with filtration)
- b. BOD and TSS removal rates
 - c. Disinfection by chlorination or ultraviolet light (if by UV, indicate whether backup with chlorination is available or not)
 - d. If disinfection is by chlorination, the method of dechlorination used for the outfall(s)
 - e. The estimated average and maximum daily flow rates;
 - f. The design flow in million gallons per day for the facility;
 - g. The type and location of the discharge(s);
 - h. The approximate frequency and duration of the discharge(s); explain why the facility qualifies as an "infrequent discharger" as specified in Part 1.A of this permit and how the limited frequency and duration of discharges allowed by this permit will be achieved.
 - i. The receiving streams or waterbodies (including all waterbodies the discharge may reasonably be expected to reach under conditions expected to be present during the discharge); and
 - j. If the surface water receiving the discharge is an ephemeral water, the name of the closest downstream perennial or intermittent water and the approximate distance in stream miles from the outfall(s) downstream to the perennial or intermittent water.
NOTE: A discharge within 2 ½ stream miles may not be eligible per Part I.
11. Provide a topographic map extending at least one mile beyond property boundaries of the treatment plant that shows the location of the plant and the outfall(s).
 12. Provide a process flow diagram or schematic of the treatment plant and include a brief description. Depict any areas where the sewage sludge produced by the treatment works is stored, treated, or disposed, if applicable.
 13. If the treatment works accepts process wastewater from any significant industrial user (SIU) or receives RCRA, CERCLA, or other remediation wastes (including WQARF or UST remediations), provide all applicable details requested in the NOI (e.g., number, names, SIU codes, processes, flow rate, treatment, pretreatment standards, pollutants).
 14. Applicant certification: The name, title, and signature of the applicant or the official certifying the NOI information and compliance with this permit (see Appendix I, Section 2, Signatory Requirements).
 15. For a new facility, or a facility that is proposing to add outfalls and/or increase the design flow, the permittee shall provide documentation that the proposed changes are consistent with the 208 Regional Plan. Note: A new or expanded discharge to a perennial water is not eligible for coverage under this permit due to antidegradation review requirements.
 16. For an existing facility, provide all available sampling results or other water quality data that are representative of the discharge. For parameters in the permit required to be sampled monthly or more frequently, data from the last 12 months shall be submitted. For all other parameters, all available data collected during the past 5 years shall be submitted. Copies of the original laboratory data reports for all data shall be provided including the entire Wet Effluent Toxicity (WET) Reports. If practicable, copies of the original laboratory data reports shall be submitted electronically or scanned and submitted on electronic media. If copies of the laboratory reports have previously been submitted to the Department, the applicant may request that ADEQ review the existing files before requesting these submittals, and all missing data shall be submitted upon request.
 17. For a new or expanded regulated discharge to an impaired water, submit with the NOI a demonstration that the discharge from the facility has no potential to contain the pollutants causing impairment or a demonstration that the discharge is not expected to cause or

contribute to an exceedence of an applicable water quality standard.

If there is an existing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) which includes a waste load allocation (WLA) for the discharge applied for in the NOI, then that WLA will be a limit in the DAC.

C. Initial Fees

The initial fee shall be submitted with the NOI. The initial and annual fees for AZPDES General Permits are based on the fee levels specified in A.A.C. R18-14-109, Table 6, AZPDES Water Quality Protection Services Flat Fees. The fee levels assigned to this permit depend on the design capacity of the facility as follows:

- Level 3 (design capacity less than 1 mgd) = \$1,500
- Level 4a (design capacity equal to or greater than 1 mgd but less than 10 mgd) = \$2,000
- Level 4b (design capacity equal to or greater than 10 mgd but less than 20 mgd) = \$2,500

D. Where to Submit.

The person shall submit the NOI, initial fee, and any associated documents by mail, delivery service, or hand-delivery to:

**Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Section - AZPDES General Permits
1110 West Washington Street, 5415A-1
Phoenix, Arizona 85007**

PART IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall limit and monitor discharges as specified in Table 1 below, as applicable. See Part IV.F for monitoring locations. Additional limits may be specified in the DAC based on the result of a finding of "reasonable potential" (see Section B for details). For periods when the facility does not discharge, see Part IV.D and Table 4 for minimum monitoring requirements.

Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Maximum Allowed Discharge Limitation						Monitoring Requirement(s)	
	Mass Limits			Concentration Limits			Monitoring Frequency (Average/Discrete)	Sampling Method (Flow/Discrete)
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum		
Discharge Flow (MGD)	≥ Design Capacity (3)	---	≥ Design Capacity (3)	---	---	---	Continuous (4)	Metered
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day)	Report [kg/day] (5)	Report [kg/day] (5)	---	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	---	< 5.0: 1x /discharge ≥ 5.0: 1x /week/ discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
BOD (6)	---	---	---	85% REMOVAL MINIMUM	---	---	< 5.0: 1x /discharge ≥ 5.0: 1x /week/ discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report [kg/day] (5)	Report [kg/day] (5)	---	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	---	< 5.0: 1x /discharge ≥ 5.0: 1x /week/ discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
TSS (6)	---	---	---	85% REMOVAL MINIMUM	---	---	< 5.0: 1x /discharge ≥ 5.0: 1x /week/ discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
<i>E. coli</i> (7)	---	---	---	126 cfu/100 mL (7)	---	575 cfu/100 mL(7)	1x /week/dischage	Discrete
Chlorine, Total Residual (8) (9)	Report [g/day] (5)	---	Report [g/day] (5)	9.0 µg/L	---	18 µg/L	< 5.0: 1x /week/ discharge ≥ 5.0: 5x /week/ discharge	Discrete
pH (9)	Not less than 6.5 standard units (S.U.) nor greater than 9.0 S.U.						< 5.0: 1x /week/ discharge ≥ 5.0: 5x /week/ discharge	Discrete
SEE ALSO DISCHARGE AUTHORIZATION CERTIFICATE (DAC) FOR ADDITIONAL LIMITS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS								

Footnotes:

- (1) Testing must coincide with the Whole Effluent Toxicity Test (WET) samples, if any, taken during that monitoring period as per Part IV.C, Table 3 of the permit. See also Part VII of the permit.
- (2) For the purposes of this permit, an "8-hour composite" sample has been defined as a flow-proportioned mixture of two discrete samples (aliquots) obtained approximately 6 to 8 hours apart, and a 24-hour composite sample has been defined as a flow-proportioned mixture of not less than three discrete samples (aliquots) obtained at equal time intervals. The volume of each aliquot shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. Composite sampling is not required for discharges occurring for less six hours over a 24-hour period.
- (3) Monitoring and reporting required. Discharge flow rates shall not exceed the facility design capacity as specified in the NOI and DAC. The duration and frequency of discharges shall not exceed the applicability requirements specified for "infrequent dischargers" in Part 1.A. In addition to the average and maximum flows reported on the Discharge Monitoring forms, daily discharge flow shall be recorded on the Discharge Flow Record provided in Appendix C. See Part VI for reporting requirements.
- (4) For facilities with a design flow <0.5 MGD, discharge flow reported may be estimated using a flume or weir, as appropriate.
- (5) Mass limits to be calculated and reported using the following formulas: 1) Mass in kilograms per day = 3.785 x flow in MGD x concentration limit in mg/L, and 2) mass in grams per day = 3.785 x flow in MGD x concentration limit in µg/L. [3.785 is the weight of one gallon of water in kilograms.]
- (6) Both the influent and the effluent shall be monitored. See Part IV.F.

- (7) cfu = colony forming units. The monthly average for *E. coli* is calculated as a geometric mean. A minimum of 4 samples are required in order to report a geometric mean. See the definition for "Monthly or Weekly Average Concentration Limit" in Appendix B.
- (8) Sample when chlorine or bromine compounds are used for disinfection. See Part VI.A.6 for specific monitoring requirements for chlorine.
- (9) pH and TRC must be measured at the time of sampling and do not require use of a certified laboratory. Measurements must be obtained in accordance with the applicable method and must meet all method quality assurance/quality control requirements to be considered valid data.

B. Additional Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall monitor discharges as specified in Tables 2.a through e. See Part IV.F for monitoring locations. The permittee shall use an approved analytical method with a Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) at or below the Laboratory Reporting Levels (LRLs) listed in the Tables or, if no LRLs are listed, the applicable WQS. If LOQs at or below the LRLs listed below cannot be achieved, the permittee shall use the method expected to achieve the lowest LOQ, as defined in Appendix B of this permit. Testing that results in an LOQ above the LRL listed below does not constitute a permit violation. However, ADEQ may require additional monitoring in the DAC to achieve an LOQ at or below the specified LRL.

For existing facilities, if existing data for any parameter in Table 2.a through 2.e show a reasonable potential (RP) for an exceedence of the applicable water quality standards, a limit for that parameter will be established in accordance with 40 CFR 122.45 and the limit will be added to the DAC. The procedures used to determine RP are outlined in Chapter 5 of the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD)* (EPA/505/2-90-001).

For periods when the facility does not discharge, see Part IV.D and Table 4 for minimum monitoring requirements.

TABLE 2.a: Additional Monitoring Requirements - General Chemistry and Microbiology

Parameter	Laboratory Reporting Level (LRL) (1)	Monitoring Requirements (2)	
		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type (based on discharge flow rate)
Ammonia (3)	0.1 mg/L	1x /discharge	Discrete
Dissolved Oxygen (4)	1.0 mg/L	1x /discharge	Discrete
Nitrate/Nitrite (as N)	1.0 mg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	1.0 mg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Nitrogen, Total as N	1.0 mg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Oil & Grease	5.0 mg/L	1x /discharge	Discrete
pH (3) (4)	Report [S.U.] (5)	1x /discharge	Discrete
Phosphorus, Total	0.1 mg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Temperature (3) (4)	Report [°C] (5)	1x /discharge	Discrete
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	100 mg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite

SEE ALSO DISCHARGE AUTHORIZATION CERTIFICATE (DAC) FOR ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Footnotes:

- (1) Values are roughly based on one-half the lowest applicable Arizona Water Quality Standards. Monitoring and reporting required.

- (2) Testing must coincide with the Whole Effluent Toxicity Test (WET) samples, if any, taken during that monitoring period as per Part IV.C, Table 3 of the permit. See also Part VII of the permit.
- (3) The ammonia WQS is dependent on pH and temperature. In addition to reporting the ammonia values on the DMRs, the Ammonia Data Log provided in Appendix D shall also be completed including values of pH and temperature at the time the ammonia sample is taken. See Part VI.B.4 of the permit.
- (4) Dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature must be measured at the time of sampling and do not require use of a certified laboratory. Measurements must be obtained in accordance with the applicable method and must meet all method quality assurance/quality control requirements to be considered valid data.

TABLE 2.b: Additional Monitoring Requirements – Metals and Trace Substances

Parameter	Laboratory Reporting Level (LRL) (1) (2)	Monitoring Requirements (3)	
		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type (Based on Reporting LRL) (1) (2)
Antimony	3.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Arsenic	10 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Beryllium	2.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Boron (5)	500 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Cadmium (6)	1.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Chromium, total (7)	5.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Chromium VI (7)	5.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	Discrete
Copper (6)	5.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Cyanide	5.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	Discrete
Hardness (CaCO ₃) (6)	Report [mg/L]	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Hydrogen sulfide (8)	1.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	Discrete
Lead (6)	1.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Mercury	0.01 µg/L	1x /discharge	Discrete
Nickel (6)	20 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Selenium	1 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Silver (6)	2 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Sulfides (8)	100 µg/L	1x /discharge	Discrete
Thallium	1.0 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Zinc (6)	50 µg/L	1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite

SEE ALSO DISCHARGE AUTHORIZATION CERTIFICATE (DAC) FOR ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Footnotes:

- (1) Values are roughly based on one-half the lowest applicable Arizona Water Quality Standards. Monitoring and reporting required.
- (2) All metals analyses shall be for total recoverable metals, except for chromium VI, which is dissolved.

- (3) Testing must coincide with the Whole Effluent Toxicity Test (WET) samples, if any, taken during that monitoring period as per Part IV.C, Table 3 of the permit. See Part VIII of the permit.
- (4) For the purposes of this permit, an "8-hour composite" sample has been defined as a flow-proportioned mixture of two discrete samples (aliquots) obtained approximately 8 hours apart, and a 24-hour composite sample has been defined as a flow-proportioned mixture of not less than three discrete samples (aliquots) obtained at equal time intervals. The volume of each aliquot shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling.
- (5) Boron monitoring is required only when the AgI designated use applies.
- (6) For intermittent and perennial waters, the receiving water must be tested for hardness at the same time that these metal samples are taken. For ephemeral and effluent-dependent water, the effluent must be tested hardness at the same time that these metal samples are taken. Please see the hardness definition in Appendix B.
- (7) If total chromium exceeds 8 ug/L, the permittee must conduct sampling for chromium VI for the remainder of the permit at the frequency indicated. Otherwise, monitoring for chromium VI is not required.
- (8) With a detection limit no higher than 100 ug/L, any detection of sulfides shall trigger monitoring for hydrogen sulfide at the frequency indicated for the remainder of the permit term. Monitoring for hydrogen sulfide is only required if sulfide is detected.

TABLE 2.c: Additional Monitoring Requirements - Selected Volatile Organic Compounds

Parameter	Reporting Units	Monitoring Requirements	
		Monitoring Frequency (based on Design Flow in MGD) (1)	Sample Type
Acrolein	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Benzene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Bromoform	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Chloroethane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
2-chloroethylvinyl ether	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Chloroform	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete

1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Methyl bromide	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Methyl chloride	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Methylene chloride	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Toluene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	Discrete

(1) 2x /permit term means once per year in years 2 and 4 of permit term.

TABLE 2.d: Additional Monitoring Requirements – Selected Acid-extractable Compounds

Compound	Unit	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Requirements
P-chloro-m-cresol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
2-chlorophenol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
2,4-dichlorophenol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
2,4-dimethylphenol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
2-nitrophenol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
4-nitrophenol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Phenol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
2,4,6- trichlorophenol	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite

TABLE 2.e: Additional Monitoring Requirements - Selected Base-neutral Compounds

Compound	Monitoring Unit	Monitoring Requirements	
		Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Method
Acenaphthene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Anthracene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Benzidine	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
3,4 benzofluoranthene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Benzo(ghi)perylene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite

Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
2-chloronaphthalene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Chrysene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Di-n-octyl phthalate	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
1,2-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
1,3-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
2,6-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Fluoranthene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite

Fluorene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Isophorone	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Naphthalene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Phenanthrene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Pyrene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	µg/L	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 2x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor discharges for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) as specified in Table 3 which follows unless otherwise noted on the DAC (WET testing is not required for discharges to waters with no Aquatic and Wildlife designated uses). See Section IV.F for monitoring locations. If toxicity is detected above an Action Level specified as follows, the permittee shall perform follow-up testing and, as applicable, follow the TIE/TRE processes in Part VII.E of the permit.

For existing facilities, if previous WET test results show an exceedance of any Action Level for any species, and the cause of the exceedance was not determined and corrected, a limit for that species will be added to the DAC. The limits will be the same as the Action Levels listed below.

TABLE 3: WET Testing

Species	Frequency of Testing	Quality Standard	Acute Toxicity (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	Chronic Toxicity (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
Acute Toxicity (4) <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Fathead minnow)	N/A	Fail	< 0.1: 1x /permit term ≥ 0.1 to < 0.5: 2x /permit term ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 4x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Acute Toxicity (4) <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea)	N/A	Fail	< 0.1: 1x /permit term ≥ 0.1 to < 0.5: 2x /permit term ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 4x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Chronic Toxicity <i>Selenestrum capricornutum</i> (Green algae) (5)	1.6 TUc	1.0 TUc	< 0.1: 1x /permit term ≥ 0.1 to < 0.5: 2x /permit term ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 4x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Chronic Toxicity <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Fathead minnow)	1.6 TUc	1.0 TUc	< 0.1: 1x /permit term ≥ 0.1 to < 0.5: 2x /permit term ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 4x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite
Chronic Toxicity <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water flea)	1.6 TUc	1.0 TUc	< 0.1: 1x /permit term ≥ 0.1 to < 0.5: 2x /permit term ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 4x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /discharge	< 1.0: 8-hr Composite ≥ 1.0: 24-hr Composite

Footnotes:

- (1) See Part VII for additional requirements for testing and reporting Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET).
- (2) Since completion of one chronic WET test takes more than 24 hours, the daily maximum is considered to be the highest allowable test result.
- (3) Any exceedance of these values requires the permittee to conduct follow-up testing. See Part VII of the permit for details.
- (4) The requirement for an acute test applies when duration of discharge doesn't allow for chronic tests to be conducted. See Part VII.
- (5) Also known as *Raphidocelis subcapitata*.
- (6) 2x /permit term means once per year in years 2 and 4 of permit term. 4x /permit term means once per year in years 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the permit term.

D. Effluent Characterization Testing

The permittee shall monitor to characterize the facility's effluent for the parameters listed in Tables 1, 2.a through 2.e, and 3 of Part IV.A through Part IV.C whether discharging or not. When the facility discharges, monitoring is to be conducted at the frequency indicated in the Tables. When the facility is not discharging, the permittee shall monitor at the minimum frequencies shown in Table 4 below. In the event the facility does not discharge to a water of the U.S. during the life of the permit, Effluent Characterization Testing of representative samples of the effluent is

still required. No limits are established, but the LOQs must be low enough to allow comparison of the results to the applicable surface water quality standards (WQS). If a LOQ below the WQS cannot be achieved, then the permittee shall use the method expected to achieve the lowest LOQ, as defined in Appendix B of this permit. Samples are to be representative of any seasonal variation in the discharge:

TABLE 4: Effluent Characterization Testing

Parameter(s)	Effluent Characterization - Minimum Monitoring Frequency (Per Interval or No) Monitoring Frequency (Based on Action Level(s)) (3)
Table 1 - Effluent Limitations	1x /quarter
Table 2.a - General Chemistry	1x /quarter
Table 2.b - Metals and Trace Substances	< 1.0: 3x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 1x /year ≥ 5.0: 1x /6 months
Tables 2.c through e - Volatile Organic, Acid-extractable, and Base-Neutral Compounds	< 0.5: No monitoring required ≥ 0.5 to < 1.0: 1x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 3x /permit term ≥ 5.0 to < 20: 1x /year
Table 3: WET Testing – Chronic, all three species (1) (2)	< 1.0: 1x /permit term ≥ 1.0 to < 5.0: 3x /permit term ≥ 5.0 to < 20: 1x /year

Footnotes:

- (1) If chronic toxicity is detected above the Action Levels specified in Table 4 or an acute test fails, the permittee shall perform follow-up testing and, as applicable, follow the TIE/TRE processes in Part VII.E of the permit, whether discharging or not. See Part VII for additional requirements for testing and reporting Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET).
- (2) Not required for discharges to waters with no Aquatic and Wildlife designated uses.
- (3) 1x /permit term means once per year in year 2 of permit term. 3x /permit term means once per year in years 2, 3, and 4 of the permit term.

E. Additional Discharge Requirements

1. The discharge shall be free from pollutants in amounts or combinations that:
 - a. settle to form bottom deposits that inhibit or prohibit the habitation, growth or propagation of aquatic life;
 - b. cause objectionable odor in the area in which the surface water is located;
 - c. cause off-flavor in aquatic organisms;
 - d. are toxic to humans, animals, plants or other organisms; or
 - e. cause the growth of algae or aquatic plants that inhibit or prohibit the habitation, growth or propagation of other aquatic life or that impair recreational uses;
2. The discharge shall be free from oil, grease and other pollutants that float as debris, foam, or scum; or that cause a film or iridescent appearance on the surface of the water; or that cause a deposit on a shoreline, bank or aquatic vegetation.
3. The discharge shall not change the color of the surface water from natural background levels of color.

4. For receiving waters with the designated use of domestic water source (DWS), the discharge shall not cause off-taste or odor in drinking water.
 5. The discharge shall not cause the dissolved oxygen concentration in the receiving water to fall below the following values as applicable:
 - a. for A&Wedw: 3 mg/L from 3 hours after sunrise to sunset and 1 mg/l from sunset to 3 hours after sunrise unless the percent saturation of oxygen remains equal to or greater than 90%;
 - b. for A&Ww: 6 mg/L; or
 - c. for A&Wc: 7 mg/L.
 6. For receiving waters with the designated uses of A&Ww, A&Wedw, or A&Wc, the discharge shall not cause an increase in the ambient water temperature of more than:
 - a. 3.0 degrees Celsius for aquatic and wildlife warm (A&Ww) and effluent dependent (A&Wedw); or
 - b. 1.0 degrees Celsius for aquatic and wildlife cold (A&Wc).
 7. For receiving waters with the designated uses of A&Ww or A&Wc, the discharge shall not cause the suspended sediment in the receiving water to exceed the following concentrations:
 - a. 80 mg/L for A&Ww, or
 - b. 25 mg/L for A&Wc
- F. Samples taken for the monitoring requirements specified in Part IV shall be collected at the following locations:
1. Influent samples shall be taken after the last addition to the collection system and prior to the first treatment process.
 2. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream from the last treatment process and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.
 3. If discharges from one outfall are representative of all outfalls and all outfalls are to the same receiving water, then discharges may be monitored at any one outfall. Otherwise, monitoring shall be conducted at each outfall.

PART V. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

Pretreatment conditions are required when a POTW has a design flow of 5 mgd or more from all of its collective plants. Pretreatment may also be required in other cases for smaller plants with significant industrial users or dischargers. Standard requirements for implementing and enforcing an approved pretreatment plan are included in Appendices E and F of this permit. The DAC will specify if, and which, pretreatment requirements apply.

PART VI. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Sample Collection and Analysis

1. The permittee is responsible for the quality and accuracy of all data required under this permit.

2. Quality Assurance (QA) Manual

The permittee shall keep a QA Manual on site that describes the sample collection and analyses processes. If the permittee collects samples or conducts sample analyses in house, the permittee shall develop a QA Manual that addresses these activities. If a third party collects and/or analyzes samples on behalf of the permittee, the permittee shall obtain a copy of the applicable QA procedures. The QA Manual shall be available for review by ADEQ upon request. The QA Manual shall be updated as necessary to reflect current conditions, and shall describe the following:

- a. Project Management, including:
 - Purpose of sample collection and sample frequency;
 - When and where samples will be collected;
 - How samples will be collected;
 - Who will collect samples and their qualifications;
 - Laboratory(s) that will perform analyses;
 - Any field tests to be conducted (detail methods and specify equipment, including a description of any needed calibrations); and
 - Pollutants or analytes being measured and for each, the permit-specific limits, laboratory reporting levels, or thresholds, (e.g. the associated detection limits needed.).
 - b. Sample collection procedures including
 - Equipment to be used;
 - Type and number of samples to be collected including QA/QC samples (i.e., background samples, duplicates, and equipment or field blanks);
 - Types, sizes, and number of sample bottles needed;
 - Preservatives and holding times for the samples (see methods under 40 CFR 136 or 9 A.A.C. 14, Article 6 or any condition within this permit that specifies a particular test method); and
 - Chain of custody procedures.
 - c. Specify approved analytical method(s) to be used and include:
 - Limits of Detection (LOD) and Limits of Quantitation (LOQs);
 - Required quality control (QC) results to be reported (e.g., matrix spike recoveries, duplicate relative percent differences, blank contamination, laboratory control sample recoveries, surrogate spike recoveries, etc.) and acceptance criteria; and
 - Corrective actions to be taken by the permittee or the laboratory as a result of problems identified during QC checks.
 - d. How the permittee will perform data review; complete DMRs and records used to report results to ADEQ; resolve data quality issues; and identify limitations on the use of the data.
3. Sample collection, preservation and handling shall be performed as described in 40 CFR 136 including the referenced Edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, or-by procedures referenced in A.R.S Title 9, Chapter 14 of the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) Laboratory Licensure rules. The permittee shall outline the proper procedures in the QA Manual, and samples taken for this permit must

conform with these procedures whether collection and handling is performed directly by the permittee or contracted to a third-party.

4. Analytical requirements

- a. The permittee shall use a laboratory licensed by the ADHS Office of Laboratory Licensure and Certification that has demonstrated proficiency within the last 12 months under R9-14-609, for each parameter to be sampled under this permit. However, this requirement does not apply to parameters which require analysis at the time of sample collection as long as the testing methods used are approved by ADHS or ADEQ. (These parameters may include flow, dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, and total residual chlorine.)
- b. The permittee must utilize analytical methods specified in this permit. If no test procedure is specified, the permittee shall analyze the pollutant using:
 - i. A test procedure listed in 40 CFR 136 which is also approved under A.A.C. R9-14-610;
 - ii. An alternative test procedure approved by EPA as provided in 40 CFR 136 and which is also approved under A.A.C. R9-14-610;
 - iii. A test procedure listed in 40 CFR 136, with modifications allowed by EPA or approved as a method alteration by ADHS under A.A.C. R9-14-610(C); or
 - iv. If no test procedure for a pollutant is available under (3)(b)(i) through (3)(b)(iii) above, any Method approved under A.A.C. R9-14-610(C) for wastewater may be used, except the use of field kits is not allowed unless otherwise specified in this permit. If there is no approved wastewater method for a parameter, any other method identified in 9 A.A.C. 14, Article 6 that will achieve appropriate detection and reporting limits may be used for analyses.
- c. For results to be considered valid, all analytical work, including those conducted by the permittee at the time of sampling (see Part VI.A.4.a), shall meet quality control standards specified in the approved methods.
- d. The permittee shall use analytical methods with a Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) that is lower than the effluent limitations, laboratory reporting levels, action levels, or water quality criteria specified in this permit. If all methods have LOQs higher than applicable water quality criteria, the Permittee shall use the approved analytical method with the lowest LOQ.
- e. The permittee shall use a standard calibration curve when applicable to the method, where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the LOQ.
- f. If requested, the permittee shall participate in the annual NPDES DMR/QA study and submit the results of this study to ADEQ and ADHS for all laboratories used in monitoring compliance with this permit.

5. Mercury Monitoring

For discharges from facilities with a design flow equal to or greater than 1 mgd, the permittee shall use a "clean hands/dirty hands" sampling technique such as EPA Method 1669 and an ADHS-certified low-level mercury analytical method if necessary to achieve a reporting limit at or below the effluent limitations or laboratory reporting levels for mercury as specified in this permit.

6. Chlorine Monitoring

Because of the short holding time for chlorine, samples may be analyzed on-site using Hach Method No. 10014. Other methods are also acceptable for chlorine if the method has a LOQ lower than discharge limits specified in this permit.

7. Metals Analyses

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.45(c), all effluent metals concentrations with the exception of chromium VI, shall be measured as "total recoverable metals". Discharge Limits and Laboratory Reporting Levels in this permit are for total recoverable metals, except for chromium VI for which the levels listed are dissolved.

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. The permittee shall report all monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms supplied by ADEQ, to the extent that the results may be entered on the forms. The permittee shall submit results of all monitoring required by this permit in a format that will allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this permit. If no discharge occurs during a reporting period, the permittee shall specify "No discharge" on the DMR. The results of all discharge analyses conducted during the monitoring period shall be included in calculations of the monthly average and daily maximums reported on the DMRs if the analyses were by methods specified in Part IV.A above.
2. DMRs and attachments are to be submitted (see Appendix B, Definitions) by the 28th day of the month following the end of a monitoring period. For example, if the monitoring period ends January 31st, the permittee shall submit the DMR by February 28th. The permittee shall submit original copies of these and all other reports required in this Part, signed by an authorized representative, to ADEQ at the following address:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Data Unit, Water Quality Compliance Section
1110 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

or fax to (602) 771-4505.

3. For any month in which a discharge occurs, the permittee shall complete the AZPDES **Discharge Flow Record** provided in Appendix C. The Discharge Flow Record(s) shall be submitted to ADEQ annually in the Annual Report specified in Section B.5 below.
4. When sampling for ammonia, the temperature and pH of the sample must be recorded at the time of sample collection. Results for all three parameters shall be recorded on the **Ammonia Data Log** provided in Appendix D. The Ammonia Data Log(s) shall be submitted to ADEQ annually with the Annual Report specified in Section B.5 below.
5. The permittee shall submit an Annual Report each January 31st for the prior permit year to ADEQ at the address specified in Part III.C. The Annual Report shall include copies of the original lab reports for all parameters monitored during that calendar year, along with all Discharge Flow Records and Ammonia Data Logs completed during that calendar year.
6. If requested, the permittee shall submit results of the NPDES DMR/QA study to ADEQ and ADHS for all laboratories used in monitoring compliance with this permit by December 31st of each year. The permittee shall also participate in the DMR-QA study for any DMR-QA parameters that the permittee analyzes (typically pH and chlorine) and submit the results along with the laboratory results. The results shall be submitted to the following addresses:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
 ADEQ Surface Water Permits Unit
 Mailcode: 5415A-1
 1110 W. Washington St.
 Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arizona Department of Health
 Services
 Attn: DMRQA Coordinator
 250 N 17th Avenue
 Phoenix, AZ 85007

7. For the purposes of reporting, the permittee shall use the Limit of Quantitation.
8. For parameters with Daily Maximum Limits in this permit, the permittee shall review the results of all samples collected during the reporting period and report as follows:

For Daily Maximum Limits	The Permittee shall Report on the DMR
When the maximum value of any analytical result is greater than the LOQ	The maximum value of all analytical results
When the maximum value detected is greater than or equal to the laboratory's LOD but less than the LOQ (1)	NODI (Q) ⁽¹⁾
When the maximum value is less than the laboratory's LOD (2)	NODI (B) ⁽²⁾

Footnotes:

- (1) NODI(Q) means Not Quantifiable
- (2) NODI(B) means Below Detection

9. For parameters with Monthly Average Limits in this permit, the permittee shall review the results of all samples collected during the reporting period and report as follows:

For Monthly Average Limits	The Permittee shall Report on the DMR	
If only one sample is collected during the reporting period (monthly, quarterly, annually, etc.) (In this case, the sample result is the monthly average.)	When the value detected is greater than the LOQ	The analytical result
	When the value detected is greater than or equal to the laboratory's LOD, but less than the LOQ	NODI (Q) ⁽¹⁾
	When the value is less than the laboratory's LOD	NODI (B) ⁽²⁾
If more than one sample is collected during the reporting period	All samples collected in the same calendar month must be averaged. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When all results are greater than the LOQ, all values are averaged ■ If some results are < LOQ, use the LOD value in the averaging ■ Use '0' for values less than the LOD 	The highest monthly average which occurred during the reporting period

Footnotes:

- (1) NODI(Q) means Not Quantifiable
- (2) NODI(B) means Below Detection

10. If the information below is not included on the laboratory reports required in Part VI.B.5, the permittee shall attach a report to each DMR that includes, for all analytical results during the reporting period:
 - a. The analytical result.
 - b. The number or title of the approved analytical method, preparation and analytical procedure utilized by the laboratory, and LOD and the LOQ for the analytical method for the pollutant.

- c. Any applicable data using Arizona Data Qualifiers Revision 3.0 (9/20/2007). See also Appendix B, Definitions.

C. Twenty-four Hour Reporting of Noncompliance

The permittee shall orally report any noncompliance which may endanger the environment or human health within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the event to:

ADEQ 24-hour Hotline at (602) 771-2330

The permittee shall also notify the appropriate ADEQ office listed below by phone call or voice mail by 9 a.m. on the first business day following the noncompliance:

- For facilities in Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma counties, contact the ADEQ Southern Regional Office at (520) 770-3126.
- For facilities in all other counties, contact the ADEQ Water Quality Compliance Section Manager at (602) 771-2209.

The permittee shall also notify the ADEQ Water Quality Compliance Section in writing within 5 days of the noncompliance event. The permittee shall include in the written notification: a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

D. Monitoring Records

The permittee shall retain records of the following monitoring information:

1. Date, exact location and time of sampling or measurements performed, preservatives used;
2. Individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. Date(s) the analyses were performed;
4. Laboratory(s) which performed the analyses;
5. Analytical techniques or methods used;
6. Chain of custody forms;
7. Any comments, case narrative or summary of results produced by the laboratory. These comments should identify and discuss QA/QC analyses performed concurrently during sample analyses and should specify whether analyses met project requirements and 40 CFR 136. If results include information on initial and continuing calibration, surrogate analyses, blanks, duplicates, laboratory control samples, matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate results, sample receipt condition, or holding times and preservation, these records must also be retained.
8. Summary of data interpretation and any corrective action taken by the permittee.

PART VII. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Whole Effluent Toxicity General Conditions

1. The permittee shall conduct chronic or acute toxicity tests on composite samples of the final effluent as specified in Part IV. The requirement to conduct chronic toxicity testing is contingent upon the frequency or duration of discharges. See Part VII.C.1 below for details. If chronic testing is conducted a separate acute test is not required. However, the acute endpoint shall be reported from the chronic test.
2. Final effluent samples must be taken following all treatment processes, including chlorination and dechlorination, and prior to mixing with the receiving water. The required WET tests must be performed on unmodified samples of final effluent. **WET tests conducted on samples that are dechlorinated after collection are not acceptable for compliance with this permit.**
3. Chemical testing for all the parameters listed in Part IV of this permit that require a composite sample type shall be performed on a split of at least one of the three composite samples taken for one chronic WET test. For those parameters listed in Part IV of this permit whose required sample type is discrete, the testing shall be performed on a discrete sample collected concurrently with one sample, discrete or composite, collected for an acute or chronic WET test.
4. Definitions related to toxicity are found in Appendix B.

B. Acute Toxicity

1. If chronic toxicity testing is not required per Part VII.C.1, the permittee shall conduct 96-hour acute toxicity tests with renewal at 48 hours on two species; *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and *Pimephales promelas* using 100% effluent and a control. The acute test may be completed as a non-renewal 48-hour acute test when a second sample for renewal at 48 hours cannot be taken due to a cessation of the discharge after an acute test has been initiated.
2. The permittee must follow the USEPA 5th edition manual, "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (EPA/821-R-02-012) for all acute toxicity testing. The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in the method for each species tested.
3. The acute toxicity action level is any failing test result. The test fails if survival in 100% effluent is less than 90%, and is significantly different from control survival (which must be 90% or greater), as determined by hypothesis testing. Section 11.3 of the acute manual referenced above must be followed to determine Pass or Fail. Any result of Fail requires follow-up testing per Part VII, Section E.
4. The permittee shall report results as Pass or Fail.

C. Chronic Toxicity

1. The permittee shall conduct short-term chronic toxicity tests on three species: the waterflea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test); the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test); and the green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (growth test). The chronic WET test will not be required during any given monitoring period in which the discharge does not occur over seven consecutive calendar days and is not repeated more frequently than every thirty days, except as specified in Part IV.D (chronic WET testing for effluent characterization is required whether discharging or not). The discharge does not have to be continuous over the seven days to fall under this requirement.

2. The permittee must follow the USEPA 4th edition manual, "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (EPA/821-R-02-013) for all chronic compliance toxicity testing.
3. The chronic toxicity action levels are any one test result greater than 1.6 TUc or any calculated monthly median value greater than 1.0 TUc. If chronic toxicity is detected above these values, follow-up testing is required per Part VII, Section E. A chronic toxicity unit (TUc) shall be calculated as $TUc = 100/NOEC$.
4. The chronic WET test shall be conducted using a series of five dilutions and a control. The following dilution series must be used: 12.5, 25, 50, 75, and 100% effluent.

D. Quality Assurance

1. Effluent samples must be maintained between 0 and 6°C from collection until utilized in the toxicity testing procedure. When a composite sample is required, each aliquot making up the composite must be chilled after collection and throughout the compositing period. The single allowable exception is when a grab sample is delivered to the performing laboratory for test initiation no later than 4 hours following the time of collection.
2. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or lab water as appropriate, as described in the 40 CFR Part 136.3 approved method. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control, using culture water shall also be used.
3. Reference toxicity tests, (a check of the laboratory and test organisms' performance), shall be conducted at least 1 time in a calendar month for each toxicity test method conducted in the laboratory during that month. Additionally, any time the laboratory changes its source of test organisms, a reference toxicity test must be conducted before or in conjunction with the first WET test performed using the organisms from the newer source. Reference toxicant testing must be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (i.e., same test duration, etc.).
4. If either the reference toxicant test or the effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the 40 CFR Part 136.3 approved WET methods, then the permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receipt of the test results. The re-sampling and re-testing requirements include laboratory induced error in performing the test method.
5. The chronic reference toxicant and effluent tests must meet the upper and lower bounds on test sensitivity as determined by calculating the percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) for each test result. The test sensitivity bound is specified for each test method (see Section 10, Table 6 in EPA/821-R-02-013). There are five possible outcomes based on the PMSD result.
 - a. *Unqualified Pass*- The test's PMSD is within bounds and there is no significant difference between the means for the control and the effluent. The regulatory authority would conclude that there is no toxicity.
 - b. *Unqualified Fail*- The test's PMSD is larger than the lower bound (but not greater than the upper bound) in Table 6 and there is a significant difference between the means for the control and the effluent. The regulatory authority would conclude that there is toxicity.
 - c. *Lacks Test Sensitivity*- The test's PMSD exceeds the upper bound in Table 6 and there is no significant difference between the means for the control and the effluent. The test is considered invalid. An effluent sample must be collected and another toxicity test must be conducted within 14 days of receipt of the test results.
 - d. *Lacks Test Sensitivity*- The test's PMSD exceeds the upper bound in Table 6 and there is a significant difference between the means for the control and the effluent.

The test is considered valid. The regulatory authority will conclude that there is toxicity.

- e. *Very Small but Significant Difference*- The relative difference between the means for the control and effluent is smaller than the lower bound in Table 6 and this difference is statistically significant. The test is acceptable and the NOEC should be determined.

E. Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)/Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Processes

1. If acute or chronic toxicity is detected above a WET action level specified in this permit or limit specified in the DAC and the source of toxicity is known (for instance, a temporary plant upset), the permittee shall conduct one follow-up test within two weeks of receipt of the sample results that exceeded the action level. The permittee shall use the same test and species as the failed toxicity test. For intermittent discharges, the follow-up test shall be conducted whether discharging or not. If toxicity is detected in the follow-up, the permittee shall immediately begin developing a TRE plan and submit the plan to ADEQ for review and approval within 30 days after receipt of the toxic result. Requirements for the development of a TRE are listed in paragraph 3 below. The permittee must implement the TRE plan as approved and directed by ADEQ.
2. If acute or chronic toxicity is detected above an action level specified in this permit or limit specified in the DAC and the source of toxicity is unknown, the permittee shall begin additional toxicity monitoring within two weeks of receipt of the sample results that exceeded the action level. The permittee shall conduct one WET test approximately every other week until either a test exceeds an action level (or limit) or four tests have been completed. The follow-up tests must use the same test and species as the failed toxicity test. For intermittent discharges, the first follow-up test shall be conducted whether discharging or not; the subsequent three follow-up tests shall be conducted during the next three discharge events.
 - a. If none of the four tests exceed a WET action level or limit, the permittee may return to the routine WET testing frequency specified in this permit.
 - b. If a WET action level or limit is exceeded in any of the additional tests, the permittee shall immediately begin developing a TRE plan and submit the plan to ADEQ for review and approval within 30 days after receipt of the toxic result. Requirements for the development of a TRE are listed in subsection 3, below. The permittee must implement the TRE plan as approved and directed by ADEQ.
3. The permittee shall use the EPA guidance manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*, 1999 (EPA/833/B-99/002) in preparing a TRE plan. The TRE plan shall include, at a minimum, the following:
 - a. Further actions to investigate and identify the causes of toxicity, if unknown. The permittee may initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process using the following EPA manuals as guidance: *Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I*, 1992 (EPA/600/6-91/005F); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I, Toxicity Characterization Procedures*, 2nd Edition, 1991 (EPA/600/6-91/003); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II, Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity*, 1993 (EPA/600/R-92/080); and *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III, Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity*, 1993 (EPA/600/R-92/081).
 - b. Action the permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - c. A schedule for implementing these actions.

F. WET Reporting

1. The permittee shall report chronic toxicity results on DMRs in Chronic Toxicity Units (TUC). The TUC for DMR reporting shall be calculated as $TUC = 100/NOEC$.
2. In addition to reporting WET results on DMRs, the permittee shall submit a copy of the full lab report(s) for all WET testing conducted during the monitoring period covered by the DMR, including all follow-up WET testing conducted as specified in Section E above. The lab report should report TUC as 100/NOEC **and** as 100/IC₂₅. If the lab report does not contain any of the following items, then these must also be supplied in a separate attachment to the report: 1) sample collection and test initiation dates, 2) the results of the effluent analyses for all parameters required to be tested concurrently with WET testing as defined in Part IV and Part VII.A.3 of this permit, and 3) copies of completed "AZPDES Discharge Flow Records" for the months in the WET monitoring period.
3. WET lab reports and any required additional attachments shall be submitted to ADEQ by the 28th day of the month following the end of the WET monitoring period, or upon request, to the following address:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Permits Unit, Mailcode: 5415A-1
1110 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

(NOTE: This is not the same ADEQ address as the one specified under Part VI.B.2 of this permit.)

PART VIII. BIOSOLIDS / SEWAGE SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS

Note: "Biosolids" refers to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 CFR 503.9 and Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-1001.7 that are prepared for the purpose of beneficial use. Sewage sludge that is hazardous as defined in 40 CFR 261 must be disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Sludge with PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) levels greater than 50 mg/kg must be disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR 761. For purposes of this permit, the term "biosolids" may be used interchangeably with "sewage sludge".

A. General Requirements

1. All biosolids generated and/or prepared at the facility shall be used or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of 18 A.A.C. Chapter 9, Article 10 and
 - a. 40 CFR 503 Subpart C: for biosolids that are placed on the land (surface disposal) for the purpose of disposal (*Note: Surface disposal or land treatment sites for biosolids must be permitted under the aquifer protection program per A.A.C. R18-9-1002(E)(2) and require a separate AZPDES permit. The permittee shall ensure a site has appropriate permits before directing biosolids to a surface disposal or land treatment site.*);
 - b. 40 CFR 258: for biosolids disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills; and
 - c. 40 CFR 257: for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR 258 or 503.

2. The permittee shall ensure that:
 - a. biosolids treatment, storage, and use or disposal does not create a nuisance such as malodorous smell or attraction of flies or other disease carrying vectors, and
 - b. no biosolids generated and/or prepared at the facility are incinerated in the state of Arizona.

B. Biosolids Preparer's Responsibility

The permittee is responsible for ensuring that all biosolids produced or accepted at the facility are used or disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR 503 Subpart C, 257, 258 and 18 A.A.C. Chapter 9, Article 10, as applicable, whether the permittee uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers them to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal. The permittee is responsible for informing any subsequent transporters, preparers, applicators, and disposers of the requirements that they must meet under 18 A.A.C. Chapter 9, Article 10.

C. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize of any biosolids use or disposal which has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

D. Specific Requirements Based on Disposal Method or Use

1. Requirements for Disposal of Biosolids in a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
 - a. Prior to disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill, the biosolids shall be tested at least annually for hazardous waste determination as described in Appendix G. The permittee shall keep records documenting that biosolids disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill were not hazardous waste.
 - b. Prior to disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill, biosolids shall be tested by the Paint Filter Test (Method 9095) as necessary to demonstrate that there are no free liquids. The permittee shall keep records documenting that biosolids disposed in a municipal landfill did not contain free liquids.
2. Requirements for the Transfer of Untreated Sewage Sludge to Another WWTP for Treatment and Use or Disposal

If the permittee is required to have a pretreatment program and the resulting biosolids will be land applied, the permittee shall

- a. design local limits to achieve the metals concentration limits in Table 2 of A.A.C. R18-9-1005, and
- b. submit an annual biosolids report to the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator by **February 19 of each year** for the period covering the previous calendar year. The annual biosolids report shall specify the annual amount of sewage sludge (in tons or gallons) sent off-site, the method by which it was sent, and the WWTP that received the sewage sludge. The annual biosolids report shall be submitted to:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Biosolids Coordinator
Water Quality Compliance Section
1110 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-7674

3. Requirements for the Treatment of Biosolids for Land Application

The requirements for the treatment of biosolids for land application are specified in Appendix H. Coverage under this general permit for the treatment of biosolids for land application applies only to WWTPs treating biosolids generated at that WWTP or other WWTPs owned and operated by the same person (see definition of *person* in Appendix B).

4. Requirements for the Disposal of Biosolids at a Surface Disposal Site

a. Testing Requirements for Surface Disposal

- i. The permittee shall test the biosolids for purposes of hazardous waste determination at least annually as described in Appendix G.
- ii. The permittee shall test for metals in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 503.23 as necessary based on the design of the surface disposal unit which receives the biosolids for disposal. The metal levels which must be met are dependent on the presence of a liner and leachate collection system or the distance from the disposal unit to the property line.
- iii. The permittee shall treat and/or test for pathogens and vector attraction reduction (VAR) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 503.25 if necessary based on the operational practices of the surface disposal unit which receives the biosolids for disposal. Pathogen and VAR requirements must be met if the surface disposal unit does not cover the biosolids with soil or other cover at the end of each operating day.

b. Notification of Surface Disposal

Prior to disposal in a new or previously unreported surface disposal site, the permittee shall notify the Biosolids Coordinator in writing. Notice shall include a description and a topographic map of the proposed site; the names of the site operator and site owner; whether the site has any permits; and shall include a description of procedures for ensuring public access and grazing restrictions until three years following site closure. The permittee shall not direct biosolids to the surface disposal site without prior written approval from ADEQ. The notification shall be submitted to:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Biosolids Coordinator
Water Quality Compliance Section
1110 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-7674

Coverage under this general permit for the disposal of biosolids at a surface disposal site applies only to the WWTPs generating the biosolids and does not apply to the operation of a surface disposal site. Operation of a surface disposal site requires an individual AZPDES permit. This permit does not authorize the disposal of biosolids at a surface disposal site. Operation of a surface disposal site requires an individual AZPDES permit.

PART IX. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Operation

The permittee shall ensure that the facilities or systems are operated by or under the supervision of an operator currently certified by ADEQ at the level appropriate for the facility or system.

B. Permit Fee Requirements

In accordance with A.A.C R18-14-109, the permittee shall pay the initial fee for coverage under this permit at the time the NOI is submitted, and the permittee shall pay the annual fee when billed unless a notice of termination has been filed. The annual fee is due on the anniversary of the date the discharge authorization certificate (DAC) is issued. See A.A.C. R18-14-109, Table 6, AZPDES Water Quality Protection Services Flat Fees and Part III.C of this permit for details

C. Authorization Reopener

The authorization (DAC) obtained under this permit may be modified per the provisions of A.A.C. R18-9-B906, and R18-9-A905 which incorporates 40 CFR Part 122. The DAC may be reopened 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) based on reported monitoring data.

APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS

A&We	Aquatic & wildlife ephemeral
A&Wedw	Aquatic & wildlife effluent dependent water
A.A.C.	Arizona Administrative Code
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADHS	Arizona Department of Health Services
DAC	Discharge Authorization Certificate
EQ	Exceptional Quality (biosolids)
AZPDES	Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
A.R.S.	Arizona Revised Statutes
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFU	Colony Forming Units
Director	The Director of ADEQ or any authorized representative thereof
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
EPA	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
g/day	grams per day
kg/day	kilograms per day
LRL	Lab Reporting Levels
mgd	Million Gallons per Day
mg/L	milligrams per Liter, also equal to parts per million (ppm)
MPN	Most Probable Number
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PBC	Partial Body Contact
PFU	Plaque-Forming Unit
QA	Quality Assurance
SSU	Sewage Sludge Unit
µg/L	micrograms per Liter, also equal to parts per billion (ppb)
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

APPENDIX B: DEFINITIONS

ACTIVE SEWAGE SLUDGE UNIT means a sewage sludge unit that has not closed.

ACUTE TOXICITY TEST is a test used to determine the concentration of effluent or ambient waters that produces an adverse effect (lethality) on a group of test organisms during a short-term exposure (e.g., 24, 48, or 96 hours). Acute toxicity is measured using statistical procedures (e.g., point estimate techniques or hypothesis testing) and is reported as PASS/FAIL or in TUas, where $TUa = 100/LC_{50}$.

ACUTE-to-CHRONIC RATIO (ACR) is the ratio of the acute toxicity of an effluent or a toxicant to its chronic toxicity. It is used as a factor for estimating chronic toxicity on the basis of acute toxicity data, or for estimating acute toxicity on the basis of chronic toxicity data.

AGRONOMIC RATE means the whole biosolids application rate on a dry-weight basis that meets the following conditions: a.) The amount of nitrogen needed by existing vegetation or a planned or actual crop has been provided, and
b.) The amount of nitrogen that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation is minimized.

ANNUAL POLLUTANT LOADING RATE means the maximum amount of a pollutant that can be applied to an acre or hectare of land during a 365-day period.

APPLICATOR means a person who arranges for and controls the site-specific land application of biosolids in Arizona.

BASE FLOOD means a flood that has a one percent chance of occurring in any given year (or a flood that is likely to occur once in 100 years).

BIOSOLIDS means sewage sludge, including exceptional quality biosolids, that is placed on, or applied to the land to use the beneficial properties of the material as a soil amendment, conditioner, or fertilizer. Biosolids do not include any of the following:

- a. Sludge determined to be hazardous under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 5, Article 2 and 40 CFR 261;
- b. Sludge with a concentration of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) equal to or greater than 50 milligrams per kilogram of total solids (dry-weight basis);
- c. Grit (for example, sand, gravel, cinders, or other materials with a high specific gravity) or screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage by a treatment works;
- d. Sludge generated during the treatment of either surface water or groundwater used for drinking water;
- e. Sludge generated at an industrial facility during the treatment of industrial wastewater, including industrial wastewater combined with domestic sewage;
- f. Commercial septage, industrial septage, or domestic septage combined with commercial or industrial septage; or
- g. Special wastes as defined and controlled under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 4, Article 9.

BULK BIOSOLIDS means biosolids that are transported and land-applied in a manner other than in a bag or other container holding biosolids of 1.102 short tons or 1 metric ton or less.

CHRONIC TOXICITY TEST is a test in which sublethal effects (e.g., reduced growth or reproduction) are measured in addition to lethality. Chronic toxicity is measured as $TUc = 100/NOEC$ or $TUc = 100/ECp$ or $100/ICp$. The ICp and ECp value should be the approximate equivalent of the $NOEC$ calculated by hypothesis testing for each test method.

COMPOSITE SAMPLE [Effluent] means a sample that is formed by combining a series of individual, discrete samples of specific volumes at specified intervals. Composite samples characterize the quality of a discharge over a given period of time. Although, composite samples can be time-weighted or flow-weighted, this permit requires the collection of flow-proportional composite samples. This means that samples are collected and combined using aliquots in proportion to flow rather than time. Also see Flow-Proportional Composite.

CUMULATIVE POLLUTANT LOADING RATE means the maximum amount of a pollutant applied to land application site.

DAILY MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION LIMIT means the maximum allowable discharge of a pollutant in a calendar day as measured on any single discrete sample or composite sample.

DAILY MAXIMUM MASS LIMIT means the maximum allowable total mass of a pollutant discharged in a calendar day.

DATA QUALIFIER refers to a series of definitions used in qualifying analytical results for compliance samples in Arizona to represent events that occurred during analysis. For the Arizona Data Qualifiers Revision 3.0 (9/20/2007) see: http://www.azdhs.gov/lab/license/tech/azdqrev3_10.08.pdf

DESIGNATED USE means the intended use of a surface water as specified in Appendix B of Title 18, Article 1, Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters.

DISCRETE or GRAB SAMPLE means an individual **sample of at least 100 mL** collected from a single location, or over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.

DOMESTIC SEWAGE means waste or wastewater from humans or household operations that is discharged to a publicly or privately owned treatment works. Domestic sewage also includes commercial and industrial wastewaters that are discharged into a publicly-owned or privately-owned treatment works if the industrial or commercial wastewater combines with human excreta and other household and nonindustrial wastewaters before treatment.

DRY-WEIGHT BASIS means the weight of biosolids calculated after the material has been dried at 105 °C until reaching a constant mass.

EFFECT CONCENTRATION POINT (ECP) is a point estimate of the toxicant (or effluent) concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., survival or fertilization) in a given percent of the test organisms, calculated from a continuous model (e.g., USEPA Probit Model).

EFFLUENT-DEPENDENT WATER means a surface water classified under A.A.C. R18-11-113, that consists of a point source discharge of wastewater. An effluent-dependent water is a surface water that, without the point source discharge of wastewater, would be an ephemeral water (A.A.C. R18-11-101(17)). Effluent-dependent waters are listed with the designated use of aquatic and wildlife (effluent-dependent water) (A&Wedw) in 18 A.A.C. 11, Article 1, Appendix B, along with other designated uses.

EPHEMERAL WATER means a surface water that has a channel that is at all times above the water table and flows only in direct response to precipitation (A.A.C. R18-11-101(18)). Ephemeral waters generally have designated uses of aquatic and wildlife (ephemeral) (A&We) and partial-body contact (AAC R18-11-105 (1)). Ephemeral waters listed in 18 A.A.C. 11, Article 1, Appendix B, may have additional designated uses.

EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY BIOSOLIDS means biosolids certified under R18-9-1013(A)(6) as meeting the pollutant concentrations in R18-9-1005 Table 2, Class A pathogen reduction in R18-9-1006, and one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in subsections R-18-9-1010(A)(1) through R18-9-1010(A)(8).

FLOW PROPORTIONAL COMPOSITE SAMPLE means a sample that combines discrete samples collected over time, based on the flow of the discharge being sampled. There are two methods used to collect this type of sample. One collects a constant sample volume at time intervals that vary based on stream flow. The other collects discrete samples that are proportioned into aliquots of varying volumes based on stream flow, at constant time intervals (i.e. flow-weighted composite sample).

HARDNESS means the sum of the calcium and magnesium concentrations, expressed as calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) in milligrams per liter.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING is a statistical technique (e.g., Dunnetts test) that determines what concentration is statistically different from the control. Endpoints determined from hypothesis testing are NOEC and LOEC. The two hypotheses commonly tested in WET are:

- Null hypothesis (H_0): The effluent is not toxic.
- Alternative hypothesis (H_a): The effluent is toxic.

IMPAIRED WATER means a water that is listed in *Arizona's Integrated 305(b) Assessment and 303(d) Listing Report*, Appendix B, in any of the following tables:

- Category 4 – A TMDL has been completed but the surface water is not yet attaining all standards for all designated uses (still impaired);
- Category 5 (ADEQ) – Assessed as impaired by ADEQ; or
- Category 5 (EPA) - Assessed as impaired by EPA.

These listings can be found within the following document on the ADEQ website:

<http://www.azdeq.gov/envIRON/water/assessment/download/2008/appb.pdf>

INDIAN COUNTRY as defined in U. S. Code Title 18 §1151, includes all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government.

INHIBITION CONCENTRATION (IC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a given percent reduction in a non-lethal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., USEPA Interpolation Method). IC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a 25% reduction in a non-lethal biological measurement.

INTERMITTANT WATER means a stream or reach that flows continuously only at certain times of the year, as when it receives water from a spring or from another source, such as melting snow (A.A.C. R18-11-101(25)). Intermittent waters generally have aquatic and wildlife (warm water) (A&Ww) or aquatic and wildlife (cold water) (A&Wc) uses along with other protected uses as listed in 18 A.A.C. 11, Article 1, Appendix B.

LABORATORY REPORTING LEVELS (LRLs) means the lowest concentration of a specific chemical that a laboratory can accurately measure, within specified limits of precision and accuracy.

LAND APPLICATION or **LAND APPLY** means spraying or spreading biosolids on the surface of the land, injecting biosolids below the land's surface, or incorporating biosolids into the soil to amend, condition, or fertilize the soil.

LAND TREATMENT FACILITY means an operation designed to treat and improve the quality of waste, wastewater, or both, by placement wholly or in part on the land surface to perform part or all of the treatment. A land treatment facility includes a facility that performs biosolids drying, processing, or composting, but not land application performed in compliance with 18 A.A.C. 9, Article 10.

LC50 is the toxicant (or effluent) concentration that would cause death in 50 percent of the test organisms.

LIMIT OF QUANTITATION (LOQ) means the minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable such as an analyte that can be reported with a specific degree of confidence. The calibration point shall be at or below the LOQ. The LOQ is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all of the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

LIMIT OF DETECTION (LOD) means an analyte and matrix-specific estimate of the minimum amount of a substance that the analytical process can reliably detect with a 99% confidence level. This may be laboratory dependent and is developed according to R9014-615(C)(7).

METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (MDL) - See LOD.

MIXING ZONE is an area where an effluent discharge undergoes initial dilution and may be extended to cover the secondary mixing in the ambient waterbody. A mixing zone is an allocated impact zone where water quality criteria can be exceeded as long as acutely toxic conditions are prevented.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION LIMIT, other than for bacteriological testing, means the highest allowable average calculated as an arithmetic mean of consecutive measurements made during calendar month or week, respectively. The "monthly or weekly average concentration limit" for *E. coli* bacteria means the highest allowable average calculated as the geometric mean of a minimum of four (4) measurements made during a calendar month or week, respectively. The geometric mean is the n th root of the product of n numbers. For either method (CFU or MPN), when data are reported as "0" or non-detect then input a "1" into the calculation for the geometric mean.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY AVERAGE MASS LIMITATION means the highest allowable value that shall be obtained by taking the total mass discharged during a calendar month or week, respectively, divided by the number of days in the period that the facility was discharging. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the monthly or weekly average value shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges by mass divided by the number of days during the month or week, respectively, when the measurements were made.

NO OBSERVED EFFECT CONCENTRATION (NOEC) is the highest tested concentration of effluent or toxicant, that causes no observable adverse effect on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of toxicant at which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significant different from the controls).

NOTICE OF INTENT means a Notice of Intent for coverage of infrequent discharges under this general permit using the form specified for this purpose by ADEQ.

NOTICE OF TERMINATION means a Notice of Termination for infrequent discharges under this general permit using the form specified for this purpose by ADEQ.

OIL means petroleum in any form, including crude oil, gasoline, fuel oil, diesel oil, lubricating oil or sludge.

OUTSTANDING ARIZONA WATER (OAW) means a surface water designated under A.A.C. R18-11-112.

PARAMETER for purposes of this permit means a constituent, property, or characteristic that can be measured, quantified, and/or analyzed.

PARTIAL BODY CONTACT means the recreational use of a surface water that may cause the human body to come into direct contact with the water, but normally not to the point of complete submergence (for example, wading or boating). The use is such that ingestion of the water is not likely and sensitive body organs, such as the eyes, ears, or nose, will not normally be exposed to direct contact with the water.

PATHOGEN means a disease-causing organism.

PERSON means an individual, employee, officer, managing body, trust, firm, joint stock company, consortium, public or private corporation, including a government corporation, partnership, association or state, a political subdivision of this state, a commission, the United States government or a federal facility, interstate body or other entity [A.R.S. § 49-201(26)].

PERENNIAL WATER means a surface water that flows continuously throughout the year (A.A.C. R18-11-101(30)). Perennial waters generally have aquatic and wildlife (warm water) (A&Ww) or aquatic and wildlife (cold water) (A&Wc) uses along with other protected uses as listed in Title 18, Chapter 11, Appendix B.

POINT ESTIMATE TECHNIQUES such as Probit, Interpolation Method, Spearman-Kärber are used to determine the effluent concentration at which adverse effects (e.g., fertilization, growth or survival) occurred. For example, concentration at which a 25 percent reduction in fertilization occurred.

REFERENCE TOXICANT TEST is a toxicity test conducted with the addition of a known toxicant to indicate the sensitivity of the organisms being used and demonstrate a laboratory's ability to obtain consistent results with the test method. Reference toxicant data are part of the routine QA/QC program to evaluate the performance of laboratory personnel and test organisms.

RUNOFF means rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over any part of a land surface and runs off of the land surface.

SEWAGE SLUDGE UNIT means land on which only sewage sludge is placed for final disposal. This does not include land on which sewage sludge is either stored or treated. Land does not include navigable waters.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE is defined as statistically significant difference (e.g., 95% confidence level) in the means of two distributions of sampling results.

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER (SIU) means an indirect discharger that is the focus of control efforts under the national pretreatment program; includes all indirect dischargers subject to national categorical pretreatment standards, and all other indirect dischargers that contribute 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater, or which make up five percent or more of the hydraulic or organic loading to the municipal treatment plant, subject to certain exceptions (40 CFR 403).

SINGLE CONCENTRATION ACUTE TEST is a statistical analysis comparing only two sets of replicate observations. In the case of WET, this means comparing only two test concentrations (e.g., a control and 100% effluent). The purpose of this test is to determine if the 100% effluent concentration differs from the control (i.e., the test passes or fails).

STORE BIOSOLIDS or STORAGE OF BIOSOLIDS means the temporary holding or placement of biosolids on land before land application.

SURFACE DISPOSAL SITE means an area of land that contains one or more active sewage sludge units.

SURFACE WATER is defined at A.A.C. R18-11-101(41).

SUBMIT, as used in this permit, means post-marked, documented by other mailing receipt, or hand-delivered to ADEQ.

TEST ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA (TAC) are specific criteria for determining whether toxicity tests results are acceptable. The effluent and reference toxicant must meet specific criteria as defined in the test method.

TON means a net weight of 2000 pounds and is known as a short ton.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD means an estimation of the total amount of a pollutant from all sources that may be added to a water while still allowing the water to achieve and maintain applicable surface water quality standards. Each total maximum daily load shall include allocations for sources that contribute the pollutant to the water, as required by section 303(d) of the clean water act (33 United States Code Section 1313(d)) and regulations implementing that statute to achieve applicable surface water quality standards (A.R.S. § 49-231(4) and A.C.C. R18-11-601(24)).

TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE means the total of free residual chlorine and combined residual chlorine or other halogen (such as bromine).

TOTAL SOLIDS means the biosolids material that remains when sewage sludge is dried at 103° C to 105° C.

TOXIC UNIT (TU) is a measure of toxicity in an effluent as determined by the acute toxicity units or chronic toxicity units measured. Higher the TUs indicate greater toxicity.

TOXIC UNIT ACUTE (TUa) is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes 50 percent of the organisms to die by the end of an acute toxicity test (i.e., $TUa = 100/LC50$).

TOXIC UNIT CHRONIC (TUc) is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of a chronic toxicity test (i.e., $TUc = 100/NOEC$).

TOXICITY IDENTIFICATION EVALUATION (TIE) is a set of procedures used to identify the specific chemical(s) causing effluent toxicity.

TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE) is a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity.

TOXICITY TEST is a procedure to determine the toxicity of a chemical or an effluent using living organisms. A toxicity test measures the degree of effect of a specific chemical or effluent on exposed test organisms.

VECTORS means rodents, flies, mosquitoes, or other organisms capable of transporting pathogens.

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES (U.S.) is defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY is the total toxic effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test.

**APPENDIX C
AZPDES Discharge Flow Record**

FACILITY NAME _____
 AZGP2012-001 AUTHORIZATION # _____
 Receiving Water: _____, tributary to the _____
 _____ River in the _____ River Basin

Month: _____ Outfall No: _____

Date							
Flow Rate							
Flow Duration							
Weekly maximum extent of flow in wash (1)							
Date							
Flow Rate							
Flow Duration							
Weekly maximum extent of flow in wash							
Date							
Flow Rate							
Flow Duration							
Weekly maximum extent of flow in wash							
Date							
Flow Rate							
Flow Duration							
Weekly maximum extent of flow in wash							
Date							
Flow Rate							
Flow Duration							
Weekly maximum extent of flow in wash							

Report effluent flow that is discharged under this permit in MGD.

Please copy and complete for each month of each year for permit term.

(1) For weekly maximum extent of effluent flow, give the latitude and longitude that represents the location of the furthest extent of flow in the wash for the week.

Signature of Authorized Representative _____

APPENDIX D (cont'): AMMONIA SPECIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 11 Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Standards contains acute and chronic ammonia standards that are contingent upon temperature and/or pH values. The chronic criteria are more stringent than the acute ammonia criteria, so the effluent ammonia will be compared to the chronic ammonia standards. The chronic table for Aquatic and Wildlife uses is below. The permittee may refer to this table to determine the ammonia standard that applies each time an ammonia sample is taken. The permittee must record all data results for ammonia, pH, temperature and sampling dates in the Ammonia Data Log in this Appendix (D). The required minimum sampling frequency for these parameters may be found in Table 2.a of this permit. Anytime an ammonia sample is found to be above the corresponding ammonia standard for the pH and temperature at the time the sample was taken, the permittee must highlight this on the Ammonia Data Log. Annual submittal of the Ammonia Data Log is required (See Part VI.B.4)

A&W Designated Uses

Determination of Chronic Total Ammonia Criteria in mg/L N Based on pH and Temperature at Time of Sampling (1) (2)										
pH	Temperature, °C									
	0	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
6.5	6.67	6.67	6.06	5.33	4.68	4.12	3.62	3.18	2.80	2.46
6.6	6.57	6.57	5.97	5.25	4.61	4.05	3.56	3.13	2.75	2.42
6.7	6.44	6.44	5.86	5.15	4.52	3.98	3.5	3.07	2.7	2.37
6.8	6.29	6.29	5.72	5.03	4.42	3.89	3.42	3	2.64	2.32
6.9	6.12	6.12	5.56	4.89	4.3	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.25
7	5.91	5.91	5.37	4.72	4.15	3.65	3.21	2.82	2.48	2.18
7.1	5.67	5.67	5.15	4.53	3.98	3.5	3.08	2.7	2.38	2.09
7.2	5.39	5.39	4.9	4.31	3.78	3.33	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.99
7.3	5.08	5.08	4.61	4.06	3.57	3.13	2.76	2.42	2.13	1.87
7.4	4.73	4.73	4.3	3.78	3.33	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.98	1.74
7.5	4.36	4.36	3.97	3.49	3.06	2.69	2.37	2.08	1.83	1.61
7.6	3.98	3.98	3.61	3.18	2.79	2.45	2.16	1.9	1.67	1.47
7.7	3.58	3.58	3.25	2.86	2.51	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.5	1.32
7.8	3.18	3.18	2.89	2.54	2.23	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17
7.9	2.8	2.8	2.54	2.24	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17	1.03
8.0	2.43	2.43	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32	1.16	1.02	0.897
8.1	2.1	2.1	1.91	1.68	1.47	1.29	1.14	1.00	0.879	0.773
8.2	1.79	1.79	1.63	1.43	1.26	1.11	0.973	0.855	0.752	0.661
8.3	1.52	1.52	1.39	1.22	1.07	0.941	0.827	0.727	0.639	0.562
8.4	1.29	1.29	1.17	1.03	0.906	0.796	0.7	0.615	0.541	0.475
8.5	1.09	1.09	0.99	0.87	0.765	0.672	0.591	0.52	0.457	0.401
8.6	0.92	0.92	0.836	0.735	0.646	0.568	0.499	0.439	0.386	0.339
8.7	0.778	0.778	0.707	0.622	0.547	0.48	0.422	0.371	0.326	0.287
8.8	0.661	0.661	0.601	0.528	0.464	0.408	0.359	0.315	0.277	0.244
8.9	0.565	0.565	0.513	0.451	0.397	0.349	0.306	0.269	0.237	0.208
9	0.486	0.486	0.442	0.389	0.342	0.3	0.264	0.232	0.204	0.179

Footnotes:

- (1) pH and temperature are field measurements taken at the same time and location as the water samples destined for the laboratory analysis of ammonia.
- (2) If field measured pH and/or temperature values fall between the Chronic Total Ammonia tabular values, round field measured values according to standard scientific rounding procedures to nearest tabular value to determine the ammonia standard.

APPENDIX E: PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS (POTWs \geq 5 MGD)

1. The permittee shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in A.A.C. R18-9-A905.A.8 which incorporates 40 CFR Part 403. Where Part 403 places mandatory actions upon the Permittee as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Permittee shall complete the required actions within six months from the issuance date of this permit. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Permittee shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines and other remedies by ADEQ, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or other appropriate parties as provided in the Act. ADEQ or EPA may initiate enforcement action against a nondomestic user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Act.
2. The permittee shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d) and 402(b) of the Act with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The Permittee shall cause all nondomestic users subject to federal categorical standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new nondomestic user, upon commencement of the discharge.
3. The permittee shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not limited to:
 - a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(1);
 - b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR Part 403.5 and 403.6;
 - c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(2); and
 - d. Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(3).
4. The permittee shall submit annually a report to ADEQ and EPA, Region 9 describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year. In the event the permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the permittee shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations from January 1 through December 31 and is due on February 28 of each year. The report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - a. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the POTW's influent and effluent for those pollutants EPA has identified under section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by nondomestic users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. The Permittee is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos. Sludge sampling and analysis are covered in the sludge section of this permit. The permittee shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the permittee believes may be causing or contributing to interference or pass through. Sampling and analysis shall be performed with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136;
 - b. A discussion of Upset, Interference or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the permittee knows or suspects were caused by nondomestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of the nondomestic user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent pass through or interference;

- c. An updated list of the City's significant industrial users (SIUs) including their names and addresses, and a list of deletions, additions and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each change. The list shall identify the SIUs subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations;
 - d. The permittee shall characterize the compliance status of each SIU by providing a list or table which includes the following information:
 - i. Name of the SIU;
 - ii. Category, if subject to federal categorical standards;
 - iii. The type of wastewater treatment or control processes in place;
 - iv. The number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
 - v. The number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
 - vi. For an SIU subject to discharge requirements for total toxic organics, whether all required certifications were provided;
 - vii. A list of the standards violated during the year. Identify whether the violations were for categorical standards or local limits;
 - viii. Whether the facility is in significant noncompliance (SNC) as defined at 40 CFR 403.12(f)(2)(vii) at any time during the year; and
 - ix. A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance. Describe the type of action, final compliance date, and the amount of fines and penalties collected, if any. Describe any proposed actions for bringing the SIU into compliance;
 - e. A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as SIUs;
 - f. A brief description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to, changes concerning the program's administrative structure, local limits, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority, enforcement policy, funding levels, or staffing levels;
 - g. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases; and
 - h. A summary of activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii).
5. The permittee shall submit quarterly SIU compliance status reports to ADEQ and EPA, Region 9. The reports shall cover the periods of January 1 through March 31; April 1 through June 30; July 1 through September 30; and October 1 through December 31. Each report shall be submitted by the end of the month following the quarter except the report for October 1 through December 31, which may be included in the annual report. (When these requirements are applied for the first time: This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence for the first full quarter following the issuance of this permit.) The reports shall contain:
- a. The name and address of all SIUs which violated any discharge or reporting requirements during that quarter;
 - b. A description of the violations including whether any discharge violations were for categorical standards or local limits;
 - c. A description of the enforcement or other actions that were taken to remedy the noncompliance; and
 - d. The status of active enforcement and other actions taken in response to SIU noncompliance identified in previous reports.

6. The permittee shall submit the annual report pertaining to pre-treatment activities, and the quarterly compliance reports as discussed above to the following EPA Region 9 and ADEQ Pretreatment Coordinator addresses:

Keith Silva
EPA Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Pretreatment Coordinator
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
1110 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

**APPENDIX F: PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR
POTWs < 5 MGD (if required per DAC)**

1. The permittee shall provide oversight of all industrial users which discharge regulated process wastewater to the permittee's facility. Oversight shall include the development of a Pretreatment Toxic Control Plan within one year of permit issuance that will ensure compliance with prescribed pretreatment methods for the control of toxic pollutants discharged to the WWTP. The Pretreatment Toxic Control Plan shall be submitted to ADEQ for approval and include:
 - a. an industrial waste survey to identify all industries or potential industrial users discharging or are likely to discharge pollutants which may adversely impact the collection system or treatment works;
 - b. requirements and procedures for the development of Best Management Practices as a standard for pretreatment compliance for commercial and industrial discharges (including Fats, Grease and Oil) which are harmful to the treatment system;
 - c. an Ordinance with the authorities to enforce any violations of the Pretreatment Toxic Control Plan;
 4. setting local limits for pollutant concentrations in order to regulate industrial sources of influent to the POTW;
 5. monitoring of pollutants; and
 6. procedures for enforcing the limits to reduce, eliminate or alter the nature of the pollutants before release into the sewage collection system.
2. The permittee shall prepare and submit an Annual Pretreatment Report to cover operations from January 1 through December 31 of each year. The Annual Report is due on February 28 following the end of the year and shall include but is not limited to:
 1. a brief description of changes concerning the Pretreatment Toxic Control Plan;
 2. a brief description of any other programs implemented to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users; and
 3. a discussion of any upset, interference, or pass through incidents at the treatment plant which the permittee knows or suspects were caused by industrial users of the POTW system.

All plans and reports shall be sent to:

State Pretreatment Coordinator
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
1110 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

APPENDIX G: TESTING FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION

The permittee shall test biosolids at least annually, and more frequently as necessary, to determine if biosolids are hazardous in accordance with 40 CFR 261. Initial screening of the biosolids may be conducted by analyzing biosolids for the total amount of a pollutant. This screening test is all that is required each monitoring period if the total amount doesn't exceed the 20X TCLP screening value in the table below. If the total amount of a pollutant exceeds the 20X TCLP screening value, then the leachable amount must be determined using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). The disposal of biosolids that test hazardous is not covered under this permit, and all such biosolids must be disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure Test

Parameter	TCLP Limit (mg/L)	20 X TCLP Screening Value (mg/kg)	Minimal Monitoring Frequency per Generator
Metals			
Arsenic	5	100	Once / year
Barium	100	2000	Once / year
Cadmium	1	20	Once / year
Chromium	5	100	Once / year
Lead	5	100	Once / year
Mercury	0.2	4	Once / year
Selenium	1	20	Once / year
Silver	5	100	Once / year
Volatiles and Semi-Volatiles			
Benzene	0.5	10	Once / year
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	10	Once / year
Chlorobenzene	100	2000	Once / year
Chloroform	6	120	Once / year
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	10	Once / year
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	14	Once / year
Methyl ethyl ketone	200	4000	Once / year
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7	14	Once / year
Trichloroethylene	0.5	10	Once / year
Vinyl Chloride	0.2	4	Once / year
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	150	Once / year
o-cresol (1)	200	4000	Once / year
m-cresol (1)	200	4000	Once / year
p-cresol (1)	200	4000	Once / year
Cresol (total) (1)	200	4000	Once / year
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13	2.6	Once / year
Hexachlorobenzene	0.13	2.6	Once / year
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	10	Once / year

Hexachloroethane	3	60	Once / year
Nitrobenzene	2	40	Once / year
Pentachlorophenol	100	2000	Once / year
Pyridine	5	100	Once / year
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400	8000	Once / year
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2	40	Once / year
Herbicides / Pesticides			
2,4-D	10	200	Once / year
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1	20	Once / year
Chlordane	0.03	0.6	Once / year
Endrin	0.02	0.4	Once / year
Heptachlor	0.008	0.16	Once / year
Heptachlor-epoxide	0.008	0.16	Once / year
Lindane	0.44	8.8	Once / year
Methoxychlor	10	200	Once / year
Toxaphene	0.5	10	Once / year

Footnote:

- (1) If o-, m-, and p-Cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (D026) concentration is used. The regulatory level of total cresol is 200 mg/L.

APPENDIX H: REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PREPARATION OF BIOSOLIDS FOR LAND APPLICATION

1. General Requirements for Biosolids Land Application

The permittee shall ensure that:

- a. Biosolids treatment and preparation and storage for land application do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards.
- b. Biosolids generated and/or prepared at the facility are not applied to the land if the biosolids are likely to adversely affect a threatened or endangered species as listed under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C 1533), or its designated critical habitat as defined in 16 U.S.C. 1532;
- c. Land application sites receiving bulk biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility are registered with ADEQ in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-1004; and

2. Surface Water Protection

- a. No biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility (1008A.9) enter wetlands or other waters of the United States;
- b. The permittee must design and operate all on-site treatment, preparation, or storage areas for biosolids land application to:
 - divert surface run-on from adjacent areas to prevent contact with biosolids;
 - protect the site boundaries from erosion; and
 - prevent any drainage that has contacted biosolids from escaping the site.

These features shall be designed to be protective for at least a 25-year 24-hour storm event. If the permittee sends biosolids off-site that are not EQB, the permittee shall ensure all treatment, preparation, or storage areas that receive those biosolids have the same level of protection.

3. Facilities with Pretreatment Programs

If a WWTP or a combination of WWTPs under the same jurisdiction has a design flow of greater than 5 million gallons per day or significant industrial users and a pretreatment program, the permittee shall:

- a. Sample and analyze biosolids for all the priority pollutants listed under Section 307.a.1 of the Clean Water Act except asbestos. This shall consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan.
- b. Sample and analyze biosolids quarterly for the following Pollutants of Concern:

Arsenic	Copper	Mercury	Selenium
Cadmium	Cyanide	Molybdenum	Silver
Chromium	Lead	Nickel	Zinc

- c. If any biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility are or will be land applied, the permittee shall design local limits to achieve the ceiling and monthly average pollutant concentration levels for pollutants given in the table at Section 7.a.i below. If pollutants in the biosolids exceed any of these monthly average pollutant concentration levels, the permittee shall revise its local limits as necessary in order to meet these levels.

4. Biosolids Storage for Land Application

- a. Biosolids shall not be stored on land for over two years from the time they are generated unless an individual permit for surface disposal is obtained per 18 A.A.C. Chapter 9, Article 10 and 40 CFR 503 Subpart C, or written notification has been submitted to the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator with the information in 40 CFR 503.20(b) that sufficiently demonstrates the need for longer temporary storage.
- b. For the protection of public health, biosolids shall not be stored uncovered on-site or off-site unless the permittee can demonstrate that prior to placement in storage:
 - i. Biosolids meet Class A or B pathogen reduction requirements established in A.A.C. R18-9-1006(D) or (E), and
 - ii. Biosolids meet one of the vector attraction reduction alternatives in A.A.C. R18-9-1010 subsections (A)(1) through (A)(8).
 - iii. For biosolids which are classified as EQ or Class A, or as Class B through pathogen reduction Alternative 1, the permittee must also sample for pathogen reduction following storage and within 30 days prior to reuse/disposal or distribution (see Section 7.b.iv). Sampling before and after storage shall occur at least at the minimum frequency given in Part Section 6.a below.
- c. Prior to storing biosolids at an off-site storage location, the permittee shall notify the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator in writing where the biosolids will be stored and the expected date of final use or disposal.

5. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, authorized representatives of ADEQ and EPA to:

- a. Enter upon all premises where biosolids are treated, used, or disposed, -either by the permittee or by another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for treatment, storage, use, or disposal;
- b. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit and per 18 A.A.C. Chapter 9 Article 10 (including those in 40 CFR 503 Subpart C) by the permittee or by another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal; and
- c. Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the permittee or by another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for treatment, use, or disposal.

6. General Biosolids Monitoring Requirements

a. **Biosolids Self-monitoring Frequency**

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee shall conduct self-monitoring events at least at the frequency listed in the table that follows for any sampling required in Appendix H of this permit.

Biosolids Monitoring Frequency

Biosolids Produced Annually (Metric Dry Tons)	Minimum Monitoring Frequency
> 0 to < 290	One sampling event per year
≥ 290 to < 1500	One sampling event per quarter
≥ 1500 to < 15,000	One sampling event per 60 days
≥ 15,000	One sampling event per month

b. Sampling and Analysis Methods

The permittee shall ensure biosolids are tested using the methods specified in 40 CFR 503.8, as required in A.A.C. R18-9-1012(G) Testing shall be performed at a laboratory operating in compliance with A.R.S. 36-495. Because of the potential for re-growth of pathogens, for Class A or EQ biosolids, samples demonstrating pathogen reduction shall be taken within 30 days before biosolids are shipped off-site, so verification that requirements are met is obtained before the biosolids leave the site.

c. Representative Sampling

The permittee shall ensure that sampling conducted during a monitoring period adequately represents the quality of all biosolids used/treated/disposed over the monitoring period. This may entail taking several samples per sampling event and/or sampling more frequently than the minimum specified.

d. Testing Stockpiled/Accumulated Biosolids Prior to Distribution or Use

If, after treatment, biosolids classified as EQ or Class A, or as Class B demonstrated through A.A.C. R18-9-1006.E.1 (Alternative 1), are stockpiled or accumulated on-site prior to reuse/disposal, the permittee shall develop a sampling plan that ensures samples representative of the entire stockpile are collected and analyzed for pathogens within 30 days before distribution or use. The plan shall detail the number and location of samples to be taken from a cross section of **each** pile or area. The plan must include at least 1 sample for each 0 - 290 metric dry ton increments. More sampling is appropriate when the biosolids are inconsistent in nature or non-uniformly treated.

The permittee must collect and analyze representative samples per the sampling plan. Distribution or use shall not occur until the permittee verifies that the biosolids sampled meet all applicable requirements for its use.

e. Testing for Hazardous Waste Determination

The permittee shall test the biosolids for purposes of hazardous waste determination at least annually as described in Appendix G.

7. Biosolids Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Land Application

The permittee shall monitor biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility for land application and limit their use as follows:

a. Metals Concentrations

- i. Biosolids shall be sampled for the metals listed in the following table at a frequency not less than the minimum indicated for the amount of biosolids prepared annually. Samples shall be taken after all treatment and blending processes, but prior to land application.

Pollutant	Ceiling Concentration (ppm)	Monthly Average Pollutant Concentration (ppm)	Minimum Monitoring Frequency
Arsenic	75.0	41.0	0 to < 290 dry metric tons: One sampling event per year
Cadmium	85.0	39.0	
Chromium	3000.0	Not Applicable	≥ 290 to < 1500 dry metric tons: One sampling event per quarter
Copper	4300.0	1500.0	
Lead	840.0	300.0	≥ 1500 to < 15,000 dry metric tons: One sampling event per 60 days
Mercury	57.0	17.0	
Molybdenum	75.0	Not Applicable	≥ 15,000 dry metric tons: One sampling event per month
Nickel	420.0	420.0	
Selenium	100.0	100.0	
Zinc	7500.0	2800.0	

- ii. The permittee shall not land apply biosolids with pollutant concentrations that exceed any of the ceiling concentrations in the preceding table. The permittee shall not sell or give away biosolids for land application if pollutant concentrations exceed any of the ceiling concentrations in the preceding table.
- iii. If biosolids exceed any Ceiling Concentration in the preceding table, the permittee must:
 - Notify the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator;
 - Find alternative disposal methods other than land application for the biosolids represented by that sampling event; and
 - Identify the source of the pollutants and take appropriate source control measures to reduce the presence of the pollutant(s) of concern.
- iv. If biosolids exceed a Monthly Average Pollutant Concentration listed in the table in Section 7.a.i above:
 - The biosolids shall not be applied as bulk biosolids to a lawn or garden.
 - The biosolids shall not be sold or given away if any annual pollutant loading rate listed in Table 3 of A.A.C. R18-9-1005(D) will be exceeded. The annual pollutant loading rate shall be determined using the methodology in 18 A.A.C. Chapter 9, Article 10, Appendix A.
 - The biosolids shall not be applied to a site if any cumulative pollutant loading rate in Table 4 of A.A.C. R18-9-1005(D) will be exceeded. The cumulative pollutant loading rate shall be determined using the methodology in A.A.C. R18-9-1005(D).
- v. The permittee shall not apply, sell, or give away biosolids for application to a lawn or garden unless they are Exceptional Quality (EQ) biosolids.
- vi. The permittee shall be able to demonstrate that all biosolids meet the definition of EQ biosolids in order to claim exemption from the management practices in A.A.C. R18-9-

1007 and R18-9-1008. If claiming biosolids are EQ, during the first two years of this permit, the permittee shall submit the results of all biosolids testing and details about the pathogen and vector control treatment processes to the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator. The permittee shall receive written confirmation from ADEQ that the results demonstrate the biosolids meet EQ requirements prior to selling or giving away or land applying any biosolids for uses requiring an EQ biosolids classification.

b. Pathogen Reduction Requirements

- i. Biosolids must meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction requirements established in A.A.C. R18-9-1006 at the time the biosolids are land applied and, if stored uncovered prior to land application, at the time the biosolids are stored. The permittee shall also verify that the reduction is met within 30 days prior to distribution (see Section 6.d). The permittee shall document and retain records of the treatment used to achieve Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels and, if demonstrating treatment to Class A, the fecal coliform or *Salmonella sp.* density. Retesting is required within 30 days of distribution for EQ and Class A biosolids and for Class B biosolids if pathogen reduction was demonstrated through Alternative 1.
- ii. Biosolids sold or given away in a bag or other container for land application, or applied on a lawn or home garden, shall meet the Class A pathogen reduction requirements established in A.A.C. R18-9-1006(D).
- iii. The permittee shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters for the pathogen reduction treatment alternative used. If using A.A.C. R18-9-1006(D) Alternative 4, the permittee shall demonstrate acceptable levels of enteric virus and viable helminth ova through monitoring.
- iv. Microbiological monitoring for fecal coliforms or *Salmonella sp.* to demonstrate pathogen reduction during a given monitoring period shall be conducted as close to the actual distribution or disposal of the biosolids as feasible. The analytical results must demonstrate effective pathogen reduction is achieved prior to distributing or disposing of the biosolids. If the permittee stores biosolids before they are distributed for use or disposal, microbiological testing must take place within 30 days prior to distribution or disposal.
- v. In order to demonstrate Class B pathogen reduction using A.A.C. R18-9-1006(E) Alternative 1;
 - At least seven individual grab samples must be taken and analyzed for fecal coliform during each monitoring event (unless an alternate sampling plan has been approved by ADEQ).
 - The geometric mean of the results must be <2,000,000 MPN/gram or CFU/gram of total solids (dry-weight basis).
 - Samples are to be taken over a 14-day period to adequately represent sludge variability.

(Note: A 'monitoring event' includes the period of time that samples are collected, analyzed, and the sample results provided to the permittee.)

- vi. In order to demonstrate Class A pathogen reduction, in addition to meeting one of the alternative pathogen treatment options in A.A.C. R18-9-1006(D);
 - At least seven (7) individual grab samples must be collected and analyzed for fecal coliform during each monitoring event (unless an alternate sampling plan has been approved by ADEQ) and all seven samples must be < 1,000 MPN/gram.; or
 - At least seven (7) individual grab samples must be collected and analyzed for *Salmonella sp.* during each monitoring event (unless an alternate sampling plan

has been approved by ADEQ) and each must be <3 MPN/4 grams total solids (dry-weight basis).

- Samples are to be taken over a 14-day period to adequately represent sludge variability.

vii. If demonstrating Class A pathogen reduction using A.A.C. R18-9-1006(D) Alternative 4;

- One composite sample consisting of at least seven (7) grab samples must be collected and analyzed for enteric virus during each monitoring event and the arithmetic mean of four (4) duplicate analyses of that composite must be < 1 PFU/ 4 grams total solids (dry-weight basis). Grab samples are to be taken over a 14-day period prior to compositing them to adequately represent sludge variability, and the maximum holding time is two (2) weeks.
- One composite sample consisting of at least seven (7) grab samples must be collected and analyzed for viable helminth ova during each monitoring event and the arithmetic mean of 4 duplicate analyses of that composite must be < 1 viable ova/ 4 grams total solids (dry-weight basis). Grab samples are to be taken over a 14-day period prior to compositing them to adequately represent sludge variability.

c. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

- i. The permittee shall ensure that all biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility meet the vector attraction reduction requirements established in A.A.C. R18-9-1010 when the biosolids are land-applied. If biosolids are stored uncovered prior to land application, one of the vector attraction reduction alternatives established in A.A.C. R18-9-1010 subsections (A)(1) through (A)(8) must be met prior to storage. The permittee shall document and retain records of the operational parameters or application methods used to achieve the vector attraction reduction requirements.
- ii. The permittee shall ensure that all biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility that are sold or given away in a bag or other container, or applied to a lawn or home garden, meet one of the vector attraction reduction alternatives established in A.A.C. R18-9-1010 subsections (A)(1) through (A)(8). The permittee shall document and retain records of the operational parameters or application methods used to achieve the vector attraction reduction requirements.

d. Nitrogen Testing

The permittee shall ensure that biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility for land application are tested for organic-N, ammonium-N, and nitrate-N at least at the applicable minimum frequency in Appendix H, part 6.a and that the most recent test results are provided to any subsequent preparer, user, or disposer.

e. Composting Requirements

The biosolids shall not be composted with any material other than animal bedding material (including de minimus amounts of manure), grass clippings, hay, straw, leaves, weeds, wood chips, sawdust, twigs, tree prunings, other vegetative matter from crop residues or clearing activities, and food processing residuals.

8. Management Practices for Land Application

The permittee shall ensure that all non-EQ bulk biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility are land applied in accordance with the management practices in A.A.C. R18-9-1007, unless the bulk biosolids are land applied for reclamation.

If the permittee generates or prepares non-EQ bulk biosolids that are land applied for reclamation, the permittee shall ensure that the biosolids are land applied in accordance with the management practices in A.A.C. R18-9-1008.

If the permittee generates or prepares EQ biosolids placed in a bag or other container for distribution/land application or reclamation, the permittee shall distribute a label or information sheet to the person receiving the material. This label or information sheet shall contain the information in A.A.C. R18-9-1007(B).

9. On-site Management Plan

- a. The permittee shall maintain a copy of a Management Plan (Plan) on site and make it available for review by ADEQ personnel upon request. ADEQ may require the submittal of the plan for review when necessary.
- b. This Plan shall:
 - i. detail how biosolids are managed from the time that they are generated at the facility until they are shipped off-site;
 - ii. include a professional diagram of facilities/areas used in the operation and the area surrounding the operation;
 - iii. give specific protocols to be followed to ensure that the material generated at this facility will consistently meet all applicable requirements in 18 A.A.C. Chapter 9, Article 10 and 40 CFR Part 503 Subpart C and the provisions of this permit;
 - iv. shall specify how and when representative samples of biosolids will be taken and contain a contingency plan for managing biosolids that exceed the requirements for the expected end use/disposal; and
 - v. address issues of potential concern such as storage areas; run-on and run-off control; odor and dust control.

10. Record Keeping

- a. The permittee shall collect and retain all biosolids information required by this permit and A.A.C. R18-9-1013(A)(1) through (A)(6) for at least five years.
- b. The permittee shall keep analytical test results and all documentation that supports the biosolids classification on-site and available for review.
3. All biosolid records are subject to periodic inspection, and copying by ADEQ.

11. Notification Requirements

The permittee, either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, shall comply with the following:

a. **Notification of Noncompliance**

- i. The permittee shall notify ADEQ of any noncompliance with the biosolids provisions of this permit or with 18 A.A.C. Chapter 9 Article 10, which may endanger health or the environment. The permittee shall provide the information orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances (see Section VI.C.).
- ii. For other instances of noncompliance with the biosolids provisions, the permittee shall notify the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator in writing within five working days of becoming aware of the circumstances.
- iii. Permittees shall require their biosolids management contractors to notify ADEQ of any noncompliance within the time-frames specified in Sections 11.a.i and ii.

b. Notification of Shipment to another State

If biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the permittee shall send a notice of the shipment to the NPDES permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the EPA Regional Office for that area and the State/Indian authorities) with a copy to the Arizona Biosolids Coordinator. The notice shall be sent at least 60 days before the biosolids are planned to be shipped.

c. Notification of Change in Land Application Sites, Applicators, or Disposal Methods

- i. Prior to sending, placing or applying any bulk biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility to a site that the permittee has not previously utilized for biosolids use/disposal within the last three years, the permittee must verify that the application site has been registered in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-1004 and shall notify the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator of the planned change. The notification shall include a description and topographic map of the proposed site(s), latitude and longitude coordinates at the center of each field/site, slope of land surface, names and addresses of the applicator(s) and site owner(s), a listing of any state or local permits which must be obtained, a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown at each site, proposed loading rates and determination of agronomic rates.
- ii. Prior to transferring bulk biosolids for land application to an applicator that the permittee has not transferred biosolids to within the last three years, the permittee shall notify the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator of the planned change. The notification shall include: the name, address, and telephone number of the applicator and any agent of the applicator; the name and telephone number of a primary contact person who has specific knowledge of the land application activities of the applicator; and whether the applicator holds a NPDES or AZPDES permit, and, if so, the permit number.
- iii. Prior to changing the method of biosolids use, treatment or disposal that was identified in the permittee's application for this permit, the permittee shall notify the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator of the planned change in writing. If ADEQ determines that the newly proposed practice is not covered under this permit, the permittee shall request and receive a permit modification prior to making the change.
- iv. The permittee shall keep records of site registration verifications and of all notifications made to ADEQ.

d. Notification of Land Application of Biosolids that Exceed Monthly Average Pollutant Concentrations

The permittee must notify the ADEQ Biosolids Coordinator and any subsequent biosolids handlers if biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility do not meet any of the Monthly Average Pollutant Concentration values listed at Appendix H Part 7.a.i above. The permittee shall ensure that bulk biosolids exceeding a monthly average pollutant concentration will not be applied to a site if any cumulative pollutant loading rate (Table 4 in A.A.C. R18-9-1005) will be exceeded per A.A.C. R18-9-1005(D)(2).

e. Notification to Subsequent Land Applicators

The permittee shall notify the applicator of all the applicator's requirements under Title 18 Chapter 9 Article 10 including the requirement that the applicator certify that management practices, site restrictions, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements have been met.

12. Annual Report

The permittee who prepares biosolids in a Class I Sludge Management Facility (a WWTP with a design flow rate equal to or greater than one million gallons per day, a WWTP that serves 10,000 people or more, or a WWTP which land-applies bulk biosolids that are not exceptional quality biosolids) shall submit an annual biosolids report to ADEQ by **February 19 of each year** for the period covering the previous calendar year. The report shall be filled out on forms prescribed by ADEQ and shall include:

- a. The amount of biosolids received/generated the previous calendar year and the amount stored at the beginning and end of the previous calendar year, in dry tons or dry metric tons (prefer metric tons), and the amount distributed.
- b. The results of all biosolids monitoring conducted during the previous calendar year and copies of the associated laboratory analytical reports. Metals (other than TCLP metals) shall be reported on a 100% dry weight basis. Note: All testing including microbiological testing must meet required holding times.
- c. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods and vector attraction reduction methods used during the previous calendar year. The permittee must submit sludge processing data used to demonstrate how treatment alternative(s) in A.A.C. R18-9-1006 and R18-9-1010 were attained, (such as time, temperature, percent solids, pH etc.) as applicable.
- d. Names, mailing addresses, and street addresses of all persons who received biosolids generated and/or prepared at this facility for storage, further treatment, disposal in a municipal waste landfill, or for other use/disposal methods not covered under 40 CFR 258 or 503, and the amount delivered to each.
- e. Except for biosolids that are demonstrated to be EQ, the following information shall be submitted by the permittee for land application sites, unless the permittee requires its biosolids management contractors to report this information directly to ADEQ:
 - i. Locations of land application sites (with field names and numbers) used that calendar year, size of each field applied to, applier, and site owner;
 - ii. Volumes applied to each field (in wet tons and dry metric tons), nitrogen applied, calculated plant available nitrogen;
 - iii. Crop(s) planted, date of planting, harvesting;
 - iv. For any biosolids exceeding A.A.C. R18-9-1005 Table 2 metals concentrations, the locations of sites where applied and cumulative metals loading at each of these sites to date;
 - v. Certifications of management practices in A.A.C. R18-9-1007 or A.A.C. R18-9-1008; and
 - vi. Certifications of site restrictions in A.A.C. R18-9-1009.

13. Reporting Location

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Biosolids Coordinator, Water Quality Compliance Section
1110 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-771-7674

APPENDIX I: STANDARD AZPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS & NOTIFICATIONS

1. Duty to Reapply. [A.A.C. R18-9-C903(B)]
 - a. Upon reissuance of the general permit, the permittee shall file an NOI, within the timeframe specified in the new general permit, and shall obtain new written authorization to discharge from the Director.
 - b. If the Director does not reissue the general permit before the expiration date, the current general permit will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect until the general permit is reissued.
 - c. Any permittee granted authorization to discharge under the general permit before the expiration date automatically remains covered by the continued general permit until the earlier of:
 - 1) Reissuance or replacement of the general permit, at which time the permittee shall comply with the NOI conditions of the new general permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
 - 2) The date the permittee has submitted a Notice of Termination; or
 - 3) The date the Director has issued an individual permit for the discharge; or
 - 4) The date the Director has issued a formal permit decision not to reissue the general permit, at which time the permittee shall seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit, or cease discharge.

2. Signatory Requirements. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(k) and (l); A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(1)(c), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.22]
 - a. NOIs and NOTs. All NOIs must be signed and certified as follows:
 - 1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Part, 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 that 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; or
 - 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 is the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA.).

- b. Reports and Other Information. All BMPPs, NOTs, reports, certifications, or information required by this general permit and other information requested by an authorized representative of the Department shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section 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 in paragraph (a) of this section and
 - 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 manager, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the permittee. (A "duly authorized representative" may be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.).
- c. Changes to Authorization. If the information on the NOI filed for general permit coverage is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new NOI must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- d. Certification. Any person signing a document under the terms of this permit 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 information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the operator will comply with all terms and conditions stipulated in General Permit No. AZG2011-001 issued by the Director."

3. Duty to Comply. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(a)(1) and A.R.S. §§ 49-261, 49-262, 49-263.01, and 49-263.02.]
- a. The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit and any standard and prohibition required under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and 10. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act; A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1; and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and 10, and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.
 - b. The issuance of this permit does not waive any federal, state, county, or local regulations or permit requirements with which a person discharging under this permit is required to comply. This permit also does not authorize any discharge related condition (i.e., odors, vectors, etc.) that may be otherwise determined a nuisance per A.R.S 49-141.
 - c. The Permittee shall comply with the effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulation that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

- d. Civil Penalties. A.R.S. § 49-262(C) provides that any person who violates any provision of A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 or a rule, permit, discharge limitation or order issued or adopted under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day per violation.
- e. Criminal Penalties. Any a person who violates a condition of this permit, or violates a provision under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, or A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and 10 is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which may include the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

4. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(c)]

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.

5. Duty to Mitigate [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(d)]

The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

6. Proper Operation and Maintenance [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(e)]

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 the Permittee to 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 back-up 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 the permit.

7. Permit Actions [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(f)]

This permit and/or coverage under this permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause.

8. Property Rights [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(g)]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, tribal, or local laws or regulations.

9. Duty to Provide Information [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(h)]

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 the DAC, or terminating authorization under 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.

10. Inspection and Entry [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(i)]

The Permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by 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 terms of the permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring equipment or control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and 10, any substances or parameters at any location.

11. Monitoring and Records [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(j)]

- a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- b. 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, except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the Permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time
- c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - 1) The date, exact place and time of sampling or measurements;
 - 2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - 3) The date(s) the analyses were performed;
 - 4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - 5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - 6) The results of such analyses.
- d. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures specified in this permit. If a test procedure is not specified in the permit, then monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under A.A.C. R18-9-A905(B) including those under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503 (for sludge).
- e. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both for first conviction. For a second conviction, such a person is subject to a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than four years, or both.

Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this permit is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which includes the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

12. Reporting Requirements [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(l)]

- a. Planned changes. The Permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations of 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 122.29(b) (incorporated by reference at R18-9-A905(A)(1)(e)); 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 under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1) (incorporated by reference at R18-9-A905(A)(3)(b)).
 - 3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. 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.
- c. Transfers. (R18-9-B905) Authorizations to discharge under this permit are not transferable to any person.
- d. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - 1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.
 - 2) If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, then the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR, or sludge reporting form specified by the Director.
 - 3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director in the permit.
- e. Twenty-four hour reporting.
 - 1) The Permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; 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 steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

- 2) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - a) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR 122.41(m) which is incorporated by reference at R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a))
 - b) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g) which is incorporated by reference at R18-9-A905(A)(3)(d))
 - f. Other noncompliance. The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (f) of this section.
 - g. 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.
13. Bypass [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(m)]
- a. Definitions
 - 1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - 2) "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.
 - b. 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 provision of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.
 - c. 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 bypass.
 - 2) Unanticipated bypass. The Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (f)(2) of section 12 (24-hour notice).
 - d. 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 down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable

engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

- c) The Permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (c) of this section.
 - 2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.
14. Upset [A.R.S. § 49-255(8) and 255.01(E), R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(n)]
- a. Definition. "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 preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
 - b. 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 paragraph (c) of this section 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.
 - c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defenses 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; and
 - 3) The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (f)(2) of Section 12 (24-hour notice).
 - 4) The Permittee has taken appropriate measure including all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sewage sludge use or disposal that is in violation of the permit and that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment per A.R.S. §49-255.01(E)(1)(d)
 - d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

15. Publicly Owned Treatment Works [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(b) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.42(b)]

This section applies only to publicly owned treatment works as defined at ARS §49-255(5).

- a. All POTW's must provide adequate notice to the Director of the following:
 - 1) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the CLEAN WATER ACT if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - 2) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

- 3) For the purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharge from the POTW.
- b. Publicly owned treatment works may not receive hazardous waste by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe except as provided under 40 CFR 270. Hazardous wastes are defined at 40 CFR 261 and include any mixture containing any waste listed under 40 CFR 261.31 - 261.33. The Domestic Sewage Exclusion (40 CFR 261.4) applies only to wastes mixed with domestic sewage in a sewer leading to a publicly owned treatment works and not to mixtures of hazardous wastes and sewage or septage delivered to the treatment plant by truck.

16. Privately Owned Treatment Works [R18-9-A905(A)(3)(d) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.44]

This section applies only to privately owned treatment works as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

- a. Materials authorized to be disposed of into the privately owned treatment works and collection system are typical domestic sewage. Unauthorized material are hazardous waste (as defined at 40 CFR Part 261), motor oil, gasoline, paints, varnishes, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, industrial wastes, or other materials not generally associated with toilet flushing or personal hygiene, laundry, or food preparation, unless specifically listed under "Authorized Non-domestic Sewer Dischargers" elsewhere in this permit.
- b. It is the Permittee's responsibility to inform users of the privately owned treatment works and collection system of the prohibition against unauthorized materials and to ensure compliance with the prohibition. The Permittee must have the authority and capability to sample all discharges to the collection system, including any from septic haulers or other unsewered dischargers, and shall take and analyze such samples for conventional, toxic, or hazardous pollutants when instructed by the permitting authority. The Permittee must provide adequate security to prevent unauthorized discharges to the collection system.
- c. Should a user of the privately owned treatment works desire authorization to discharge non-domestic wastes, the Permittee shall submit a revised NOI describing the proposed discharge. The Permittee shall then submit an NOT after the new DAC is issued.

17. Reopener Clause. [A.A.C. R18-9-C905]. The Department may elect to modify or revoke and reissue the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for the new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements, such as for effluent limitation guidelines or water quality standards that may be promulgated in the course of the current permit cycle.

18. Termination of Permits [R-9-B906(C)]

The following are causes for terminating authorization or coverage under this permit, or for denying a reauthorization under a renewed permit renewal application:

- a. Noncompliance by the Permittee with any condition of the permit;
- b. The Permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the Permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;
- c. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or
- d. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge controlled by the permit (for example, a plant closure or termination of discharge by connection to a POTW).

19. Availability of Reports [Pursuant to A.R.S. §49-205]

Except for data determined to be confidential under A.R.S. §49-205(A), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at ADEQ offices. As required by A.R.S. §49-205(B) and (C), permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

20. Removed Substances [Pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 301]

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering navigable waters.

21. Severability [Pursuant to A.R.S. §49-324(E)]

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this general permit, or the application of any provision of this general permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and remainder of this general permit, shall not be affected thereby.

22. Civil and Criminal Liability [Pursuant to A.R.S. §49-262, 263.01, and 263.02]

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypass" (Section 13) and "Upset" (Section 14), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the Permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

23. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability [Pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 311]

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 Clean Water Act.

24. State or Tribal Law [Pursuant to R18-9-A904(C)]

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State or Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

25. Other Environmental Laws. No condition of this general permit releases the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations. For example, this permit does not authorize the "take" of endangered or threatened species as prohibited by section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1538. Information regarding the location of endangered and threatened species and guidance on what activities constitute a "take" are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at www.fws.gov. NOTE: AZPDES discharges may be required to have either an individual or general Aquifer Protection Permit [A.R.S. § 49-241(A)] unless exempt under A.R.S. § 49-250.

26. Requiring Coverage Under an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit. [A.A.C. R18-9-C902(A)]

- a. The Director may require a person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Department to take action under this section. The Department may require a

permittee authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual AZPDES permit in any of the following cases:

- 1) A change occurs in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
 - 2) Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general permit;
 - 3) An Arizona Water Quality Management Plan containing requirements applicable to the point sources is approved;
 - 4) Circumstances change after the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;
 - 5) If the Director determines that the discharge is a significant contributor of pollutants. When making this determination, the Director shall consider:
 - a) The location of the discharge with respect to waters of the United States,
 - b) The size of the discharge,
 - c) The quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the U.S., and
 - d) Any other relevant factor.
- b. If an individual permit is required, the Director shall notify the discharger in writing of the decision. The notice shall include:
- 1) A brief statement of the reasons for the decision;
 - 2) An application form or process;
 - 3) A statement setting a deadline to file the application;
 - 4) A statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual permit, coverage under the general permit will automatically terminate;
 - 5) The applicant's right to appeal the individual permit requirement with the Water Quality Appeals Board under A.R.S. § 49-323, the number of days the applicant has to file a protest challenging the individual permit requirement, and the name and telephone number of the Department contact person who can answer questions regarding the appeals process; and
 - 6) The applicant's right to request an informal settlement conference under A.R.S. §§ 41-1092.03(A) and 41-1092.06.
- c. The discharger shall apply for an individual permit within 90 days of receipt of the notice, unless the Director grants a later date. In no case shall the deadline be more than 180 days after the date of the notice.
- d. If the permittee fails to submit the individual permit application within the time period established in paragraph (c) of this section, the applicability of the general permit to the permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the Director for application submittal.
- e. Coverage under the general permit shall continue until an individual permit is issued or denied unless the general permit coverage is terminated under Section 7.

27. Request for an Individual Permit. [A.A.C. R18-9-C902(B)]

- a. An owner or operator authorized to discharge under a general permit may chose to obtain coverage under an individual permit or alternate general permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual permit application under A.A.C. R18-9-B901(B) or an NOI for an alternate general permit and include the reasons supporting the request no later than 90 days after publication of the general permit.
- b. If an individual permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to a general permit, the applicability of the general permit to the discharge is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit. However, a Notice of Termination must still be submitted per Part II.D.2 of the general permit.