

NPDES PERMIT NO. NM0029891

FACT SHEET

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

APPLICANTS

City of Raton
P.O. Box 99
Raton, NM 87740

ISSUING OFFICE

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
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PREPARED BY

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DATE PREPARED

April 26, 2016

PERMIT ACTION

EPA is proposing reissuance of the current permit issued September 24, 2010, with an effective date of November 1, 2010 and an expiration date of October 31, 2015.

RECEIVING WATER- BASIN

Unclassified, intermittent reach of Raton Creek, thence to the classified, perennial reach of Raton Creek, thence to Chicorica Creek, thence to the Canadian River.

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 |
| 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 |
| ng/l | Nanograms per liter (one part per trillion) |
| 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 |
| 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 on September 24, 2010, with an effective date of November 1, 2010, and an expiration date of October 31, 2015 include

- Aluminum monitoring has been proposed;
- Gross Alpha limit has been established;
- Tritium limit has been established;
- Sufficiently Sensitive Methods requirements have been added;
- DMR electronic reporting requirements have been added; and,
- WET testing (7-Day Chronic) replacing WET testing (48-Hour Acute) monitoring has been proposed.

II. APPLICANT LOCATION AND ACTIVITY

Under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 4941, the applicant currently operates a surface water treatment plant. This plant intakes and treats about 4 MGD of Lake Maloya surface water using coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection processes. Filter backwash water and filter-to-waste water flow to a reclaimed tank and an evaporating basin. The facility is designed for total reuse of wastewater and has not discharged during the previous permit term. However this permit is issued for the unlikely event that a discharge may occur when the system cannot reclaim all backwash water. The maximum daily flow rate of effluent, as reported in the permit application, is 0.08 MGD.

Filter backwash sludge is managed by sending all plant discharged flows from the backwash system into a settling basin. The sludge is periodically removed from the settling basin and may be further dewatered in sludge drying beds prior to transfer of the alum sludge solid to a city owned land-application site.

Appendix 1 shows an aerial view of the plant and schematic of the facility.

The facility is located at 1350 North First Street, Raton, New Mexico. According to NMED, the effluent from the site is discharged into an unclassified, intermittent reach of Raton Creek, thence to the classified, perennial reach of Raton Creek, thence to Chicorica Creek, thence to the Canadian River in Segment 20.6.4.98. The discharge is located on that water at Latitude 36° 55' 6.27" North and Longitude 104° 26' 1.95" West, in Colfax County, New Mexico.

III. EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

The facility submitted effluent data with its Application, dated April 29, 2015, along with historical effluent data. The permit application was received on May 5, 2015, and determined to be administratively complete. Effluent characteristics indicate that the following priority pollutants were detected in the discharge:

| <u>Pollutant</u> | <u>Avg Conc. µg/l</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Alpha-Endosulfan | 0.01 |
| Nitrite + Nitrate | 500 |
| Thallium | 0.5 |
| TRC | 50 |
| Aluminum (D) | 530 |
| Vanadium (D) | 8 |

*D = Dissolved form

A RP screening of effluent characteristics (See Appendix 2) against the State WQS demonstrates that with the exception of TRC and Aluminum, the discharge has no RP to exceed the applicable WQS for the above pollutants.

IV. DRAFT PERMIT RATIONALE AND PROPOSED PERMIT CONDITIONS

The proposed effluent limitations for those pollutants proposed to be limited are based on regulations promulgated at 40 CFR 122.44. The draft permit limits are based on either technology-based effluent limits pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(a), on BPJ in the absence of guidelines, NM WQS and/or requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(d), whichever are more stringent.

A. Technology-Based Versus Water Quality Standards-Based Effluent Limitations and Conditions

Following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR 122.44, the draft permit limits are based on either technology-based effluent limits pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(a) or on State WQS and requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(d), whichever are more stringent.

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 effluent limitations guidelines where applicable, on BPJ in the absence of guidelines, or on a combination of the two.

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 CWA sections 101(a)(2) and 303(c) require water quality standards to provide, wherever attainable, water quality for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and recreation in and on the water, functions commonly referred to as “fishable/swimmable” uses. EPA's current water quality regulation effectively establishes a rebuttable presumption that “fishable/swimmable” uses are attainable and therefore should apply to a water body unless it can be demonstrated that such uses are not attainable.

The general and specific stream standards are provided in NMWQS (20.6.4 NMAC effective on June 5, 2013). According to NMED, the facility discharges into an unclassified, intermittent reach of Raton Creek, thence to the classified, perennial reach of Raton Creek, thence to Chicorica Creek, thence to the Canadian River. The segment closest to the discharge point is the Canadian River in Segment 20.6.4.98. The description of this segment is “[T]he main stem of the Canadian river from the headwaters of Conchas reservoir upstream to the New Mexico-Colorado line, perennial reaches of the Conchas River, the Mora river downstream from the USGS gaging station near Shoemaker, the Vermejo River downstream from Rail Canyon and perennial reaches of Raton, Chicorica and Uña de Gato creeks.” Raton Creek’s designated standards must be applied consistent with the CWA. The designated uses of the receiving waters are marginal warmwater aquatic life, livestock watering, wildlife habitat and primary contact.

4. Permit Action - Water Quality-Based Limits

Regulations promulgated at 40 CFR 122.44(d) require water quality-based, where appropriate, limits in addition to, or more stringent than effluent limitation guidelines (technology based). NM WQS that are applicable for this discharge are based on 20.6.4 NMAC.

For water segment 20.6.4.98 NMAC, there is a specific WQS range for pH, so a pH range of 6.6 – 9.0 is established based on the water segment-specific criteria. The facility has not discharged since 2001. The requirements for monitoring and an effluent limitation for TRC in the previous permit remain in the draft permit. Grab sampling once a week, when discharging, is continued from the previous permit.

The permittee uses aluminum sulfate in its water treatment process. The reasonable potential presented by the submitted data indicates the aluminum concentration in the evaporation pond reclaim water exceeds the water quality standards. The facility has not discharged since 2001. Due to the infrequent nature of the discharge, no aluminum limits will be in the proposed permit. However, the proposed permit requires the permittee to monitor its effluent, when discharging, at a frequency of once a week using grab sampling.

The applicant did not submit data for Total Gross alpha and Tritium, which have been determined by New Mexico as livestock watering criteria. EPA proposes effluent limitations for these pollutants at 15 pCi/l and 20,000 pCi/l respectively. During the period of public notice, if the permittee provides two sets of data for each pollutants, EPA could calculate reasonable potential for these parameters and determine if the limits are still needed in the final permit. The proposed permit requires the permittee to monitor its effluent, when discharging, at a frequency of once per permit cycle using grab sampling.

| Parameter | Issue | EPA MQL | Daily Max | Concern |
|-------------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------------|
| Gross Alpha | No Data | N/A | 15 pCi/l | Livestock Watering |
| Tritium | No Data | N/A | 20,000 pCi/l | Livestock Watering |

5. Monitoring Frequency for Parameters

Due to the infrequent nature of the discharge, the previous permit required the permittee to monitor its effluent, when discharging, at a frequency of once/week using grab sampling. Total Gross alpha and tritium shall be monitored as report only once per permit term by grab sample. The Gross alpha and tritium monitoring requirements in the previous permit remain in the proposed permit.

6. Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements

The facility discharges to a generally dry arroyo with some flow after some storm events during the year. According to NMED, this waterbody is an unclassified, intermittent reach of Raton Creek and the segment closest to the discharge point is the Canadian River in Segment 20.6.4.98. The 4Q3 for the receiving water is zero (0) cfs. Effluent limitations and/or conditions established in the proposed permit are in compliance with State WQS. Standards require that the discharge protect chronic aquatic toxicity. For permitting purposes of certain parameters such as WET, the critical dilution of the effluent to the receiving stream is 100%. Therefore, the critical dilution series will be 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100%.

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001 - the discharge to intermittent reach of Raton Creek of the treatment system aeration basin. Discharges shall be monitored by the permittee as specified below:

| EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS | DISCHARGE MONITORING | | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | |
|---|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | |
| WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING 7-DAY CHRONIC NOEC FRESHWATER (*1) | 30-DAY AVG | 7-DAY MINIMUM | MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY | SAMPLE TYPE |
| Ceriodaphnia dubia | Report | Report | Once/5 year | 3-hr Composite |
| Pimephales promelas | Report | Report | Once/5 year | 3-hr Composite |

*1 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.

V. 303(d) LIST

The receiving waterbody is listed on the current “2014 - 2016 State of New Mexico 303(d) List for Assessed River/Stream Reaches for not meeting the primary contact attributed to *E. coli* for which the suspected source is municipal point source discharges, municipal (urbanized high density area) and rangeland grazing. This facility does not discharge sanitary wastewater therefore, bacteria limits will not be necessary. A TMDL has been developed. Other designated uses for the stream being met are livestock watering, marginal warmwater aquatic life and wildlife habitat.

VI. 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 there designated use.

VII. ANTIBACKSLIDING

The proposed permit is consistent with the requirements to meet the Antibacksliding provisions of the Clean Water Act, Section 402(o) and 40 CFR 122.44(1)(2)(i)(B), which state in part, that the interim or final effluent limitations must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, unless information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance. The proposed permit does not relax any effluent limitations.

VIII. ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS

According to the most recent county listing available at US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species report database for Colfax County, NM, website http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/reports/species-by-current-range-county?fips=35007, three species Colfax County are listed as endangered: New Mexico meadow jumping mouse, Black-footed ferret and Southwestern willow flycatcher; and four threatened species: Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Canada Lynx, Mexican spotted owl and Piping plover.

In 2001, EPA issued this permit with a “no effect” determination after evaluating the likely effect of this discharge on listed threatened and endangered species. EPA is unaware of any new information, to include comments received during the 2001, 2005 and 2010 permit public comment period that would change EPA’s determination of “no effect” of the discharge to listed species and designated critical habitat. As the discharge volume is unchanged, EPA has determined that a re-issuance of this permit will have “no effect” on listed threatened and endangered species and will not adversely modify designated critical habitat.

IX. 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.

X. PERMIT REOPENER

The permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if State/Tribal Water Quality Standards are promulgated or revised. In addition, if either the State and/or Tribe develops 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.

XI. VARIANCE REQUESTS

No variance requests have been received.

XII. 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.

XIII. FINAL DETERMINATION

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

XIV. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The following information was used to develop the proposed permit:

A. Application(s)

Application received May 5, 2015.

B. 40 CFR Citations

§§ 122, 124

B. State of New Mexico References

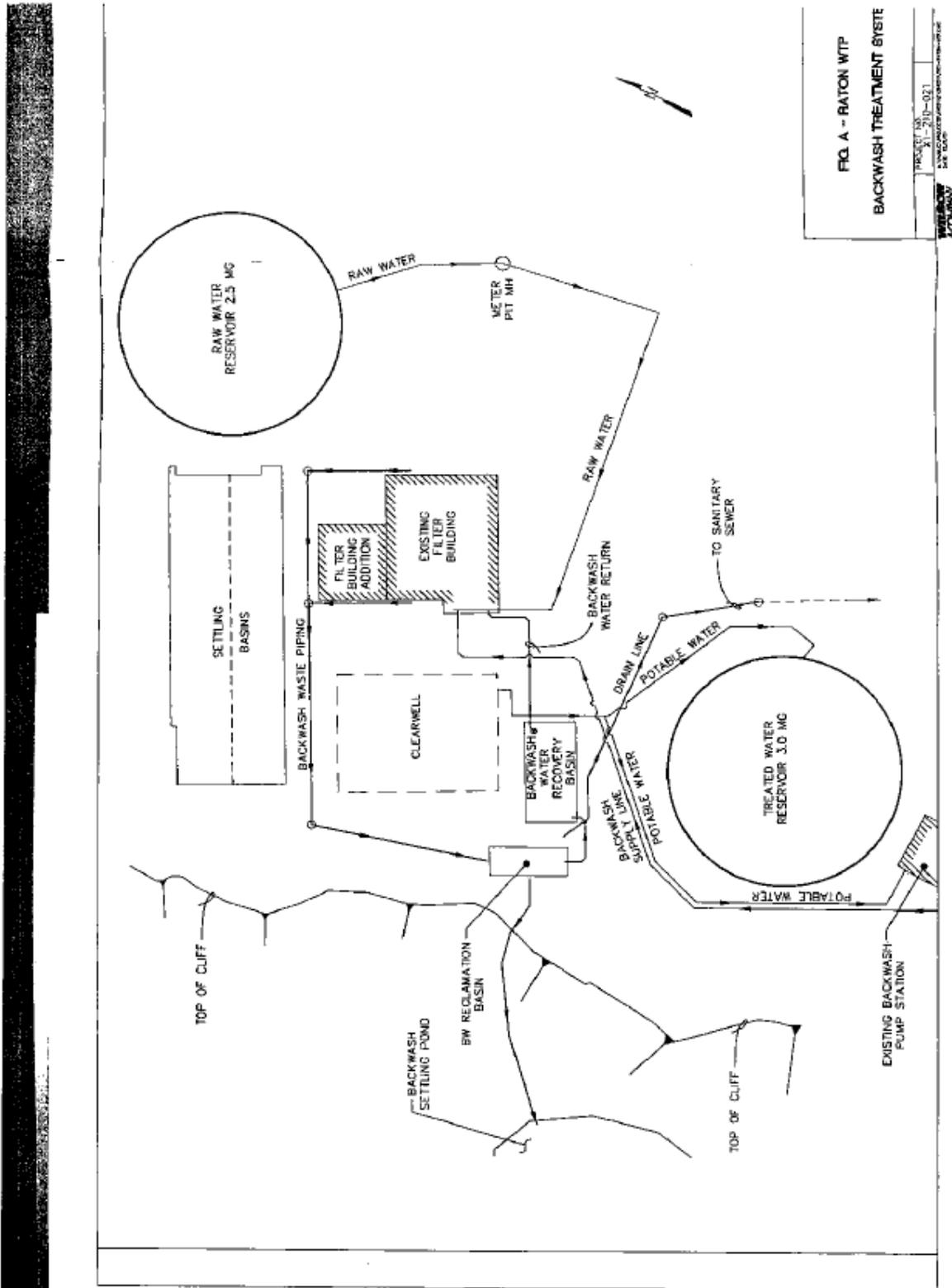
New Mexico State Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Water, 20.6.4 NMAC, effective June 5, 2013.

2014-2016 State of New Mexico Clean Water Act Section 303(d)/Section 305(b) Integrated Report, November 18, 2014.

Procedures for Implementing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits in New Mexico, 2012.

Narrative Toxics Implementation Guidance – Whole Effluent Toxicity, December 16, 2005.

APPENDIX 1



APPENDIX 2

1

CALCULATIONS OF NEW MEXICO WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

(EPA approved site-specific criteria for ammonia, cadmium, and zinc on April 30, 2012)

Excel Revised as of July 10, 2012

NMPC 20.6.4.

Calculation Specifications:

Prepared By:

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STEP 1: REFERENCE IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES
 INPUT FACILITY AND RECEIVING STREAM DATA
 LIST SOURCE OF DATA INPUT

Appendix 2 of Fact Sheet

IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

The State of New Mexico Standards for Interstate and Interstate Surface Waters are implemented in this spreadsheet by using procedures established in the attached Procedures for Implementing NPDES Permits in New Mexico.

FACILITY

DATA INPUT

Permit File
 NPDES Permit No.
 Outlet No. (I)
 Plant Effluent Flow (MGD)
 Plant Effluent Flow (cfs)

City of Albuquerque Wastewater Facility
 NM0029891
 1
 0.05
 0.124

For industrial and domestic effluents, use the highest monthly average flow for the past 24 months. For POTWs, use the design flow.

RECEIVING STREAM

DATA INPUT

Receiving Stream Name
 Barle Name
 Water Body Segment Code No.
 Is a publicly owned lake or reservoir? (enter "1" if yes, "0" if no)
 Are acute aquatic life criteria considered? (1=yes, 0=no) (MUST use "1" for 2005 Standards)
 Are chronic aquatic life criteria considered? (1=yes, 0=no)
 Are domestic water supply criteria considered? (1=yes, 0=no)
 Are irrigation water supply criteria considered? (1=yes, 0=no)
 Livestock watering and wildlife habitat criteria apply to all streams

Rabbs Creek
 Canadian River Barle
 20.6.4.205
 0
 1
 1
 0
 1
 1

USGS Flow Station

USGS

USGS Monitoring Station No.
 Receiving Stream TSS (mg/l)
 Receiving Stream Hardness (mg/L CaCO₃)
 Receiving Stream Critical Low Flow (MGD) (cfs)
 Receiving Stream Harmonic Mean Flow (cfs)
 Avg. Receiving Water Temperature (C)
 pH (Avg), Receiving Stream
 Fraction of stream allowed for mining (F)
 Fraction of Critical Low Flow

RANGE: 0 - 400

29
 20
 0
 0
 5.8
 7.1
 1
 0

For the receiving stream, enter the TSS.
 For the receiving stream, enter the hardness. (if no data, 20 mg/L is used).
 Enter "0" for the receiving stream and lake.
 Enter a harmonic mean or critical low flow data or 0.001 if no data is available.
 Enter 1 if stream morphology data is not available or for intermittent streams.

STEP 2: INPUT AMBIENT AND EFFLUENT DATA

CALCULATE IN-STREAM WASTE CONCENTRATIONS

DATA INPUT Input point and geometric mean concentration as micro-gram per liter (µg/l or ppb) unless other unit is specified for the parameter.
 Effluent value reported as "< detection limit" (DL) but the DL is greater than MQL, input "1/2 DL" for calculation.
 Effluent value reported as "< detection limit" (DL) and the DL is smaller than MQL, no data is inputted.
 If a less than MQL value is reported, input the true reported value or "0" for calculation.

The following formula is used to calculate the In-stream Waste Concentration (C_d)
 See the current Procedures for Implementing NPDES Permits in New Mexico
 $C_d = [(F^2 Q_a^2 C_a) + (Q_e^2 L^2 C_e)] / (F^2 Q_a + Q_e)$
 Where:
 C_d = In-stream Waste Concentration
 F = Fraction of stream allowed for loading (see "Procedures for Implementing NPDES Permits in New Mexico")
 C_e = Reported concentration in effluent
 C_a = Ambient stream concentration upstream of discharge
 Q_e = Plant effluent flow
 Q_a = Critical low flow rate stream at discharge point expressed as the 4Q3 or 10th annual mean flow for normal health criteria

The following formulae for metals reported in total form to dissolved form criteria are dissolved form

See the current Procedures for Implementing NPDES Permits in New Mexico

$K_p = K_{p0} * (TSS)^{0.5}$ K_p = Linear partition coefficient; K_{p0} and alpha can be found in table below
 $C/C_t = 1 / (1 + K_p * TSS^{0.5})$ TSS = Total suspended solids concentration found in receiving stream (or in effluent for intermittent stream)
 Total Metal Criteria (C_t) = C_d / C/C_t C/C_t = Fraction of metal dissolved; and C_t = Dissolved criteria value

| Total Metals | Total Value | Stream Linear Partition Coefficient | | | | | Lake Linear Partition Coefficient | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | | K _{p0} | alpha (β) | K _p | C/C _t | Dissolved Value In Stream | K _{p0} | alpha (β) | K _p | C/C _t | Dissolved Value In Lake |
| Arsenic | 7.1 | 480000 | -0.73 | 41085.70078 | 0.456311521 | 3.2398118 | 480000 | -0.73 | 41085.70078 | 0.456311521 | 3.2398118 |
| Chromium III | 7 | 3360000 | -0.93 | 146659.1418 | 0.190363238 | 1.33254266 | 2170000 | -0.27 | 874202.9636 | 0.037947948 | 0.26563564 |
| Copper | 1.7 | 1040000 | -0.74 | 8607.139084 | 0.298036435 | 0.48626024 | 2890000 | -0.9 | 137621.6188 | 0.200399968 | 0.34061126 |
| Lead | 1 | 2800000 | -0.8 | 189338.8055 | 0.154063612 | 0.15406361 | 2040000 | -0.53 | 342420.0833 | 0.091489781 | 0.09148978 |
| Nickel | 2.3 | 490000 | -0.57 | 71883.50180 | 0.32418888 | 0.74563442 | 2210000 | -0.76 | 170989.6389 | 0.167821854 | 0.38599026 |
| Silver | 0.2 | 2390000 | -1.03 | 74495.14385 | 0.316419731 | 0.06328396 | 2390000 | -1.03 | 74495.14385 | 0.316419731 | 0.06328396 |
| Zinc | 7.7 | 1250000 | -0.7 | 118367.2109 | 0.226598727 | 1.7371102 | 3340000 | -0.68 | 338310.7736 | 0.092498275 | 0.71223672 |

The following formula is used to calculate hardness dependent criteria
 (Please refer to State Water Quality Standards for details)

| Aluminum (Al) | Acrite | e (1.3695 ln (hardness) + 1.8305) | 37.4565069 | If Stream pH < 6.5, enter 150 in cell D113 |
|---------------|---------|---|-------------|--|
| | | | | |
| Cadmium (Cd) | Acrite | e (0.8968 ln (hardness) - 3.5699) / CF1 | 0.418091688 | CF1 = 1.136672 - 0.041838 ln (hardness) |
| | Chronic | e (0.7647 ln (hardness) - 4.2180) / CF2 | 0.142116028 | CF2 = 1.101672 - 0.041838 ln (hardness) |

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| POLLUTANTS | CAS No. | MQL | Ambient | | Industrial Water Concentration | | | | Leachate | Acidic | Chloride | Hexam | Lead | Health | THQL |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|------------|---------|------|
| | | | Conc. | Conc. | Acidic | Domestic | Chloride | Hexam | Domestic | Integrat | Waste | Aquatic | Aquatic | | |
| | | | Ca (pp) | Ce (pp) | 2.13°C | Cd, dom (pp) | Cd (pp) | Cd, ik (pp) | ppb | ppb | ppb | ppb | ppb | | |
| Mercy, dissolved | 7439-97-6 | 0.005 | 0.0104 | | 0.022162 | 0.022162 | 0.022162 | 0.022162 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1.4 | 0.77 | 1E+100 | N/A |
| Mercy, total | 7439-97-6 | 0.005 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1E+100 | 0.77 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | N/A |
| Molybdenum, dissolved | 7439-98-7 | | 6.22 | | 13.2496 | 13.2496 | 13.2496 | 13.2496 | 1E+100 | 1000 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | N/A |
| Molybdenum, total recoverable | 7439-98-7 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 7600 | 1895 | 1E+100 | N/A |
| Nickel, dissolved (P) | 7440-02-0 | 0.5 | 0.149631424 | | 1.589201324 | 1.58920132 | 1.58920132 | 1.58920132 | 100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 119.9974916 | 13.3269059 | 4600 | N/A |
| Selenium, dissolved (P) | 7782-49-2 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 130 | 80 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 4200 | N/A |
| Selenium, dis (SO4 + SO3 mg/l) | 7782-49-2 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 250 | 80 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 4200 | N/A |
| Selenium, total recoverable | 7782-49-2 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 1E+100 | N/A |
| Silver, dissolved | 7440-22-4 | 0.5 | 0.063203946 | | 0.124194806 | 0.12479481 | 0.12479481 | 0.12479481 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.201924903 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | N/A |
| Tin(IV), dissolved (P) | 7440-28-0 | 0.5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.47 | N/A |
| Zinc, dissolved | 7440-66-6 | 20 | 1.737110201 | | 3.700044729 | 3.70004473 | 3.70004473 | 3.70004473 | 10000 | 2000 | 25000 | 37.02425904 | 25.0435472 | 24000 | N/A |
| Cyanide, total recoverable | 57-12-6 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 1E+100 | 5.2 | 22 | 5.2 | 140 | N/A |
| Dioxin | 1764-01-6 | 0.00001 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.00E-05 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 5.1E-08 | N/A |
| VOLATILE COMPOUNDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acetone | 107-02-8 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 9 | N/A |
| Acrylonitrile | 107-13-0 | 20 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.05 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 2.5 | N/A |
| Benzene | 71-43-2 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 510 | N/A |
| Bromobenzene | 75-25-2 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1400 | N/A |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 96-23-6 | 2 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 16 | N/A |
| Chlorobenzene | 108-90-7 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1600 | N/A |
| Chlorobromobenzene | 124-48-1 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.2 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 130 | N/A |
| Chloroform | 67-66-3 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 4700 | N/A |
| Dichlorodimethylsilane | 75-07-4 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.6 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 170 | N/A |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 107-06-2 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 370 | N/A |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 75-35-4 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 7100 | N/A |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 78-07-6 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 150 | N/A |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | 542-75-6 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 210 | N/A |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 2100 | N/A |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | 74-83-9 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1500 | N/A |
| Methyl Chloride | 75-09-2 | 20 | 0.6 | | 1.278 | 1.278 | 1.278 | 1.278 | 5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 6900 | N/A |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 79-34-6 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 40 | N/A |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 127-18-4 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 33 | N/A |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1000 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 15000 | N/A |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 156-60-6 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 10000 | N/A |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 71-65-6 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | N/A |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 79-00-6 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 150 | N/A |
| Trichloroethylene | 79-01-6 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 300 | N/A |
| Vinyl Chloride | 75-01-4 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 24 | N/A |
| ACID COMPOUNDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Chlorophenol | 96-07-8 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 150 | N/A |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 120-83-2 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 250 | N/A |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 105-67-9 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 950 | N/A |
| 4,6-Di-tert-butylphenol | 574-62-1 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 280 | N/A |

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| POLLUTANTS | CAS No. | MQL | Instream Water Concentration | | | | | | | | | | Health | TMDL | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----|------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | | Ambient | Effluent | Acute | Domestic | Class B | Health | Domestic | Irrigation | Useful | Aquatic | | | Aquatic | Health |
| | | | Conc. | Conc. | Agitate | Supply | Agitate | Health | Criteria | Criteria | Criteria | Criteria | | | Criteria | Criteria |
| 2,4-Dichloropheno | 61-28-6 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 5000 | N/A |
| Pentachloropheno | 87-86-6 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 19 | 15 | 30 | N/A | |
| Pheno | 105-65-2 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10500 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 960000 | N/A | |
| 2,4,6-Trichloropheno | 85-03-2 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 24 | N/A | |
| BASE/NEUTRAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 75-32-9 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 960 | N/A | |
| Asbestos | 130-12-7 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10500 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 40000 | N/A | |
| Benzene | 92-07-6 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0015 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.002 | N/A | |
| Benzophenone | 96-65-3 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.048 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.18 | N/A | |
| Benzopyrene | 90-32-8 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.18 | N/A | |
| 3,4-Benzofluoranthene | 205-99-2 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.045 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.18 | N/A | |
| Benzofluoranthene | 207-08-9 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.045 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.18 | N/A | |
| Bis(2-chlorophenyl)Ether | 111-44-4 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 5.3 | N/A | |
| Bis(2-chlorophenyl)Ether | 105-60-1 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1400 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 65000 | N/A | |
| Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 117-81-7 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 22 | N/A | |
| Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 65-68-7 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7000 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1900 | N/A | |
| 2-Chloroacetaldehyde | 91-68-7 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2800 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1600 | N/A | |
| Chloroacetaldehyde | 298-01-9 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.048 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.18 | N/A | |
| Dibenzodioxin | 53-70-3 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.048 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.18 | N/A | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 95-60-6 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1300 | N/A | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 541-73-1 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 469 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 960 | N/A | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 106-46-7 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 190 | N/A | |
| 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | 91-94-1 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.78 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.28 | N/A | |
| Dibutyl Phthalate | 84-66-2 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28000 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 44000 | N/A | |
| Dimethyl Phthalate | 131-11-3 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 360000 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1100000 | N/A | |
| Dihexyl Phthalate | 64-74-2 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3500 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 4500 | N/A | |
| 2,4-Dinitrobenzene | 121-14-2 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 34 | N/A | |
| 1,2-Dinitrobenzene | 122-66-7 | 20 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.44 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 2 | N/A | |
| Fluorobenzene | 206-44-0 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1400 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 140 | N/A | |
| Fluorene | 86-73-4 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1400 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 5300 | N/A | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 195-74-1 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.0029 | N/A | |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 87-68-3 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 190 | N/A | |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 77-47-4 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1100 | N/A | |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 67-72-1 | 20 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 33 | N/A | |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene | 193-39-6 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.048 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.18 | N/A | |
| Iopidine | 78-69-1 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 368 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 9600 | N/A | |
| Nitrobenzene | 98-95-3 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 690 | N/A | |
| 1-Nitroodihydroquinoline | 62-75-9 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0069 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 30 | N/A | |
| 1-Nitroodihydroquinoline | 621-64-7 | 20 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.05 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 5.1 | N/A | |
| 1-Nitroodiphenylamine | 86-30-6 | 20 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.1 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 60 | N/A | |
| Nonylphenol | 84852-15-3 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 28 | 6.8 | 1E+100 | N/A | |
| Pyrene | 129-00-0 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1050 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 4000 | N/A | |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 120-92-1 | 50 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 70 | N/A | |

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| POLLUTANTS | CAS No. | MQL | Instream Waste Concentration | | | | | | | | | | Need TMDL | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Ambient | Effluent | Acute | | Chronic | | Human | Domestic | Irrigation | Useful | | Aquatic | Chronic | Human |
| | | | Conc | Conc. | Aquatic | Supply | Aquatic | Health | Conc. | Criteria | Criteria | Criteria | | Criteria | Criteria | Criteria |
| Ca (µg/l) | Ce (µg/l) | 2.13*Ce | Cd,dom (µg/l) | Cd (µg/l) | Cd,h (µg/l) | µg/l | µg/l | µg/l | µg/l | µg/l | µg/l | µg/l | | | | |
| PESTICIDES AND PCBs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atrazine | 309-00-2 | 0.01 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.021 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 3 | 1E+100 | 0.0005 | N/A | |
| Alachlor | 319-84-6 | 0.05 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.096 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.049 | N/A | |
| Bifenthrin | 319-85-7 | 0.05 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.091 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.17 | N/A | |
| Gamma-BHC | 58-59-9 | 0.05 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.95 | 1E+100 | 1.8 | N/A | |
| Chlorpyrifos | 57-74-9 | 0.2 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 2.4 | 0.0043 | 0.0051 | N/A | |
| 4,4'-DDT and derivatives | 50-29-3 | 0.02 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1E+100 | 0.001 | 1.1 | 0.001 | 0.0022 | N/A | |
| Dieldrin | 60-67-1 | 0.02 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.022 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.24 | 0.056 | 0.00064 | N/A | |
| Dibutyltin | 333-41-6 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 1E+100 | N/A | |
| Alkyl-Ethoxy Res | 99-98-8 | 0.01 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.22 | 0.056 | 89 | N/A | |
| Beta-Ethoxy Res | 33213-65-9 | 0.02 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.22 | 0.056 | 89 | N/A | |
| Ethoxy Res + Ethyl | 1031-1-8 | 0.1 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 89 | N/A | |
| Ethyl | 72-02-8 | 0.02 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.086 | 0.036 | 0.06 | N/A | |
| Ethyl Aldehyde | 7421-53-4 | 0.1 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.6 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.3 | N/A | |
| Heptachlor | 76-44-8 | 0.01 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.62 | 0.0028 | 0.00079 | N/A | |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 1024-67-3 | 0.01 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.62 | 0.0028 | 0.00079 | N/A | |
| PCBs | 1336-36-3 | 0.2 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 1E+100 | 0.014 | 2 | 0.014 | 0.00064 | N/A | |
| Toxaphene | 8001-35-2 | 0.3 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1E+100 | 1E+100 | 0.73 | 0.0002 | 0.0028 | N/A | |

STEP 3: SCAN POTENTIAL INSTREAM WASTE CONCENTRATIONS AGAINST WATER QUALITY CRITERIA AND ESTABLISH EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR ALL APPLICABLE PARAMETERS

No limits are established if the receiving stream is not designated for the particular uses.
 No limits are established if the potential stream waste concentrations are less than the chronic water quality criteria.
 The most applicable criteria to the mean used to establish the water quality criteria for a given parameter.
 Water quality criteria apply at the end-of-pipe for acute aquatic life criteria and discharged to public uses.
 If background concentrations exceed the water quality criteria, water quality criteria apply. And "Need TMDL" flows to the next column of Ag. Max.
 Monthly avg concentration = daily max. / 1.5.

APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY-BASED LIMITS

The following formula is used to calculate the allowable daily maximum effluent concentration. See the current "Procedures for Implementing NPDES Permits in New Mexico".

$$\text{Daily Max. Conc.} = C_e + (C_c - C_p) \left(\frac{Q_p}{Q_c + Q_p} \right)$$
 Where:
 C_e = Applicable water quality standard
 C_p = Ambient stream concentration
 F = Fraction of stream allowed for mixing (1.0 is assigned to domestic water supply and human health uses)
 Q_c = Plant effluent flow
 Q_a = Criteria low flow (Q₃) or Harmonic Mean flow for Human Health Criteria

