



**REGION 6**  
**1445 ROSS AVENUE**  
**DALLAS, TEXAS 75202-2733**

**NPDES Permit No NM0023311**

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## AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

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

City of Las Cruces  
Utility Department  
P.O. Box 20000  
Las Cruces, NM 88004

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at 2851 West Amador, Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, to Rio Grande River in Segment 20.6.4.101 of the Rio Grande Basin from a point located approximately:

Outfall 001: Latitude 32° 17' 35.2" N, Longitude 106° 49' 23.94" W

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

This permit supersedes and replaces NPDES Permit No. NM0023311 with an effective date of March 1, 2010.

This permit shall become effective on

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

Issued on

Prepared by

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William K. Honker, P.E.  
Director  
Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ)

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Environmental Engineer  
Permits & Technical Section (6WQ-PP)

## DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

**PART I – REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS****A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

## 1. OUTFALL 001 - FINAL Effluent Limits – 13.5 MGD Design Flow

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit (unless otherwise noted), the permittee is authorized to discharge treated domestic wastewater from Outfall 001 to Rio Grande River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee and reported as specified below:

| EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS | DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS |          | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS |                         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                          | MINIMUM               | MAXIMUM  | MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY   | SAMPLE TYPE             |
| pH                       | 6.6 s.u.              | 9.0 s.u. | Daily                   | Instantaneous Grab (*7) |

| EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS | DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS              |             |           |                         |           |                | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS |                         |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                          | lbs/day, unless noted              |             |           | mg/l, unless noted (*1) |           |                | MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY   | SAMPLE TYPE             |
| POLLUTANT                | 30-DAY AVG                         | 7-DAY AVG   | DAILY MAX | 30-DAY AVG              | 7-DAY AVG | DAILY MAX      |                         |                         |
| Flow                     | Report, MGD                        | Report, MGD |           |                         |           |                | Daily                   | Totalized Meter         |
| BOD                      | 3379                               | 5069        | N/A       | 30                      | 45        | N/A            | Daily                   | 12-hr Composite         |
| BOD, minimum % removal   | 85                                 |             |           |                         |           |                | 1/week                  | Calculation (*2)        |
| TSS                      | 3379                               | 5069        | N/A       | 30                      | 45        | N/A            | Daily                   | 12-hr Composite         |
| TSS, minimum % removal   | 85                                 |             |           |                         |           |                | 1/week                  | Calculation (*2)        |
| E. coli bacteria         | 4.25 x 10 <sup>10</sup><br>cfu/day | N/A         | N/A       | N/A                     | N/A       | 126 cfu/100 ml | Daily                   | Grab (*3)               |
| TRC                      | N/A                                | N/A         | N/A       | N/A                     | N/A       | 11 ug/l (*4 )  | Daily                   | Instantaneous Grab (*7) |

| EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS  | DISCHARGE MONITORING |               | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS    |                 |
|---|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
|   | 30-DAY AVG           | 7-DAY MINIMUM | MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY (*6) | SAMPLE TYPE     |
| WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING<br>7-DAY CHRONIC NOEC FRESHWATER (*5) |                      |               |                            |                 |
| Ceriodaphnia dubia  | 95% (*6)             | 95% (*6)      | 1/Quarter                  | 24-hr Composite |
| Pimephales promelas   | 95% (*6)             | 95% (*6)      | 1/Quarter                  | 24-hr Composite |

Footnotes:

- \*1 See **Appendix A of Part II** of the permit for minimum quantification limits.
- \*2 Percent removal is calculated using the following equation:  
[average monthly influent concentration (mg/l) – average monthly effluent concentration (mg/l)] ÷ [average monthly influent concentration (mg/l)] x 100.
- \*3 Analyzed within in the maximum holding time specified in 40 CFR 136.
- \*4 The effluent limitation for TRC is the instantaneous maximum and cannot be averaged for reporting purposes.
- \*5 Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. See Part II of the permit for WET testing requirements for additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions.
- \*6 Compliance with the WET limitations is required after 3 years from the permit effective date. This permit does not establish requirements to automatically increase the WET testing frequency after a test failure, or to begin a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) in the event of multiple failures. However, upon failure of any WET test, the permittee must report the results to EPA and NMED, Surface Water Quality Bureau, in writing, within 5 business days of notification of the test failure. EPA and NMED will review the test results and determine the appropriate action necessary, if any.
- \*7 Analyze within 15 minutes.

## 2. FLOATING SOLIDS, VISIBLE FOAM AND/OR OILS

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts. There shall be no discharge of visible films of oil, globules of oil, grease or solids in or on the water, or coatings on stream banks.

## 3. SAMPLE LOCATION(S)

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

## **B. SCHEDULES OF COMPLIANCE**

The permittee shall comply with the following schedule of activities for the attainment of state water quality standards-based final effluent limitations for **WET**.

- a. Determine exceedance cause(s);
- b. Develop control options, if needed;
- c. Evaluate and select control mechanisms;
- d. Implement corrective action; and
- e. Attain final effluent limitations for **WET** no later than 36 months from the permit effective date.

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

PROGRESS REPORT DATES: January 30, April 30, July 30, October 30

The permittee should note that each date applies to the prior three month period.

Progress and final reports shall be sent to the following addresses:

### EPA:

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

### New Mexico:

Program Manager  
Surface Water Quality Bureau  
New Mexico Environment Department  
P.O. Box 26110  
1190 Saint Francis Drive  
Santa Fe, NM 87502

## **C. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

Monitoring results must be reported to EPA on either the electronic or paper Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) approved formats. Monitoring results can be submitted electronically in lieu of the paper DMR Form. To submit electronically, access the NetDMR website at [www.epa.gov/netdmr](http://www.epa.gov/netdmr) and contact the R6NetDMR@epa.gov in-box for further instructions. Until you are approved for Net DMR, you must report on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form EPA. No. 3320-1 in accordance with the "General Instructions" provided on the form. No additional copies are needed if reporting electronically, however when submitting paper form EPA No. 3320-1, the permittee shall submit the original DMR signed and certified as required by Part III.D.11 and all other reports required by Part III.D. to the EPA and other agencies as required (See Part III.D.IV of the permit). Reports shall be submitted monthly.

1. Reporting periods shall end on the last day of the month.
2. The permittee is required to submit regular quarterly reports as described above postmarked no later than the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month following each reporting period.
3. The annual sludge report required in part IV of the permit is due on February 19 of each year and covers the previous calendar year from January 1 through December 31.
4. NO DISCHARGE REPORTING: If there is no discharge at Outfall 001 during the sampling month, place an "X" in the NO DISCHARGE box located in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report.
5. If any 7-day average or 30-day average value exceeds the effluent limitations specified in Part I.A, the permittee shall report the excursion in accordance with the requirements of Part III.D.
6. Any 7-day average or 30-day average value reported in the required Discharge Monitoring Report which is in excess of the effluent limitation specified in Part I.A shall constitute evidence of violation of such effluent limitation and of this permit.
7. Other measurements of oxygen demand (e.g., TOC and COD) may be substituted for the five day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5), or for the five-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5), as applicable, where the permittee can demonstrate long term correlation of the method with BOD5 or CBOD5 values, as applicable. Details of the correlation procedures used must be submitted and prior approval granted by the permitting authority for this procedure to be acceptable. Data reported must also include evidence to show that the proper correlation continues to exist after approval.
8. The permittee shall submit a copy of an annual summary of the data that results from WET testing to the following agencies:

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

Program Manager  
Surface Water Quality Bureau

New Mexico Environment Department  
P.O. Box 5469  
1190 Saint Francis Drive  
Santa Fe, NM 87502-5469

#### **D. OVERFLOW REPORTING**

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

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

#### **E. POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS**

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

- The influent loadings, flow and design capacity;
- The effluent quality and plant performance;
- The age and expected life of the wastewater treatment facility's equipment;
- Bypasses and overflows of the tributary sewerage system and treatment works;
- New developments at the facility;
- Operator certification and training plans and status;
- The financial status of the facility;
- Preventative maintenance programs and equipment conditions and;
- An overall evaluation of conditions at the facility.

**PART II - OTHER CONDITIONS****A. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)**

*“The permittee shall use sufficiently sensitive EPA-approved analytical methods (under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapters N or O) when quantifying the presence of pollutants in a discharge for analyses of pollutants or pollutant parameters under the permit. In case the approved methods are not sufficiently sensitive to the limits, the most sufficiently sensitive methods (lowest minimum levels) must be used as defined under 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv)(A).”*

For pollutants listed on Appendix A of Part II with MQL's, analyses *may* be performed to the listed MQL. If any individual analytical test result is less than the MQL listed, a value of zero (0) may be used for that pollutant result for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) reporting requirements.

In addition, any additional pollutant sampling for purposes of this permit, including renewal applications or any other reporting, *may* be tested to the MQL, *permit limit(s) or the state WQS*. Results of analyses that are less than the listed MQL, *permit limit(s) or the state WQS* may be reported as “non detect”.

Upon written approval by the EPA Region 6 NPDES Permits Branch (6WQ-P), the effluent specific MQL may be utilized by the permittee for all future DMR reporting requirements until/or unless changes are required for adoption of a lower MQL.”

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

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

None

**C. PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REOPENER**

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

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

**D. CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS**

See attached Appendix B of Part II



**E. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (7-DAY CHRONIC NOEC FRESHWATER)**

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

**1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY**

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

|                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| APPLICABLE TO FINAL OUTFALL(S):   | 001                     |
| REPORTED ON DMR AS FINAL OUTFALL: | 001                     |
| EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES (%):     | 30, 40, 53, 71, and 95. |
| CRITICAL DILUTION (%):            | 95                      |
| COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE:            | Defined at PART I       |
| TEST SPECIES/METHODS:             | 40 CFR Part 136         |

Ceriodaphnia dubia chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test, Method 1002.0, EPA 821 R 02 013, or the most recent update thereof. This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving females in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever comes first.

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

- b. The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is herein defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution. Chronic sub-lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant sub-lethal effect (i.e., growth or reproduction) at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.
- c. This permit may be reopened to require whole effluent toxicity limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.
- d. This permit does not establish requirements to automatically increase the WET testing frequency after a test failure, or to begin a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) in the event of multiple test failures. However, upon failure of any WET test, the permittee must report the test results to NMED, Surface Water Quality Bureau, in writing, within 5 business days of

notification the test failure. NMED will review the test results and determine the appropriate action necessary, if any.

## 2. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

### a. Test Acceptance

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

- The toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have survival equal to or greater than 80%.
- The mean number of *Ceriodaphnia dubia* neonates produced per surviving female in the control (0% effluent) must be 15 or more.
- 60% of the surviving control females must produce three broods.
- The mean dry weight of surviving Fathead minnow larvae at the end of the 7 days in the control (0% effluent) must be 0.25 mg per larva or greater.
- The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for: the young of surviving females in the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.
- The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal or nonlethal effects are exhibited for: the young of surviving females in the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.
- A PMSD range of 13 - 47 for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction;
- A PMSD range of 12 - 30 for Fathead minnow growth.

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

### b. Statistical Interpretation

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

determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in EPA/821/R-02-013 or the most recent update thereof.

- If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 2.a above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution concentration and all lower dilution concentrations, the test shall be considered to be a passing test, and the permittee shall report a survival NOEC of not less than the critical dilution for the DMR reporting requirements found in Item 3 below.

c. Dilution Water

- Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness, and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water for;
  - toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and
  - toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.
- If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Item 2.a), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
  - a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of Item 3.a was run concurrently with the receiving water control;
  - the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);
  - the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Item 3 below; and
  - the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.

d. Samples and Composites

- The permittee shall collect **a minimum of three** flow-weighted composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at Item 1.a above.
- The permittee shall collect a second and third composite samples for use during the 24-hour renewal of each dilution concentration for the tests. The permittee must collect the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not

exceed **72 hours**. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage.

- The permittee must collect the composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.
- If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 3 of this section.

### 3. REPORTING

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this section in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA/821/R-02-013, or the most current publication, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the provisions of PART III.C.3 of this permit. The permittee shall submit full reports upon the specific request of the Agency. For any test which fails, is considered invalid or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for agency review.
- b. A valid test for each species must be reported during each reporting period specified in PART I of this permit unless the permittee is performing a TRE which may increase the frequency of testing and reporting. Only ONE set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded for each reporting period. The data submitted should reflect the LOWEST lethal and sub-lethal effects results for each species during the reporting period. All invalid tests, repeat tests (for invalid tests), and retests (for tests previously failed) performed during the reporting period must be attached for EPA review.
- c. The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test as follows below. Submit retest information, if required, clearly marked as such. Only results of valid tests are to be reported.
  - Pimephales promelas (Fathead Minnow)
    - If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a '1'; otherwise, enter a '0' for Parameter No. TLP6C
    - Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP6C
    - Report the LOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TXP6C

- Report the NOEC value for growth, Parameter No. TPP6C
- Report the LOEC value for growth, Parameter No. TYP6C
- If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for growth is less than the critical dilution, enter a '1'; otherwise, enter a '0' for Parameter No. TGP6C
- Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQP6C
- Ceriodaphnia dubia
  - If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a '1'; otherwise, enter a '0' for Parameter No. TLP3B
  - Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP3B
  - Report the LOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TXP3B
  - Report the NOEC value for reproduction, Parameter No. TPP3B
  - Report the LOEC value for reproduction, Parameter No. TYP3B
  - If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for reproduction is less than the critical dilution, enter a '1'; otherwise, enter a '0' for Parameter No. TGP3B
  - Report the higher (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQP3B
- d. If retests are required by NMED, enter the following codes:
  - For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a '1' if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a '0'
  - For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a '1' if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a '0'