

NPDES PERMIT NO. NM0028011

FACT SHEET

FOR THE DRAFT NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
(NPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

APPLICANT

Village of Jemez Springs
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ISSUING OFFICE

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DATE PREPARED

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PERMIT ACTION

Proposed reissuance of the current NPDES permit issued December 14, 2006, with an effective date of February 1, 2007, and an expiration date of December 31, 2009.

RECEIVING WATER – BASIN

Jemez River – Rio Grande Basin

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
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
F&WS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
mg/l	Milligrams per liter (one part per million)
ug/l	Micrograms per liter (one part per billion)
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
MLQ	Minimum quantification level
O&G	Oil and grease
POTW	Publically owned treatment works
RP	Reasonable potential
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
USFWS	United States Fish & Wildlife Service
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

I. CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

Changes from the permit previously issued December 14, 2006, with an effective date of February 1, 2007, and an expiration date of December 31, 2009, are:

- A. Total phosphorus limits have been added.
- B. Total nitrogen limits have been added.
- C. Total arsenic reporting requirements have been added.
- D. Total boron reporting requirements have been added.

II. APPLICANT LOCATION and ACTIVITY

As described in the application, the facility is located at 14609 Highway 4, approximately 2 miles south of Jemez Springs, Sandoval County, New Mexico.

Under the Standard Industrial Classification Code 4952, the applicant operates a POTW with a design flow capacity of 0.075 MGD serving 375 people.

The Jemez Springs WWTP is a Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) put in operation in January 2004, replacing an older sedimentation treatment system. Wastewater flows by gravity to a wet well and lift station at the head of the WWTP. The influent lift station consists of two submersible pumps that lift wastewater to the treatment works. There is no solids removal at the headworks. The SBR consists of 4 chambers. The first chamber is approximately 4 feet x 8 feet x 16 feet. This is used as an equalization basin to control the inflow to the aeration basins. In the first aeration basin the wastewater treatment is achieved by cycling through an aerobic phase, a settling phase and a decant cycle. The bottom of the basin has a series of fine bubble diffusers to distribute air through out the basin during the aeration phase of the cycle.

The decanted liquid is sent through the Ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection chamber, the ultrasonic effluent flow meter, the final effluent weir box thence to the Jemez River. The solids are sent to the second chamber for thickening. The Village contracts a vacuum truck to draw off the solids from the treatment units and to haul them to the Albuquerque Reclamation facility in Albuquerque, NM. The current influent flow to the WWTP is low enough so that the fourth chamber is not in use at this time.

The discharge from the POTW is to the Jemez River thence to the Rio Grande in Waterbody Segment No. 20.6.4.107 of the Rio Grande Basin. The discharge is located at Latitude 35° 43' 36" North, Longitude 106° 42' 48" West.

III. EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

A quantitative description of the discharge(s) described in the EPA Permit Application Form 2A received October 6, 2009, are presented below:

POLLUTANT TABLE - 1

Parameter	Max	Avg
	(mg/l unless noted)	
Flow, million gallons/day (MGD)	0.059	0.027
Temperature, winter	13.0° C	12.9° C
Temperature, summer	21.6° C	20.0° C
pH, minimum, standard units (SU)	7.0 su	N/A
pH, maximum, standard units (SU)	7.6 su	N/A
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, (BOD)	22	4
E. Coli (bacteria/100 ml)	52	4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	11	3

A summary of the last 3-years of pollutant data taken from DMRs indicates no reported violations for limited parameters.

IV. REGULATORY AUTHORITY/PERMIT ACTION

In November 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act establishing the NPDES permit program to control water pollution. These amendments established technology-based or end-of-pipe control mechanisms and an interim goal to achieve “water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water”; more commonly known as the “swimmable, fishable” goal. Further amendments in 1977 of the CWA gave EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry and established the basic structure for regulating pollutants discharges into the waters of the United States. In addition, it made it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained under its provisions. Regulations governing the EPA administered NPDES permit program are generally found at 40 CFR §122 (program requirements & permit conditions), §124 (procedures for decision making), §125 (technology-based standards) and §136 (analytical procedures). Other parts of 40 CFR provide guidance for specific activities and may be used in this document as required.

It is proposed that the permit be reissued for a 5-year term following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR §122.46(a). The previous permit expired December 31, 2009. The application was received on July 1, 2009. The existing permit is administratively continued until this permit is issued.

V. DRAFT PERMIT RATIONALE AND PROPOSED PERMIT CONDITIONS**A. OVERVIEW of TECHNOLOGY-BASED VERSUS WATER QUALITY STANDARDS-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS**

Regulations contained in 40 CFR §122.44 NPDES permit limits are developed that meet the more stringent of either technology-based effluent limitation guidelines, numerical and/or narrative water quality standard-based effluent limits, or the previous permit.

Technology-based effluent limitations are established in the proposed draft permit for TSS and BOD₅. Water quality-based effluent limitations are established in the proposed draft permit for E. coli bacteria, TRC and total phosphorus.

B. TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/CONDITIONS

Regulations promulgated at 40 CFR §122.44 (a) require technology-based effluent limitations to be placed in NPDES permits based on ELGs where applicable, on BPJ in the absence of guidelines, or on a combination of the two. In the absence of promulgated guidelines for the discharge, permit conditions may be established using BPJ procedures. EPA establishes limitations based on the following technology-based controls: BPT, BCT, and BAT. These levels of treatment are:

BPT - The first level of technology-based standards generally based on the average of the best existing performance facilities within an industrial category or subcategory.

BCT - Technology-based standard for the discharge from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and O&G.

BAT - The most appropriate means available on a national basis for controlling the direct discharge of toxic and non-conventional pollutants to navigable waters. BAT effluent limits represent the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category or subcategory.

The facility is a POTW treating sanitary wastewater. POTW's have technology-based ELG's established at 40 CFR Part 133, Secondary Treatment Regulation. Pollutants with ELG's established in this Chapter are BOD, TSS and pH. BOD limits of 30 mg/l for the 30-day average and 45 mg/l for the 7-day average are found at 40 CFR §133.102(a). TSS limits; also 30 mg/l for the 30-day average and 45 mg/l for the 7-day average, are found at 40 CFR §133.102(b). ELG's for pH are between 6-9 s.u. and are found at 40 CFR §133.102(c). Regulations at 40 CFR §122.45(f)(1) require all pollutants limited in permits to have limits expressed in terms of mass such as pounds per day. When determining mass limits for POTW's, the plant's design flow is used to establish the mass load. Mass limits are determined by the following mathematical relationship:

Loading in lbs/day = pollutant concentration in mg/l * 8.345 lbs/gal * design flow in MGD
30-day average BOD/TSS loading = 30 mg/l * 8.345 lbs/gal * 0.075 MGD
30-day average BOD/TSS loading = 18.8 lbs

The permit that was issued August 16, 2004, and expired December 31, 2006, established mass limitations of 11.3 lbs, 30-day average, for both BOD and TSS. Those limits were based on an earlier and lower design flow rate. During the August 2004 permit issuance, the facility had just put into operation the SBR facility now in use that increased the design flow to 0.075 MGD. In response to antidegradation concerns the Village agreed that it did not need loading limits at the newer and higher design flow and agreed to retain the lower mass limits. The previous permit issued December 14, 2006, continued those loading limits. This draft permit will also continue

the mass loading limits from the previous two permits. The following loading limits reflect the flow rate 0.045 MGD based on the earlier design flow.

A summary of the technology-based limits for the facility is included below:

Final Effluent Limits - 0.075 MGD design flow.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS			
	lbs/Day		mg/l (unless noted)	
Parameter	30-Day Avg.	7-Day Avg.	30-Day Avg.	7-Day Avg.
Flow	N/A	N/A	Measure MGD	Measure MGD
BOD ₅	11.3	14.1	30	45
TSS	11.3	14.1	30	45
pH	N/A	N/A	6.0 – 9.0 standard units	

C. WATER QUALITY BASED LIMITATIONS

1. General Comments

Water quality based requirements are necessary where effluent limits more stringent than technology-based limits are necessary to maintain or achieve federal or state water quality limits. Under Section 301(b)(1)(C) of the CWA, discharges are subject to effluent limitations based on federal or state WQS. Effluent limitations and/or conditions established in the draft permit are in compliance with applicable State WQS and applicable State water quality management plans to assure that surface WQS of the receiving waters are protected and maintained, or attained.

2. Implementation

The NPDES permits contain technology-based effluent limitations reflecting the best controls available. Where these technology-based permit limits do not protect water quality or the designated uses, additional water quality-based effluent limitations and/or conditions are included in the NPDES permits. State narrative and numerical water quality standards are used in conjunction with EPA criteria and other available toxicity information to determine the adequacy of technology-based permit limits and the need for additional water quality-based controls.

3. State Water Quality Standards

The general and specific stream standards are provided in NMWQS (20.6.4 NMAC, amended through August 1, 2007). The facility discharges into the Jemez River in segment number 20.6.4.107 of the Rio Grande Basin. The designated uses of the Jemez River are wildlife habitat, livestock watering, coldwater aquatic life, irrigation and primary contact.

4. Permit Action - Water Quality-Based Limits

Regulations promulgated at 40 CFR §122.44(d) require limits in addition to, or more stringent than effluent limitation guidelines (technology based). State WQS that are more stringent than effluent limitation guidelines are as follows:

a. BACTERIA

Stream segment specific (20.6.4.107 NMAC) WQS for E. coli bacteria is 126 cfu/100 ml daily monthly geometric mean and 410 cfu/100 ml daily maximum. These limits are identical to the previous permit and are continued in the draft permit.

b. pH

Stream segment specific (20.6.4.107 NMAC) WQS for pH, 6.6 to 8.8 standard units, are more restrictive than the technology-based limits presented earlier and the draft permit will propose these water quality limits in the draft permit. These limits are identical to the previous permit.

c. TOXICS

i. General Comments

The CWA in Section 301 (b) requires that effluent limitations for point sources include any limitations necessary to meet water quality standards. Federal regulations found at 40 CFR §122.44 (d) state that if a discharge poses the reasonable potential to cause an in-stream excursion above a water quality criteria, the permit must contain an effluent limit for that pollutant.

All applicable facilities are required to fill out appropriate sections of the Form 2A and 2S, to apply for an NPDES permit or reissuance of an NPDES permit. The new form is applicable not only to POTWs, but also to facilities that are similar to POTWs, but which do not meet the regulatory definition of “publicly owned treatment works” (like private domestics, or similar facilities on Federal property). The forms were designed and promulgated to “make it easier for permit applicants to provide the necessary information with their applications and minimize the need for additional follow-up requests from permitting authorities,” per the summary statement in the preamble to the Rule. These forms became effective December 1, 1999, after publication of the final rule on August 4, 1999, Volume 64, Number 149, pages 42433 through 42527 of the FRL. The facility is designated as a minor, and does not need to fill out the expanded pollutant testing section Part D of Form 2A. There are no toxics that need to be placed in the draft permit except for those presented below.

ii. TRC

The facility uses UV to control bacteria. The previous permit however maintained a 19 ug/l TRC limit when chlorine is used as a treatment chemical for process equipment sanitization and/or filamentaceous algae control. The requirement will be maintained in the draft permit.

5. TMDL Requirements

EPA approved September 15, 2009, a NMED TMDL for phosphorus, nitrogen, arsenic, temperature and boron. For the portion of the Jemez River between the Rio Guadalupe and Soda Dam, the TMDL established WLAs for phosphorus, nitrogen, boron and arsenic. For discharges from the Village of Jemez Springs however, NMED recommended no limits be established for boron and arsenic since the loadings from the POTW were insignificant and instead proposed monitoring for the two parameters. The TMDL did establish WLAs for phosphorus and nitrogen. These pollutants are proposed in the draft permit based on the TMDL. Since operational changes will need to be performed by the Village to meet these water quality-based limits, a four-year compliance schedule will be allowed to provide time to meet these limits.

The TMDL established WLAs for total phosphorus (TP) and total nitrogen (TN) for the protection of narrative designated uses. The TMDL established TP WLA's of 0.626 lbs/day, 1.0 mg/l and TN WLA of 2.97 lbs/day, 4.75 mg/l. The draft permit will propose these limits as daily maximums.

Monitoring requirements for arsenic and boron will be proposed in the draft permit to establish and verify the impact on the receiving water from the site for the two pollutants.

6. Other Requirements

Aluminum monitoring has been in the permit for two permit cycles; October 1, 2004, to date. The pollutant has not been limited by the TMDL since as the TMDL noted:

Recognizing the metal contamination is apparently watershed wide, it is difficult-to-impossible to pinpoint a discrete source of contamination.

Aluminum monitoring will be removed from the draft permit. However if the facility utilizes aluminum such as alum to its process treatment for nutrient removal, the permit may be reopened to add aluminum permit conditions.

D. MONITORING FREQUENCY FOR LIMITED PARAMETERS

Regulations require permits to establish monitoring requirements to yield data representative of the monitored activity, 40 CFR §122.48(b), and to assure compliance with permit limitations, 40 CFR §122.44(i)(1). Sample frequency is based on the NMIP. Technology based pollutants; BOD and TSS are proposed to be monitored once per month. Flow is proposed to be monitored continuously by totalizing meter. These frequencies are the same as the current permit. Sample type for BOD and TSS are grab which is consistent with the previous permit.

Water quality-based pollutant monitoring frequency for E. coli shall be once per month by grab sample which is the same as the previous permit. Phosphorus and nitrogen shall be sampled twice per month using grab samples. Arsenic and boron monitoring shall be once per month using grab samples. The pollutant pH shall be monitored daily, which is greater than the previous permit but is consistent with similar sized facilities, using instantaneous grab samples. When chlorine is used to disinfect treatment equipment and/or treat filamentaceous algae, TRC

shall be sampled daily using instantaneous grab samples. Regulations at 40 CFR §136 define instantaneous grab as being analyzed within 15-minutes of collection.

E. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY LIMITATIONS

Procedures for implementing WET terms and conditions in NPDES permits are contained in the NMIP, July 2009. Based on the work in the TMDL, the 4Q3 for the Jemez River is 3.16 cfs (2.042 MGD). The CD of the discharge is determined from the following:

$$CD = Q_e / (Q_e + Q_a)$$

Where:

Q_e = effluent flow - 0.075 MGD

Q_a = 4Q₃ - 2.042 MGD

$$CD = 0.075 / (0.075 + 2.042)$$

$$CD = 0.035 \text{ or } 3.54\%$$

Table 11 of Section V of the NMIP outlines the type of WET testing for different types of discharges. Discharges into perennial streams normally require chronic WET tests. If it is determined that a facility is to receive chronic biomonitoring requirements at a CD ≤ 10%, then an acute-to-chronic ratio of 10:1 may be used in order to allow acute biomonitoring in lieu of chronic. This will result in a higher critical dilution by decreasing the ratio between the amounts of effluent and receiving water used as well as a reduction in the cost per biomonitoring test for the permittee. Using the acute-to-chronic ratio of 10:1, the CD for an acute test is 35.4%, rounded to 35% per the NMIP. The effluent concentrations using a 75% dilution series are 15%, 20%, 26%, 35%, and 47%. The test species shall be *Daphnia pulex* and *Pimephales promelas*. Testing shall be performed during the first year after the permit effective date and samples shall be taken during the period November 1 and April 30.

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC</u>	<u>DISCHARGE MONITORING</u>	
	<u>30-DAY AVG MINIMUM</u>	<u>48-Hr. MINIMUM</u>
Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (48 Hr. Static Renewal)		
<i>Daphnia pulex</i>	REPORT	REPORT
<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	REPORT	REPORT

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC</u>	<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (48 Hr. Static Renewal)		
<i>Daphnia pulex</i>	1/Permit Term	24-Hr. Composite
<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	1/Permit Term	24-Hr. Composite

VI. FACILITY OPERATIONAL PRACTICES

A. SEWAGE SLUDGE

The permittee shall use only those sewage sludge disposal or reuse practices that comply with the federal regulations established in 40 CFR Part 503 "Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge". EPA may at a later date issue a sludge-only permit. Until such future issuance of a sludge-only permit, sludge management and disposal at the facility will be subject to Part 503 sewage sludge requirements. Part 503 regulations are self-implementing, which means that facilities must comply with them whether or not a sludge-only permit has been issued. Part IV of the draft permit contains sewage sludge permit requirements.

B. WASTE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall institute programs directed towards pollution prevention. The permittee will institute programs to improve the operating efficiency and extend the useful life of the treatment system.

C. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER CONTRIBUTIONS

The treatment plant has no non-categorical Significant Industrial User's (SIU) and no Categorical Industrial User's (CIU). The EPA has tentatively determined that the permittee will not be required to develop a full pretreatment program. However, general pretreatment provisions have been required. The facility is required to report to EPA, in terms of character and volume of pollutants any significant indirect dischargers into the POTW subject to pretreatment standards under §307(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR Part 403.

D. OPERATION AND REPORTING

The applicant is required to operate the treatment facility at maximum efficiency at all times; to monitor the facility's discharge on a regular basis; and report the results quarterly. The monitoring results will be available to the public.

VII. 303(d) LIST

The Jemez River between the Rio Guadalupe and Soda Dam was found to have impairments for aluminum, arsenic, nutrients, boron, temperature and turbidity. Nutrients, arsenic, boron and aluminum have been previously discussed above in Part V. C. 5. Temperature was not given a WLA since heat is not a pollutant from POTWs and the temperature is likely caused by natural thermal springs in the receiving water. Turbidity is also not a pollutant of concern from POTWs as the nature of stream bottom deposits is construction and riparian issues. No additional pollutants are listed for this waterbody. The standard reopener language in the permit allows additional permit conditions if warranted by future changes.

VIII. ANTIDegradation

The NMAC, Section 20.6.4.8 “Antidegradation Policy and Implementation Plan” sets forth the requirements to protect designated uses through implementation of the State water quality standards. The limitations and monitoring requirements set forth in the proposed permit are developed from the State water quality standards and are protective of those designated uses. Furthermore, the policy sets forth the intent to protect the existing quality of those waters, whose quality exceeds their designated use. The permit requirements and the limits are protective of the assimilative capacity of the receiving waters, which is protective of the designated uses of that water, NMAC Section 20.6.4.8.A.2.

IX. ANTIBACKSLIDING

The proposed permit is consistent with the requirements to meet antibacksliding provisions of the Clean Water Act, Section 402(o) and 40 CFR §122.44(l)(i)(A), which state in part that interim or final effluent limitations must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, unless material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation. The proposed permit maintains the mass loading requirements of the previous permit for BOD and TSS and the concentration limits for E. coli bacteria, pH and TRC. New limits for TP and TN have been added.

X. ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS

According to the most recent county listing available at USFWS, Southwest Region 2 website, <http://ifw2es.fws.gov/EndangeredSpecies/lists/>, four species in Sandoval County are listed as endangered or threatened. The Black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*), Rio Grande silvery minnow (*Hybognathus amarus*), and the Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) are listed as endangered. The Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) is listed as threatened. The American bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was previously listed as endangered; however, the USFWS removed the American bald eagle in the lower 48 states from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife Federal Register, July 9, 2007, (Volume 72, Number 130).

In accordance with requirements under section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act, EPA has reviewed this permit for its effect on listed threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat. After review, EPA has determined that the reissuance of this permit will have “no effect” on listed threatened and endangered species nor will adversely modify designated critical habitat. EPA makes this determination based on the following:

1. No additions have been made to the USFWS list of threatened and endangered species and critical habitat designation in the area of the discharge since prior issuance of the permit.
2. EPA has received no additional information since the previous permit issuance which would lead to revision of its determinations.

3. The draft permit has been made more restrictive from the previous permit with the addition of TP and TN limits for the protection of narrative conditions.

4. EPA determines that Items 1, 2 and 3 result in no change to the environmental baseline established by the previous permit, therefore, EPA concludes that reissuance of this permit will have “no effect” on listed species and designated critical habitat.

XI. HISTORICAL and ARCHEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

The reissuance of the permit should have no impact on historical and/or archeological sites since no construction activities are planned in the reissuance.

XII. PERMIT REOPENER

The permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if State Water Quality Standards are promulgated or revised. In addition, if the State amends a TMDL, this permit may be reopened to establish effluent limitations for the parameter(s) to be consistent with that TMDL. Modification of the permit is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR §124.5.

XIII. VARIANCE REQUESTS

No variance requests have been received.

XIV. CERTIFICATION

The permit is in the process of certification by the State Agency following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR 124.53. A draft permit and draft public notice will be sent to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers; to the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and to the National Marine Fisheries Service prior to the publication of that notice.

XV. FINAL DETERMINATION

The public notice describes the procedures for the formulation of final determinations.

XVI. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The following information was used to develop the proposed permit:

A. APPLICATION(s)

EPA Application Form 2A received July 1, 2009.

B. 40 CFR CITATIONS

Citations to 40 CFR are as of January 20, 2010.
Sections 122, 124, 125, 133, 136

C. STATE OF NEW MEXICO REFERENCES

New Mexico State Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Water, 20.6.4 NMAC, as amended through August 1, 2007.

Procedures for Implementing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits in New Mexico, November 2009.

Statewide Water Quality Management Plan, December 17, 2002.

State of New Mexico 303(d) List for Assessed Stream and River Reaches, 2008 - 2010.

Water Quality Survey Summary for the Jemez River Watershed (From the San Ysidiro to the Headwaters Excluding Waters in the Valles Caldera National Preserve) 2005.

Total Maximum Daily Load for the Jemez River Watershed (From the San Ysidiro to the Headwaters Excluding Waters in the Valles Caldera National Preserve) September 15, 2009.