



United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 2
Clean Water Division
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

FACT SHEET

**DRAFT NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
HOYAMALA WARD SECONDARY SCHOOL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
PERMIT No. PR0024317**

This Fact Sheet sets forth the principle facts and technical rationale that serve as the legal basis for the requirements of the accompanying draft permit. The draft permit has been prepared in accordance with Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402 and its implementing regulations at Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), Parts 122 through 124, and the final Water Quality Certificate (WQC) issued by the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (EQB) pursuant to CWA section 401 requirements.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 124.53, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico must either grant a certification pursuant to CWA section 401 or waive this certification before the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may issue a final permit. On February 10, 2016, EQB provided in the WQC that the allowed discharge will not cause violations to the applicable water quality standards at the receiving water body if the limitations and monitoring requirements in the WQC are met. In accordance with CWA section 401, EPA has incorporated the conditions of the final WQC into the draft permit. The WQC conditions are discussed in this Fact Sheet and are no less stringent than allowed by federal requirements. Additional requirements might apply to comply with other sections of the CWA. Review and appeals of limitations and conditions attributable to the WQC were made through the applicable procedures of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and not through EPA procedures.

PART I. BACKGROUND

A. Permittee and Facility Description

The Puerto Rico Building Buildings Authority (referred to throughout as the Permittee) has applied for renewal of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The Permittee is discharging pursuant to NPDES Permit No. PR0024317. The Permittee submitted Application Form 1, dated February 1, 2012 and Form 2C, dated February 1, 2012 and applied for an NPDES permit to discharge treated wastewater from Hoyamala Ward Secondary School, San Sebastián, Puerto Rico called the facility. The facility is classified as a minor discharger by EPA in accordance with the EPA rating criteria.

The Permittee owns and operates a secondary school facility. Attachment A of this Fact Sheet provides a map of the area around the facility and a flow schematic of the facility.

The treatment system consists of screening, activated sludge treatment, sedimentation, chlorination, a stabilization pond, and tertiary sand filtration. Sludge is disposed off-site.

Summary of Permittee and Facility Information

Permittee	Puerto Rico Public Building Authority
Facility contact, title, phone	Ismael Zayas, 787-722-0101
Permittee (mailing) address	PO Box 41029 Minillas Station
Facility (location) address	State Road No. 447 Km 24.2, Hoyamala Ward, San Sebastián, PR 00685
Type of facility	Secondary School
Pretreatment program	N/A
Facility monthly average flow	0.007 MGD
Facility design flow	N/A
Facility classification	Minor

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Water Information

Wastewater is discharged from Outfall 001 to the Chicharron Creek, a water of the United States, and a tributary to Guatemala River.

The draft permit authorizes the discharge from the following discharge point(s):

Outfall	Effluent description	Outfall latitude	Outfall longitude	Receiving water name and classification
001	Domestic sanitary waste from an educational facility	18°, 21', 07" N	66°, 57', 23" W	Chicharron Creek, Class SD

As indicated in the Puerto Rico Water Quality Standards (PRWQS) Regulations, the designated uses for Class SD receiving waters are as a raw source public water supply, propagation and preservation of desirable species, including threatened or endangered species, as well as primary and secondary contact recreation.

CWA section 303(d) requires the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to develop a list of impaired waters, establish priority rankings for waters on the list, and develop TMDLs for those waters. The receiving water has not been determined to have water quality impairments for one or more of the designated uses as determined by section 303(d) of the CWA.

C. Mixing Zone/Dilution Allowance

A mixing zone or dilution allowance has not been authorized for the discharger.

D. Compliance Orders/Consent Decrees

The Permittee has no compliance orders or consent decrees that affect this permit action.

E. Summary of Basis for Effluent Limitations and Permit Conditions - General

The effluent limitations and permit conditions in the permit have been developed to ensure compliance with the following, as applicable:

1. NPDES Regulations (40 CFR Part 122)
2. Puerto Rico Water Quality Standards (PRWQS) (April 2016)
3. Secondary Treatment Requirements (40 CFR Part 133)
4. Biosolids (Sewage Sludge) Requirements (40 CFR Part 257, 258, and 503)
5. Region 2 Antibacksliding Policy (August 10, 1993)
6. Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board Water Quality Certificate (PREQB WQC)

PART II. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 301(b) and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. In addition, 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality criterion, including a narrative criterion. The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water, and achieve applicable water quality criteria. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion for the pollutant, WQBELs must be established using (1) EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The effluent limitations and permit conditions in the permit have been developed to ensure compliance with all federal and state regulations, including PRWQS. The basis for each limitation or condition is discussed below.

A. Effluent Limitations

The permit establishes both Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) and WQBELs for several pollutants and the basis for these limitations are discussed below.

1. **2,4,6-Trichlorophenol, 2,4-Dichlorophenol, 2,4-Dimethylphenol, 2,4-Dinitrophenol, 2-Chlorophenol, 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol, Arsenic, Fluoride, Nitrate plus Nitrite, Pentachlorophenol, Phenol, and Total Ammonia:** See Part II.D.
2. **Ammonia, Total:** Based on PR EQB's analysis of the existing effluent data, ammonia does not have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceed of applicable water quality standards. However, PR EQB has requested that monitoring and reporting for ammonia be established in the permit.
3. **5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅):** A monthly average effluent limitation, weekly average effluent limitation and percent removal limitation has been established in the permit. The limitations are technology-based Best Conventional Control Technology limits based on Best Professional Judgement using the Effluent Limitation Guidelines for secondary treatment, described in 40 CFR 133.102(a).
4. **Color:** The effluent limitation for color is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
5. **Copper:** The effluent limitation for copper is based on the water quality criterion for Class SW waters as specified in Rule 1303.1 and the WQC.
6. **Dissolved Oxygen:** The effluent limitation for dissolved oxygen is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.1 and the WQC.
7. **Coliform, Fecal:** The discharge consists of domestic sewage that is a source of pathogens. The effluent limitation for fecal coliforms is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 of the PRWQS and the WQC. Consistent with the expression of the water quality criteria for fecal coliform, EPA establishes a monitoring frequency of 5 grab samples per month to calculate a geometric mean and to monitor and report the single sample result of each of the 5 samples to comply with the effluent limitation of no more than 20 percent of the single samples must be above the single-sample maximum of 400 colonies per 100 ml.
8. **Coliforms, Total:** The effluent limitation for total coliforms is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
9. **Flow:** An effluent limitation for flow has been established in this permit. Monitoring conditions are applied pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(ii) and the WQC.
10. **Lead:** The effluent limitation for lead is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.1 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
11. **Nitrogen, Total (TKN, NO₂, NO₃):** The effluent limitation for total nitrogen is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 of the PRWQS and the WQC.

12. **Oil and Grease:** The effluent limitation for oil and grease is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.1 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
13. **pH:** The effluent limitation for pH is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 and the WQC.
14. **Phosphorous, Total:** The effluent limitation for total phosphorous is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
15. **Residual Chlorine:** The effluent limitation for residual chlorine is based on the WQC.
16. **Solids and Other Matter:** The effluent limitation for solids and other matter is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.1 and the WQC.
17. **Sulfides:** The effluent limitation for sulfides is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.1 and the WQC.
18. **Surfactants as MBAs:** The effluent limitation for surfactants as MBAs is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
19. **Suspended, Colloidal, or Settleable Solids:** The effluent limitation for suspended, colloidal and settleable solids is based on the water quality criterion specified in Rule 1303.1 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
20. **Taste or Odor Producing Substances:** The effluent limitation for taste or odor producing substances is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
21. **Temperature:** The effluent limitation for temperature is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.1 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
22. **Total Dissolved Solids:** The effluent limitation for total dissolved solids is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
23. **Total Suspended Solids:** A monthly average effluent limitation, weekly average effluent limitation and percent removal limitation has been established in the permit. The limitations are technology-based Best Conventional Control Technology limits based on Best Professional Judgement using the Effluent Limitation Guidelines for secondary treatment, described in 40 CFR 133.102(a).
24. **Turbidity:** The effluent limitation for turbidity is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 of the PRWQS and the WQC.
25. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET):** CWA section 101(a) establishes a national policy of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Specifically, CWA section 101(a)(3) and PRWQS Rule 1303(l) prohibit the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts. Federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d) also require that where the permitting authority determines, through the analysis of site-specific WET data, that a discharge causes, shows a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above a water quality standard, including a narrative water quality criterion, the permitting authority must establish effluent limits for WET. To satisfy the requirements of the CWA, its implementing regulations, and the PRWQS, a reasonable potential analysis for WET was conducted for this discharge.

PRWQS do not provide a numeric criterion for toxicity. Therefore, consistent with the recommendations of section 2.3.3 of EPA's *Technical Support Document (TSD) for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA-505-2-90-001), values of 0.3 acute toxic unit (TU_a) and 1.0 chronic toxic unit (TU_c) were used to interpret the narrative water quality criteria for WET established in PRWQS Rule 1303(l). No numeric effluent limitations for WET have been established in the permit. However, the facility may be required to conduct semi-annual acute toxicity tests for a period of 1 year, after which tests shall be performed annually. Based on the test results, EPA or PREQB can require additional toxicity tests, including chronic tests and toxicity/treatability studies, and may impose toxicity limitations.

In addition, the permit establishes a requirement for the Permittee to conduct accelerated testing and develop a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan as Special Conditions. These requirements are necessary to ensure that the Permittee has a process for addressing effluent toxicity if toxicity is observed.

B. Effluent Limitations Summary Table

Outfall Number 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent limitations					
		Averaging period	Highest Reported Value (1)	Existing limits	Interim limits	Final limits	Basis
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/l	Daily maximum	--	M/R	--	--	--
2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/l	Daily maximum	--	M/R	--	--	--
2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/l	Daily maximum	--	M/R	--	--	--
2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/l	Daily maximum	--	M/R	--	--	--
2-Chlorophenol	ug/l	Daily maximum	--	M/R	--	--	--
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	ug/l	Daily maximum	--	M'R	--	--	--
Arsenic	ug/l	Daily maximum	50	0.18	--	--	--
Ammonia, Total	ug/l	Daily maximum	3.88	1000	--	M/R	WQBEL
BOD5, Influent	mg/l	Average monthly	--	M/R	--	M/R	TBEL
		Average weekly		M/R		M/R	
BOD5, Effluent	mg/l	Monthly average	6.4	30	--	30	TBEL & WQBEL
		Weekly average		45		45	
	Minimum % removal	Monthly average	64	85	--	85	TBEL
Color	Pt-Co	Daily maximum	5.0	15	--	15	WQBEL
Copper	ug/l	Daily maximum	50	9.6	--	9.3	WQBEL
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	Monthly average	8.05	Shall not contain less than 5.0	--	Shall not contain less than 5.0	WQBEL
Dissolved Solids, Total	mg/l	Daily maximum	--	--	--	500	WQBEL
Flouride	ug/l	Daily maximum	240	700	--	--	--
Flow	m ³ /day MGD	Daily maximum	0.32	26.5 0.007	--	26.5 0.007	TBEL
Coliforms, Fecal	colonies/ 100ml	--	5,200	The geometric mean shall not exceed 200 colonies/100mL. Not more than 20% of the samples shall exceed 400 colonies/100 mL.	--	The geometric mean shall not exceed 200 colonies/100mL. Not more than 20% of the samples shall exceed 400 colonies/100 mL.	WQBEL
Coliforms, Total	colonies/ 100 ml	--	17,000	10,000	--	10,000	WQBEL
Lead	ug/l	Daily maximum	2.0	3.3	--	3.1	WQBEL
Nitrate plus Nitrite	ug/l	Daily maximum	51,750	10,000	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent limitations					
		Averaging period	Highest Reported Value (1)	Existing limits	Interim limits	Final limits	Basis
Nitrogen, Total (TKN, NO ₂ , NO ₃)	ug/l	Daily maximum	--	--	--	1,700	WQBEL
Oil and Grease	mg/l	--	5.6	Free from oils and greases, as well as petroleum oils and greases.	--	Free from oils and greases, as well as petroleum oils and greases.	WQBEL
Pentachlorophenol	ug/l	Daily maximum	--	M/R	--	--	--
pH	SU	--	8.8	6.0-9.0	--	6.0-9.0	WQBEL
Phosphorous, Total	ug/l	Daily maximum	2.82	1000	--	160	WQBEL
Residual Chlorine	ug/l	Daily maximum	3.0	500	--	7.5	WQBEL
Solids and Other Matter	--	--	--	Shall not contain floating debris, scum, etc.	--	Shall not contain floating debris, scum, etc.	WQBEL
Sulfides (undissociated H ₂ S)	ug/l	Daily maximum	2.0	2.0	--	2.0	WQBEL
Surfactants as MBAs	ug/l	Daily maximum	428	100	--	100	WQBEL
Suspended, Colloidal and Settleable Solids	ml/l	--	--	Solids shall not cause deposition, etc.	--	Solids shall not cause deposition, etc.	WQBEL
Taste and Odor Producing Substances	--	--	--	Shall not be present in amounts that will interfere with potable water supply, etc.	--	Shall not be present in amounts that will interfere with potable water supply, etc.	WQBEL
Temperature	°F °C	--	-- 30.1	90 32.2	--	90 32.2	WQBEL
Total Suspended Solids, Influent	mg/l	Monthly average Weekly average	--	M/R M/R	--	M/R M/R	TBEL
Total Suspended Solids, Effluent	mg/l	Monthly average Weekly average	23.5	30 45	--	30 45	TBEL
	Minimum % removal	Monthly average	68	85	--	85	TBEL
Turbidity	NTU	Daily maximum	21.6	50	--	50	WQBEL
Whole Effluent Toxicity	TUa	Daily maximum	--	--	--	M/R	WQBEL

Notes, Footnotes and Abbreviations

Note: Dashes (--) indicate there are no effluent data, no limitations, or no monitoring requirements for this parameter.
(1) Wastewater data from DMRs dated January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2017 and February 1, 2012 application.

C. Monitoring Requirements

NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.48 require that all permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. The Part III of the Permit establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements for this facility.

1. Influent Monitoring Requirements

To calculate percent removal values, influent monitoring is required for BOD₅ and TSS in accordance with 40 CFR 133.102. Influent monitoring must be conducted before any treatment, other than de-gritting, and before any addition of any internal waste stream.

2. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Effluent monitoring frequency and sample type have been established in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.44(i) and recommendations in EPA's TSD. Consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 monitoring data for toxic metals must be expressed as total recoverable metal.

D. Compliance with Federal Anti-Backsliding Requirements and Puerto Rico's Anti-Degradation Policy

Federal regulations at 40 CFR 131.12 require that state water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The discharge is consistent with the anti-degradation provision of 40 CFR 131.12, 72 Federal Register 238 (December 12, 2007, pages 70517-70526) and EQB's *Anti-Degradation Policy Implementation Procedure* in Attachment A of PRWQS. In addition, CWA sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. Further, the Region 2 Antibacksliding Policy provides guidance regarding relaxation of effluent limitations based on water quality for Puerto Rico NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. The effluent limitations in the permit are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the existing permit, with the exception of effluent limitations for: 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol, 2,4-Dichlorophenol, 2,4-Dimethylphenol, 2,4-Dinitrophenol, 2-Chlorophenol, 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol, arsenic, fluoride, nitrate plus nitrite, pentachlorophenol, phenol, and total ammonia. The effluent limitations for these pollutants are less stringent than those in the existing permit. This relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of CWA section 401(o), 40 CFR 122.44(l), EPA Region 2's Anti-backsliding Policy dated August 10, 1993, and Puerto Rico's Anti-Degradation Policy Implementation Procedure established in PRWQS. PR EQB's analysis of the existing effluent data did not indicate that these pollutants have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable water quality standards in the receiving water. This new information is sufficient to relax these requirements based on the R2 Anti-backsliding Policy.

PART III. RATIONALE FOR STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Standard Conditions

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, standard conditions that apply to all NPDES permits have been incorporated by reference in Part IV.A.1 of the permit and expressly in Attachment B of the permit. The Permittee must comply with all standard conditions and with those additional conditions that are applicable to specified categories of permits under 40 CFR 122.42 and specified in Part IV.A.2 of the Permit.

B. Special Conditions

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.42 and other regulations cited below, special conditions have been incorporated into the permit. This section addresses the justification for special studies, additional monitoring requirements, Best Management Practices, Compliance Schedules, and/or special provisions for POTWs as needed. The special conditions for this facility are as follows:

1. Special Conditions from the Water Quality Certificate

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.55, EPA has established Special Conditions from the WQC in the permit that EQB determined were necessary to meet PRWQS. The Special Conditions established in this section are only those conditions from the WQC that have not been established in other parts of the permit.

2. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

The Permittee is not required to develop a BMP Plan in the permit on the basis of 40 CFR 122.2 and 122.44(k).

3. Compliance Schedules

A compliance schedule has not been authorized for any pollutant or parameter in the permit on the basis of 40 CFR 122.47.

4. Other Special Conditions

The permit establishes special conditions regarding whole effluent toxicity testing and biosolids management.

PART IV. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL LAWS OR EXECUTIVE ORDERS

A. Coastal Zone Management Act

Under 40 CFR 122.49(d), and in accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, 16 *United States Code* (U.S.C.) 1451 *et seq.* section 307(c) of the act and its implementing regulations (15 CFR Part 930), EPA may not issue an NPDES permit that affects land or water use in the coastal zone until the Permittee certifies that the proposed activity complies with the Coastal Zone Management Program in Puerto Rico, and that the discharge is certified by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to be consistent with the Commonwealth's Coastal Zone Management Program. The outfall is not in a coastal area managed by the Commonwealth's Coastal Zone Management Program and EPA has determined it will not affect the coastal area. Therefore, the requirements of 40 CFR 122.49(d) do not apply to this discharge.

B. Endangered Species Act

Under 40 CFR 122.49(c), EPA is required pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.* and its implementing regulations (50 CFR Part 402) to ensure, in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that the discharge authorized by the permit is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or adversely affect its critical habitat. No federally listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, are in the vicinity of the discharge. Therefore, EPA has determined that the discharge is not likely to affect species or habitat listed under the ESA.

C. Environmental Justice

EPA has performed an Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis for the discharge in accordance with Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Population and Low-Income Populations*, and EPA's Plan EJ 2014. EJ is the right to a safe, healthy, productive and sustainable environment for all, where "environment" is considered in its totality to include the ecological, physical, social, political, aesthetic and economic environments. In the NPDES permitting program, the public participation process provides opportunities to address EJ concerns by providing appropriate avenues for public participation, seeking out and facilitating involvement of those potentially affected, and including public notices in more than one language where appropriate. The facility is in an area characterized as a Community of Concern and therefore is subject to the EJ requirements. The EPA is committed to taking all necessary actions to minimize potential adverse effects on the areas surrounding the facility. The EPA will be conducting enhanced public outreach regarding this permit action and considering and responding to all comments received during the public comment period for this permit. A detailed discussion of the EJ analysis is provided in the Administrative Record and will be available for review upon request.

E. National Historic Preservation Act

Under 40 CFR 122.49(b), EPA is required to assess the impact of the discharge authorized by the permit on any properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and mitigate any adverse effects when necessary in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.* EPA's analysis indicates that no soil disturbing or construction-related activities are being authorized by approval of this permit; accordingly, adverse effects to resources on or eligible for inclusion in the NHRP are not anticipated as part of this permitted action.

F. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

Under 40 CFR 122.49, EPA is required to ensure that the discharge authorized by the permit will not adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) as specified in section 305(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA), 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.* The Chicarron Creek does not contain EFH.

PART V. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The procedures for reaching a final decision on the draft permit are set forth in 40 CFR Part 124 and are described in the public notice for the draft permit, which is published in *El Vocero*. Included in the public notice are requirements for the submission of comments by a specified date, procedures for requesting a hearing and the nature of the hearing, and other procedures for participation in the final agency decision. EPA will consider and respond in writing to all significant comments received during the public comment period in reaching a final decision on the draft permit. Requests for information or questions regarding the draft permit should be directed to

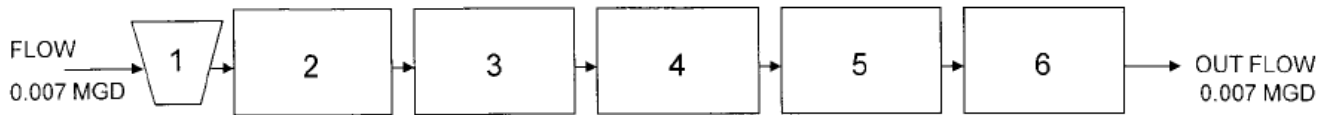
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A copy of the draft permit is also available on EPA's website at:
<https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/puerto-rico-npdes-permits>

ATTACHMENT A — FACILITY MAP AND FLOW SCHEMATIC

The flow schematic is attached as provided by the discharger in the application.

HOYAMALA SCHOOL LINE DRAWING



1. SCREENING
2. EQUALIZATION TANK
3. ACTIVATED SLUDGE
4. SEDIMENTATION
5. FILTRATION
6. CHLORINATION