NPDES PERMIT NO. NM0020141

FACT SHEET

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

APPLICANT

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DATE PREPARED

January 15, 2022

PERMIT ACTION

Proposed re-issuance of the current permit issued on January 31, 2017, with an effective date of March 1, 2017, and an expiration date of February 28, 2022.

RECEIVING WATER – BASIN

Pueblo Canyon –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
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
DO	Dissolved oxygen
ELG	Effluent limitation guidelines
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
ug/l	Micrograms per liter
lbs	Pounds
MG	Million gallons
MGD	Million gallons per day
ML	Method minimum level
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
NOEC	No observable effect concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
MQL	Minimum quantification level
O&G	Oil and grease
POTW	Publicly owned treatment works
RP	Reasonable potential
SS	Settleable solids
SSM	Sufficiently Sensitive Method
SIC	Standard industrial classification
s.u.	Standard units (for parameter pH)
SWQB	Surface Water Quality Bureau
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TMDL	Total maximum daily load
TRC	Total residual chlorine
TSS	Total suspended solids
UAA	Use attainability analysis
USGS	United States Geological Service
WLA	Waste Load 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

The changes from the current permit issued on January 31, 2017, with an effective date of March 1, 2017, and an expiration date of February 28, 2022, include:

- New limits for copper, manganese and dioxin have been added with applicable compliance schedule.
- Previous limitations for thallium have been removed, but monitoring is required.
- Monitoring frequency for % removal has been reduced.
- Monitoring of toxic pollutants, cadmium and selenium have been added.
- Optional MPN unit for E. coli bacteria has been added.

II. APPLICANT LOCATION and ACTIVITY

As described in the application, the facility (Outfall 002: Latitude 35° 52' 55" North and Longitude 106° 14' 54" West) is located at 3500 Pueblo Canyon Road, Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico.

Under the SIC code 4952, the applicant operates Los Alamos Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF), which has a design flow of 1.4 MGD providing sanitary services for residence in the city. The WWTF provides advanced level of treatment. There is only one outfall permitted at this facility. Effluent is disinfected with ultra-violet system before discharged via Outfall 001 to the Pueblo Canyon, an unclassified water (20.6.4.98 NMAC), thence Los Alamos Canyon, thence the Rio Grande immediately downstream of the Otowi Bridge. Part of the treated wastewater is reused (under a ground water permit) as needed. Sewage sludge, including sludge transferred from the Los Alamos Country - White Rock WWTP (NM0020133), is processed onsite and placed in bags/containers for sale/give away for land application. A vicinity map of the facility is attached.

III. EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

Data submitted in Form 2A is as follows:

Parameter	**Max**	**Avg**
	(mg/l unless noted)	
Flow (MGD)	1.70	0.56
pH, minimum, standard units (s.u.)	6.61	N/A
pH, maximum, standard units (s.u.)	8.96	N/A
Temperature (winter), ^{o}C	23.6	16.8
Temperature (summer), ^{o}C	24.8	21.3
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD_5)	6.10	3.04
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	12.56	3.44
E. coli (MPN/100 ml)	<104	
Ammonia (as N)	1.4	0.1
TRC	<0.011	<0.011
DO	7.78	6.9
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.2	1.7
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	7.0	3.3
Oil & Grease	<9.11	<9.11
Phosphorus (Total)	6.00	3.73
TDS	550	369

Since December 1, 2018 there have been exceedances of the effluent limitations in DMR as follows:

Parameter	Date Report	Exceedance, 30-day average, mg/L	Exceedance, daily max., mg/L	Note
pH	1/31/19, 2/28/19			2 exceedances on lower limitation
TRC	From 12/21/18 to 7/31/19		7 exceedances	

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 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).

V. DRAFT PERMIT RATIONALE AND 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 BOD and percent removal for each. Water quality-based effluent limitations are established in the proposed draft permit for E. coli bacteria, pH, TRC, DO, copper, manganese and dioxin.

B. TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/CONDITIONS

1. General Comments

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, *E. coli* bacteria, 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.

2. Effluent Limitation Guidelines

The facility is a POTW/POTW-like that has technology-based limits established at 40 CFR Part 133.102, Secondary Treatment Regulation. Pollutants with limits 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 and 85% percent (minimum) removal 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, average and 85% percent (minimum) removal are found at 40 CFR §133.102(b). The limit for pH is 6-9 s.u. based on 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 POTWs or similar, 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)(l)/(mg)(MG) * design flow in MGD

30-day average BOD/TSS loading = 30 mg/l * 8.345 (lbs)(l)/(mg)(MG) * 1.4 MGD = 350 lbs/day
7-day average BOD/TSS loading = 45 mg/l * 8.345 (lbs)(l)/(mg)(MG) * 1.4 MGD = 525 lbs/day

A summary of the technology-based limits (same ones previously) for the facility is:

Parameter	**30-day Avg, lbs/day, unless noted**	**7-day Max, lbs/day, unless noted**	**30-day Avg, mg/l, unless noted**	**7-day Max, mg/l, unless noted**
BOD	350	525	30	45
BOD, % removal[1]	≥ 85	---	---	---
TSS	350	525	30	45
TSS, % removal[1]	≥ 85	---	---	---
pH	N/A	N/A	6.0 to 9.0 s.u.	6.0 to 9.0 s.u.

[1] % removal is calculated using the following equation: [(average monthly influent concentration – average monthly effluent concentration) ÷ average monthly influent concentration] * 100.

3. Pretreatment Regulation

The facility is not subject to the full pretreatment program pursuant to 40 CFR 403.8. Previous general practices are retained in the permit draft.

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/Tribe WQS. Effluent limitations and/or conditions established in the draft permit are in compliance with applicable State/Tribe WQS and applicable State/Tribe 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/Tribe narrative and numerical water quality standards are used in conjunction with EPA criterion 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, EPA-approved on July 24, 2020). The wastewater flows from the outfall to an unclassified arroyo named Pueblo Canyon in Los Alamos County in State waters, then flows approximately 1 mile where it enters waters of the San Ildefonso Pueblo. The San Ildefonso Pueblo does not have EPA approved water quality standards and does not have NPDES authority. Establishment of permit limits that meet State WQS will be protective of Tribal waters. According to NMED email dated July 20, 2016, the Pueblo Canyon (20.6.4.98 NMAC) is currently defaulted as the first designated stream. The current stream designated uses are livestock watering, wildlife habitat, marginal warmwater aquatic life and primary contact. Because the 4Q3 is zero (no dilution), applicable criteria must be met at end of the pipe (point of discharge).

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. pH

For marginal warmwater aquatic life, criteria for pH is between 6.6 and 9.0 s.u. pursuant to 20.6.4.900.H(6) NMAC.

b. Bacteria

Criterion for E. coli bacteria is at 206 cfu (or MPN)/100 ml monthly geometric mean and 940 cfu (or MPN)/100 ml daily maximum pursuant to 20.6.4.98 NMAC.

c. TRC

For wildlife habitat, criteria for TRC is 11 ug/l pursuant to 20.6.4.900.G NMAC. However, if a test result is less than the MQL specified in Part II.A of the permit it can be reported as zero for compliance purpose.

d. Toxics

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 RP 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.

For intermittent stream, default values are zero and 0.0001 (non-zero) for the 4Q3 and harmonic mean flow, respectively. No ambient data for water quality of the receiving water are available. Effluent data submitted in Form 2A by the permittee are used to analyze the RP. The pollutants (in Tables C & D) having test results above the MQLs/WQS are analyzed. Averaged value of a data set is utilized in the RP. Attached Appendix A shows RPs exist for total copper, manganese and dioxin. EPA establishes limitations (daily maxima) for manganese and dioxin with a 3-year compliance schedule (shown in the permit draft and Appendix A). EPA also establishes interim limitations (as shown in the permit) for manganese and dioxin based on submitted data in Form 2A; this requirement applies to compliance schedule that exceeds one year per 40 CFR 122.47(a)(3). Compliance schedule for copper is not necessary because the limit has been met.

Required thallium, PCBs, adjusted gross alpha, aluminum in the permit are evaluated based on the current submitted data. Test results for thallium (<0.5 ug/L) has met the SSM requirement; EPA removes the previous limits for thallium but requires the quarterly monitoring. This limitation removal does not violate the Antibacksliding regulation, mentioned below, because the current data were not available previously. PCBs were not tested using the required Method 1668A; EPA retains the same monitoring for PCBs due to TMDL mentioned below. There are no RP excursions for adjusted gross alpha and aluminum.

All the reasonable potentiated parameters below were reported with data of "ND" (not detected) at different ML. Summary of the tested methods are compared to the SSM requirement as follow:

Pollutants	**Test Result (Method), ug/L**	**Applicable WQS, ug/L**	**Suggested Method with SSM Complied MDL, ug/L**
Cadmium	<2 (EPA 200.7)	0.36 with hardness of 74 mg/L	0.05 (EPA 200.9)
Methylmercury	<0.01 (EPA 608.3)	1.11×10^{-4} (or 0.3 mg/kg in fish tissue)	NMED suggests EPA Method 1630

Pollutants	Test Result (Method), ug/L	Applicable WQS, ug/L	Suggested Method with SSM Complied MDL, ug/L
Acrolein	<10 (EPA 624)	9	0.5 (EPA 603)
Acrylonitrile	<10 (EPA 624)	2.5	0.5 (EPA 603)
Benzidine	<0.5 (EPA 625.1)	0.002	0.08 (EPA Method 605)
Benzo(a)anthracene	<0.5 (EPA 625.1)	0.18	0.023 (EPA Method 610)
Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.5 (EPA 625.1)	0.18	0.023 (EPA Method 610)
3,4-benzofluoranthene	<0.5 (EPA 625.1)	0.18	0.023 (EPA Method 610)
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	<0.5 (EPA 625.1)	0.18	0.023 (EPA Method 610)
Chrysene	<0.5 (EPA 625.1)	0.18	0.023 (EPA Method 610)
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	<0.5 (EPA 625.1)	0.18	0.03 (EPA Method 610)
Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	<0.5 (EPA 625.5)	0.18	0.043 (EPA Method 610)
Heptachlor	<0.01 (EPA 608.3)	0.00079	0.0015 (EPA Method 508)
Hexachlorobenzene	<0.5 (EPA 625.1)	0.0029	0.05 (EPA Method 612)

Because the permittee has not demonstrated compliance with the SSM requirement per 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) for all the parameters in the table above, EPA proposes monitoring for these parameters at once/six months in this permit draft. All the analytical tests must meet the SSM requirement. Optionally during the public comment period, the permittee may submit additional test data (one scan for each pollutant) meeting the SSM requirement for these monitored parameters; EPA would reconsider this monitoring requirement depending on the analyses results. Pollutants shown in Part I.F of the draft permit, applicable to the State WQS that are not listed in Table C of Form 2A, will be tested, if the permit will be reapplied, during the permit term pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(iv).

e. DO

For marginal warmwater aquatic life, criterion for DO is 5 mg/L pursuant to 20.6.4.900.H(6) NMAC. The criterion must be met at the point of discharge. The existing limit is retained with a lower monitoring frequency, seen below, due to compliance history in DMR.

5. 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). EPA established the monitoring frequency based on Table 9 (page 34 of the NMIP) for design flow between 1.0 and 5.0 MGD and history compliance.

Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Daily	Totalized Meter
pH	Daily	Instantaneous Grab
BOD_5	Once/2 weeks	6-hr Composite
TSS	Once/2 weeks	6-hr Composite
% Removal	Monthly (reduced per the calculation method)	Calculation
TRC	Daily (when chlorine is used)	Instantaneous Grab
E. coli Bacteria	Once/2 weeks	Grab
DO	Once/2 weeks	Instantaneous Grab
Manganese, dioxin (interim limits); copper (effective thru end of third year)	Weekly	Grab
Copper (beginning 4th year), manganese and dioxin (final limits)	3 times/week	Grab
Thallium, aluminum and selenium	Quarterly	Grab

PCBs and adjusted gross alpha	Once/permit term	Grab
Toxics	1/six months	Grab

D. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY

Procedures for implementing WET terms and conditions in NPDES permits are contained in the NMIP. Table 11 (page 42) of the NMIP outlines the type of WET testing for different types of discharges. The receiving water, an intermittent stream has a 4Q3 of zero cfs (0 MGD). The CD is calculated at 100%. WET testing species for this major PTOW are: Ceriodaphnia dubia (Cd) and Pimephales promelas (Pp). The permittee conducted 9 tests for *Pimephales promelas* and passed all. They conducted 15 tests for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and failed one reproduction test, passing the retests. EPA continues the requirement for WET monitoring in this permit.

The proposed permit requires five (5) dilutions in addition to the control (0% effluent) to be used in the toxicity tests based on a 0.75 dilution series. These additional effluent concentrations must be 32%, 42%, 56%, 75% and 100%. The low-flow effluent concentration (critical low-flow dilution) is defined as 100% effluent. The permittee shall monitor discharge(s) as specified below:

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (7-Day Chronic Static Renewal/ NOEC) *	VALUE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Ceriodaphnia dubia	Report	Once/Quarter	24-Hr Composite
Pimephales promelas	Report	Once/Quarter	24-Hr Composite

*Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. See Part II of the permit for WET testing requirements and additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions. Grab samples are allowed per method, if needed.

VI. TMDL REQUIREMENTS

The receiving water segment 20.6.4.98 NMAC Pueblo Canyon(Los Alamos Canyon to Los Alamos WWTP) is listed as impaired in the 2020-2022 303(d) List. Livestock watering, wildlife habitat and marginal warmwater aquatic life are not supported. Causes of the impairments are adjusted gross alpha, PCBs, aluminum and selenium (total recoverable forms). No TMDLs have been developed yet. EPA proposes monitoring of aluminum/selenium at once/quarter and continues the gross alpha/PCBs monitoring at once per permit term; the data would assist NMED to develop the TMDLs. The permit has a standard reopener clause that would allow the permit to be changed if at a later date additional requirements on new or revised TMDLs are completed.

VII. 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 draft permit are developed from the Tribe/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 receiving water, which is protective of the designated uses of that water, NMAC Section 20.6.4.8.A.2. There is no increase in permitted design flow for this permit issuance.

VIII. 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)(2)(i)(B), which state in part that 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. No draft permit condition is less stringent than the previous one.

IX. ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS

According to a report updated on September 2, 2021 for Los Alamos County, NM obtained from http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac, there are five endangered (E)/threatened (T) species that were all listed in the previous permit: Mexican spotted owl (T), Southwestern willow flycatcher (E), Yellow-billed Cuckoo (T), Jemez Mountains salamander (E) and New Mexico meadow jumping mouse (E). These species were previously determined with "no effect". According to the report, there are no designated critical habitats for all the species downstream from the discharging facility.

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. The scope of the Federal Action is limited to the effects of authorizing the discharge and does not include the permittee's decision to cease discharging. 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. EPA has received no additional information since the previous permit issuance which would lead to revision of its determinations.

2. The draft permit is consistent with the States WQS and does not increase pollutant loadings.

3. EPA determines that Items 1 and 2 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.

X. HISTORICAL and ARCHEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

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

XI. PERMIT REOPENER

The permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if NMWQS are promulgated or revised. In addition, if the State 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.

XII. VARIANCE REQUESTS

None

XIII. 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 of COE, to the Regional Director of FWS and to the National Marine Fisheries Service prior to the publication of that notice.

XIV. FINAL DETERMINATION

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

XV. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The following information was used to develop the draft permit:

A. APPLICATION(s)

EPA Application Forms 2A and 2S dated August 27, 2021. Additional information was received on November 30, 2021.

B. 40 CFR CITATIONS

Sections 122, 124, 125, 133, 136, 434

C. STATE OF NEW MEXICO REFERENCES

New Mexico State Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Water, 20.6.4 NMAC, effective July 24, 2020

State of New Mexico 303(d) List for Assessed Stream and River Reaches, 2020-2022

D. MISCELLANEOUS

Procedures for Implementing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits in New Mexico – NMIP, March 15, 2012

NMED emails dated August 30, 2020; September 20, 2021