NPDES PERMIT NO. NM0031208 FACT SHEET

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

APPLICANT

Quail Run Services, LLC Post Office Box 570177 Houston, TX 77257

ISSUING OFFICE

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6 1201 Elm St., Suite 500 Dallas, TX 75270

PREPARED BY

Ruben Alayon-Gonzalez Environmental Engineer NPDES Permitting and Wetlands Section Water Division VOICE: 214-665-2785 EMAIL: alayon-gonzalez.ruben@epa.gov

DATE PREPARED

March 22, 2024

PERMIT ACTION

Proposed reissuance of the current NPDES permit issued November 28, 2018, with and effective date of December 28, 2018, and an expiration date of December 27, 2023.

RECEIVING WATER – BASIN

Unnamed tributary to Ironhouse Draw and/or Monument Draw.

DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS

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

403	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)
RPI	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
COF	United States Corn of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	Discharge monitoring report
DO	Discolved oxygen
FLG	Effluent limitation guidelines
EDA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESA	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
111g/1	Mingrains per liter
lbs	Pounds
MG	Million gallons
MGD	Million gallons per day
NMAC	New Mexico Administrative Code
NMED	New Mexico Futininistrative Code
NMID	New Mexico NDDES Dermit Implementation Drocaduras
NMWOS	New Mexico National Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
MOI	Minimum quantification level
MQL O&G	Oil and grasse
DEAS	Der and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
DOTW	Publically owned treatment works
	Passonable notential
KI SS	Sattlaable solide
SIC	Standard industrial classification
SIC	Standard units (for parameter pH)
S.u.	Surface Water Quality Purpou
	Total dissolved solids
TMDI	Total maximum doily load
	Total maximum dany load
TRC	Total residual chiofile
	I otal suspended solids
UAA	United States Coological Service
	Waste Load ellegation
WET	Whole offluent toxicity
WOCC	Whote childen loxicity
WOMD	Weter Quality Management Dian
WUMP	water Quanty Management Plan
W W I P	wasiewater treatment plant

I. CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

- Added PFAS language and reporting requirements.
- Added e-reporting requirements implementing the e-Reporting Rule.
- Added influent reporting for BOD₅ and TSS.

II. APPLICANT LOCATION and ACTIVITY

As described in the application, the facility (Outfall 001: Latitude 32° 40' 04" North and Longitude 103° 27' 19" West) is located on Pearl Valley Road (CR 43) at U.S. HWY 62, City of Hobbs, Lea County, New Mexico.

Under the SIC code 4950, the applicant operates a privately owned domestic WWTP named Quail Run Services – Hobbs, which has a discharge flow of 0.15 MGD. Influent water (Domestic Wastewater) is trucked onto the site and placed in the Flow Equalization Basins. From the Equalization Basins, water passes through multiple screens as it is transferred to the Aeration Basins. Water is then transferred to one of two digesters to continue the anaerobic digestion process. Treated supernatant water is transferred from the Digesters and continues through the remaining treatment process, while settled sludge is either removed or mixed back into the aeration basin to assist with anaerobic digestion. Settled sludge are dewatered, trucked off the site, and properly disposed of. The partially treated wastewater continues to the Clarifier, where additional sludge/solid removal takes place before passing through the Disinfection basin. A chlorine solution is added to the water in the Disinfection Basin to remove remaining microorganisms. The final component is a Disk Filter system to remove additional particle solids. The final treated effluent is then piped to an existing unlined drainage wash and is discharged to unnamed tributary to Ironhouse Draw and/or Monument Draw. Sewage sludge is hauled off for further treatment/disposal.



III. EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

Estimated data submitted in Form 2A for the WWTP is as follows:

Parameter	Max, mg/l	Avg, mg/l	
	unless noted	unless noted	
pH, minimum, standard units (s.u.)	5.8	NA	
pH, maximum, standard units (s.u.)	7.9	NA	
Flow (MGD)	0.08	0.012	
Temperature (C), winter*	15	12	
Temperature (C), summer*	32	20	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅)	41	9	
E. coli (cfu/100 ml)	89	3	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	43	12	
O&G	6.3	NA	
Ammonia, as N	29.6	6.7	
Chlorine, TRC (ug/l)	3.2	0.27	
Dissolved Oxygen	10	7.6	
Nitrate/nitrite	41.4/<0.5	NA	
TKN	30	NA	
Phosphorus	5.6	NA	

*From previous permit application

A summary of the last 3-years of pollutant data taken from DMRs shows that this facility has not had any permit violation.

IV. REGULATORY AUTHORITY/PERMIT ACTION

In November 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act establishing the NPDES permit program to control water pollution. These amendments established technology-based or end-of-pipe control mechanisms and an interim goal to achieve "water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water"; more commonly known as the "swimmable, fishable" goal. Further amendments in 1977 of the CWA gave EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry and established the basic structure for regulating pollutants discharges into the waters of the United States. In addition, it made it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained under its provisions. Regulations governing the EPA administered 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.

The application was received on December 6, 2023, and a revised version received on December 22, 2023. It is proposed that the permit be issued for a 5-year term following regulations promulgated at 40 CFR §122.46(a). The previous permit expired on December 27, 2023. The existing permit is administratively continued until this permit is issued.

V. DRAFT PERMIT RATIONALE AND PROPOSED PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. OVERVIEW of TECHNOLOGY-BASED VERSUS WATER QUALITY STANDARDS-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

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

Technology-based effluent limitations are established in the proposed draft permit for BOD, TSS and percent removal for each. Water quality-based effluent limitations are established in the proposed draft permit for *E. coli* bacteria, pH and TRC.

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.

2. Effluent Limitation Guidelines

The facility is a privately owned wastewater facility has technology-based limits established at 40 CFR Part 133, Secondary Treatment Regulation. Pollutants with requirements 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, the same numbers as for BOD, are found at 40 CFR §133.102(b). Limits for pH are between 6-9 s.u. and are found at 40 CFR §133.102(c). Since these are technology-based requirements there is no compliance schedule provided to meet these limits. Compliance is required on the permit effective date.

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) * 0.15 MGD = 37.5 lbs/day 7-day average BOD/TSS loading = 45 mg/l * 8.345 (lbs)(l)/(mg)(MG) * 0.15 MGD = 56.3lbs/day

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 ₅ , effluent	37.5	56.3	30	45
BOD, % removal ¹	≥ 85			
BOD ₅ , influent	Report			
TSS	37.5	56.3	30	45
TSS, influent	Report			
TSS, % removal ¹	≥ 85			
pН	N/A	N/A	6.0 to 9.0 s.u.	6.0 to 9.0 s.u.

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

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

3. Pretreatment Regulation

The facility is not subject to the full pretreatment program pursuant to 40 CFR 403.8.

C. WATER QUALITY BASED LIMITATIONS

1. General Comments

Water quality based requirements are necessary where effluent limits more stringent than technologybased 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/Tribal 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 approved by EPA and effective for CWA purposes on February 9, 2023). The wastewater flows from the outfall to an unnamed tributary to Ironhouse Draw and/or Monument Draw. Concurring with NMED, EPA considers this receiving stream as intermittent as defined in 20.6.4.98 NMAC. The stream designated uses are livestock watering, wildlife habitat, marginal warmwater aquatic life and primary contact. Since the 4Q3 is zero, applicable criterion must be met at 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, criterion for pH is between 6.6 and 9.0 s.u. pursuant to 20.6.4.900.H(6) NMAC. This limitation is more stringent than the technology-based effluent one; EPA establishes this limitation in this permit.

b. Bacteria

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

c. 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 reasonable potential to cause an in-stream excursion above a water quality criterion, the permit must contain an effluent limit for that pollutant.

The facility is designated as a minor discharger; the toxic pollutants are not evaluated.

d. TRC

For wildlife habitat, criteria for TRC is 11 ug/l pursuant to 20.6.4.900.G NMAC.

e. DO

For marginal warmwater aquatic life, criteria for DO is 5 mg/L or more pursuant to 20.6.4.900.H(6) NMAC. EPA will keep the monitoring requirement of DO of once/quarter for future stream assessment done by NMED.

f. PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances)

As explained at https://www.epa.gov/pfas, PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS are found in a wide array of consumer and industrial products. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, facilities using PFAS in production of other products, airports, and military installations can be contributors of PFAS releases into the air, soil, and water. Due to their widespread use and persistence in the environment, most people in the United States have been exposed to PFAS. Exposure to some PFAS above certain levels may increase risk of adverse health effects.¹ EPA is collecting information to evaluate the potential impacts that discharges of PFAS from wastewater treatment plants may have on downstream drinking water, recreational and aquatic life uses. Although the New Mexico Water Quality Standards do not include numeric criteria for PFAS, the 2022 New Mexico Water Quality Standards narrative criterion supply guidance including: 20.6.4.7(E)(2) NMAC states: "Emerging contaminants" refer to water contaminants that may cause significant ecological or human health effects at low concentrations. Emerging contaminants are generally chemical compounds recognized as having deleterious effects at environmental concentrations whose negative impacts have not been fully quantified and may not have regulatory numeric criteria. 20.6.4.7(T)(2) NMAC states: "Toxic pollutant" means those pollutants, or combination of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, that after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will cause death, shortened life spans, disease, adverse behavioral changes, reproductive or physiological impairment or physical deformations in such organisms or their offspring.

¹ EPA, *EPA's Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Action Plan*, EPA 823R18004, February 2019. Available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-02/documents/pfas_action_plan_021319_508compliant_1.pdf

Since PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment and may lead to adverse human health and environmental effects, the draft permit requires that the facilities conduct influent, effluent, and biosolids sampling for PFAS according to the frequency outlined in the permit.

The purpose of this monitoring and reporting requirement is to better understand potential discharges of PFAS from this facility and to inform future permitting decisions, including the potential development of water quality-based effluent limits on a facility-specific basis. EPA is authorized to require this monitoring and reporting by CWA § 308(a), which states:

"SEC. 308. (a) Whenever required to carry out the objective of this Act, including but not limited to (1) developing or assisting in the development of any effluent limitation, or other limitation, prohibition, or effluent standard, pretreatment standard, or standard of performance under this Act; (2) determining whether any person is in violation of any such effluent limitation, or other limitation, prohibition or effluent standard, pretreatment standard, or standard of performance; (3) any requirement established under this section; or (4) carrying out sections 305, 311, 402, 404 (relating to State permit programs), 405, and 504 of this Act—

(A) the Administrator shall require the owner or operator of any point source to (i) establish and maintain such records, (ii) make such reports, (iii) install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods (including where appropriate, biological monitoring methods), (iv) sample such effluents (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Administrator shall prescribe), and (v) provide such other information as he may reasonably require; ".

EPA notes that there is currently not an analytical method approved in 40 CFR Part 136 for PFAS. As stated in 40 CFR § 122.44(i)(1)(iv)(B), in the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR Part 136 or methods are not otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or O, monitoring shall be conducted according to a test procedure specified in the permit for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. Therefore, the draft permit specifies that until there is an analytical method approved in 40 CFR Part 136 for PFAS, monitoring shall be conducted using Method 1633. The Adsorbable Organic Fluorine CWA wastewater method 1621 can be used in conjunction with Method 1633, if appropriate. This is consistent with the December 5, 2022 USEPA Memorandum, *Addressing PFAS Discharges in NPDES Permits and Through the Pretreatment Program and Monitoring Programs*, from Radhika Fox.²

In October 2021, EPA published a PFAS Strategic Roadmap³ that described EPA's commitments to action for 2021 through 2024. This roadmap includes a commitment to issue new guidance recommending PFAS monitoring in both state-issued and federally-issued NPDES permits using EPA's recently published analytical Method 1633. In anticipation of this guidance, EPA has included PFAS monitoring in the draft permit using analytical Method 1633⁴.

² The memo is available at https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-issues-guidance-states-reduce-harmful-pfas-pollution. ³ EPA's October 2021 PFAS Strategic Roadmap can be found at: <u>https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-</u> commitments-action-2021-2024.

⁴ For more information on Method 1633, see <u>https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods/cwa-analytical-methods-and-polyfluorinated-alkyl-substances-pfas</u>.

D. MONITORING FREQUENCY FOR LIMITED PARAMETERS

Regulations require permits to establish monitoring requirements to yield data representative of the monitored activity, 40 CFR §122.48(b), and to assure compliance with permit limitations, 40 CFR §122.44(i)(1). Sample frequency is based on Table 9 (page 34 of the NMIP) for design flow between 0.1 and 0.5 MGD.

Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Daily	Totalized meter
pH	5/week	Instantaneous Grab
BOD ₅ /TSS	2/month	Grab
% Removal	Once/month	Calculation
TRC	5/week	Instantaneous Grab
E. coli Bacteria	2/month	Grab
DO	Quarterly	Instantaneous Grab
PFAS	3/Permit Term	Grab

E. 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. Because of the immediate receiving water, an intermittent stream (4Q3 = 0), the CD is 100%. EPA proposes WET testing for this discharger as follow:

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 previous permit had the same requirements but reported NODI C (No Discharge) because the facility didn't discharge for an extended period of time when the WET test was required. The permittee will maintain the same monitor requirements as specified below:

WET Testing (7-day Static		Frequency ²	Туре
Renewal) ¹	NOEC		
Ceriodaphnia dubia	Report	Once/permit term	Grab
Pimephales promelas	Report	Once/permit	Grab

¹ Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. See Part II of the permit, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements for additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions.

² The test shall take place between November 1 and April 30; during the 1st to 4th year of the permit term or as soon as possible.

VI. TMDL REQUIREMENTS

There has not been water quality assessment for the receiving stream because the receiving stream is intermittent according to the state's water quality standard designation of 20.6.98 NMAC. No additional requirement is necessary now.

The permit has a standard reopener clause that would allow the permit to be changed if at a later date additional requirements on new/revised TMDLs or temporary standards 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 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, NMAC Section 20.6.4.8.A.1.

Additional sampling and reporting requirements are incorporated in this permit to provide effluent quality data from the discharge of this facility that will not be available until the facility is operational. The State requires that within the two years of operation, the effluent data from the actual discharge of this facility be submitted for the final Antidegradation review.

VIII. ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS

According to the most recent county listing available at USFWS, Southwest Region 2 website, <u>http://www.fws.gov/endangered/</u>, only one species in Lea County is listed as endangered.

The southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) breeds in dense riparian habitats in southwestern North America, and winters in southern Mexico, Central America, and northern South America. Its breeding range includes far western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, southern California, southern portions of Nevada and Utah, southwestern Colorado, and possibly extreme northern portions of the Mexican States of Baja California del Norte, Sonora, and Chihuahua. The subspecies was listed as endangered effective March 29, 1995. Approximately 900 to 1100 pairs exist.

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

- 1. No additions have been made to the USFWS list of threatened and endangered species and critical habitat designation in the area of the discharge since prior issuance of the permit.
- 2. EPA has received no additional information since the previous permit issuance which would lead to revision of its determinations.
- 3. 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.

IX. HISTORICAL and ARCHEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS

The reissuance of this permit should have no impacts on historical properties since no construction activities are proposed during its reissuance.

X. 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. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Supporting for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government signed on January 20, 2021, directs each federal agency to "make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities." The EPA strives to enhance the ability of overburdened communities to participate fully and meaningfully in the permitting process for EPA-issued permits, including NPDES permits. "Overburdened" communities can include minority, low-income, tribal, and indigenous populations or communities that potentially experience disproportionate environmental harms and risks. As part of an agency-wide effort, the EPA Region 6 will consider prioritizing enhanced public involvement opportunities for EPA-issued permits that may involve activities with significant public health or environmental impacts on already overburdened communities. For more information, please visit http://www.epa.gov/ejscreen.

As part of the Permit development process, the EPA conducted a screening analysis to determine whether this Permit action could affect overburdened communities. The EPA used EJScreen 2.2 a nationally consistent geospatial tool that contains demographic and environmental data for the United States at the Census block group level. This tool is used to identify Permits for which enhanced outreach may be warranted.

The study area was chosen at the proposed 001 discharge, 5-miles downstream path of the discharge (Unnamed tributary to Ironhouse Draw) and a 3-mile buffer around the path. The population of the study area is 19 persons. Ten (10) of the Environmental Justice Indexes scores for the state percentile of the facility were below the 80 percentiles (80% ile) including the Wastewater Discharge Index. Because the population is so scarce around the treatment facility, the permit writer doesn't foresee any enhanced participation for the community for this permit action. All of the documents of the Record will be readily available when this draft permit goes into Public Notice and the comment period starts.

FACT SHEET

Lea County, N	3 miles Ring around the Corridor Population: 19 Area in square miles: 68.45				
A3 Landscape	c	OMMUNITY	INFORMATIO		
France	112	Low income: Al percent Unemployment: O percent 77 years Archege ling expectancy	People of color: 58 percent Persons with disabilitie: 9 percent \$25,586 \$25,586	Les than high school education: 14 percent Male: 51 percent Male: 51 percent	Limited English households: 0 percent 49 percent Owner occupied: 84 sercent
Project 2 Project 1 Steams	The HTML Corest Contract Companying		BREAKDO	WN BY RACE	
LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME		White: 42%	Black: 0%	American Indian: 0%	Asian: 0%
LANGUAGE	PERCENT				
English	57%	Hawaiian/Pacific	Other race: 0%	Two or more	Hispanic: 50%
Spanish	42%	Islander: 0%		races: 7%	
Other and Unspecified 1%			BREAKDO	WN BY AGE	
Total Non-English	43%				

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 proposed permit:

A. APPLICATION(s)

EPA Applications: Form 2A and 2S received in December 2023.

B. 40 CFR CITATIONS

Sections 122, 124, 125, 133, 136

C. STATE OF NEW MEXICO REFERENCES

New Mexico State Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Water, 20.6.4 NMAC February 2023.

State of New Mexico 303(d) List for Assessed Stream and River Reaches, 2022-2024

D. MISCELLANEOUS

NMIP, March 2012

https://ecos.fws.gov/endangered/