



REGION 6
1201 ELM STREET, SUITE 500
DALLAS, TEXAS 75270

NPDES Permit No NM0022250

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"),

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA) WWTP
PO Box 568
Albuquerque, NM 87103

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at 4201 2nd Street SW, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The discharge will be to receiving water named Rio Grande River (Segment 20.6.4.105 NMAC of the Middle Rio Grande River Basin), from a point located approximately:

Outfall 001: Latitude 35° 01' 04" North and Longitude 106° 40' 13" West

in accordance with this cover page and the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Part I, Part II, III and Part IV.

This permit, prepared by Tung Nguyen, Environmental Engineer, Permitting Section (WDPE), supersedes and replaces NPDES Permit No. NM0022250 with an effective date of December 1, 2019.

This permit shall become effective on February 1, 2026.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, January 31, 2031

Issued on December 9, 2025

For Troy C. Hill, P.E.
Director
Water Division (WD)

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 ₅	Biochemical oxygen demand (five-day unless noted otherwise)
BPJ	Best professional judgment
CBOD ₅	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
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
ug/l	Micrograms per liter
lbs	Pounds
MGD	Million gallons per day
ML	Minimum level
MPN	Most probable number
MQL	Minimum quantification level
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
O&G	Oil and grease
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
POI	Pueblo of Isleta
POTW	Publicly owned treatment works
RP	Reasonable potential
SS	Settleable solids
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
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSS	Total suspended solids
UAA	Use attainability analysis
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 plan

PART I – REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. OUTFALL 001 - FINAL Effluent Limits – 76 MGD Design Flow

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit (unless otherwise noted), the permittee is authorized to discharge treated domestic wastewater from Outfall 001 to the Rio Grande River (Segment 20.6.4.105 NMAC of the Middle Rio Grande River Basin). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

POLLUTANT	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS MINIMUM	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
pH	6.6 s.u.	9.0 s.u.	Daily	Instantaneous Grab (*5)
DO	5 mg/l	N/A	Daily	Instantaneous Grab (*5)

POLLUTANT	30-DAY AVG, lbs/day, unless noted	7-DAY AVG lbs/day, unless noted	30-DAY AVG mg/l, unless noted (*1)	7-DAY AVG mg/l, unless noted (*1)	DAILY MAX mg/l, unless noted (*1)	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow	Report MGD	Report MGD	N/A	N/A	N/A	Daily	Totalized meter
CBOD ₅	9,508	14,261	15	22.5	NA	Daily	24-hr Composite
CBOD ₅ , influent	NA	NA	Report	NA	NA	Weekly	24-hr Composite
TSS	19,015	28,522	30	45	NA	Daily	24-hr Composite
TSS, influent	NA	NA	Report	NA	NA	Weekly	24-hr Composite
CBOD ₅ % removal, minimum	≥85 (*2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Calculation
TSS % removal, minimum	≥85 (*2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	Calculation
E. coli bacteria	1.35 x 10 ¹¹ cfu/day (mpn/day) (*A)	NA	47 cfu/100 ml (mpn/100 ml) (*8)	NA	88 cfu/100 ml (mpn/100 ml)	Daily	Grab
TRC	NA	NA	NA	NA	11 ug/l (*4)	Daily or Weekly (*3)	Instantaneous Grab (*5)
TDS, interim	339,738	NA	536	NA	NA	Weekly	24-hr Composite
TDS, final (*11)	316,920	NA	500	NA	NA	Daily	24-hr Composite
Chlorides	NA	NA	250	NA	NA	Weekly	24-hr Composite
Sulfates	NA	NA	250	NA	NA	Weekly	24-hr Composite
Mercury, total (*C)	0.005	0.008 (Daily max.)	0.008 ug/L	NA	0.012 ug/L	Weekly	Grab (*B)
Arsenic, total	NA	NA	NA	NA	Report	Quarterly	24-hr Composite

POLLUTANT	30-DAY AVG, lbs/day, unless noted	7-DAY AVG lbs/day, unless noted	30-DAY AVG mg/l, unless noted (*1)	7-DAY AVG mg/l, unless noted (*1)	DAILY MAX mg/l, unless noted (*1)	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Total Inorganic Nitrogen, as N (*D)	6,338	9,508 (Daily max.)	10	NA	15	Daily	24-hr Composite
Molybdenum	NA	NA	NA	NA	Report	Monthly	24-hr Composite
Total Ammonia, as N	NA	NA	NA	NA	Report	Quarterly	24-hr Composite
Total Phosphorus	1,699	NA	4.05	NA	NA	Weekly	24-hr Composite
Total Nitrogen (*6)	4,266	NA	10.20	NA	NA	Weekly	24-hr Composite
PCBs (*7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Report	Yearly	24-hr Composite

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING 7-DAY CHRONIC NOEC FRESHWATER (*10)	VALUE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	Report	Quarterly (*9)	24-hr Composite
<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	Report	Quarterly (*9)	24-hr Composite

Footnotes:

*1 See **Appendix A of Part II** of the permit for minimum quantification limits.

*2 Percent removal is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Percent removal} = \frac{\text{average monthly influent concentration } (\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}) - \text{average monthly effluent concentration } (\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}})}{\text{average monthly influent concentration } (\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}})} \times 100$$

*3 Daily when chlorine is used as either backup bacteria control or when disinfection of plant treatment equipment is required. Otherwise, once per week is required.

*4 The effluent limitation for TRC is the instantaneous maximum and cannot be averaged for reporting purposes.

*5 Analyzed within 15 minutes of collection.

*6 Total Nitrogen is defined as the sum of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (as N) and Nitrate-Nitrite (as N).

*7 PCBs shall be tested using Method 1668A or as revised, as requested by NMED: Chlorinated Biphenyl Congeners in Water, Soil, Sediment and Tissue by High Resolution Gas Chromatography/High Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRGC/HRMS).

*8 Geometric mean of the daily values.

*9 Quarterly shall be for the first year after the permit effective date; if all the test pass, frequencies would be once/6 months for Cd and once/year for Pp for the remaining term. If any WET test fails, frequency returns to once/3 months for the remaining term. If eligible for frequency reduction after the first year, the permittee must request EPA before proceeding.

*10 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.

*11 Limits shall be effective beginning on last day of permit term.

*A Loading is calculated by multiplying the discharge (in mgd) x bacteria concentration (in cfu/100 mL) x a conversion factor (3.79 x 10⁷).

*B Authorized; if EPA switches back to the 24-hr composite with cause, a modification for this permit condition would be considered "minor" per 40 CFR 122.63.

*C EPA Method 1631E shall be used for analysis; ML shall be reported.

*D Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) shall be calculated as the sum of: Ammonia (NH₃) + Ammonium (NH₄) + Nitrate (NO₃) + Nitrite (NO₂), expressed as Nitrogen.

2. FLOATING SOLIDS, VISIBLE FOAM AND/OR OILS

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts. There shall be no discharge of visible films of oil, globules of oil, grease or solids.

3. SAMPLE LOCATION

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the discharge from the final treatment unit prior to the receiving stream. The sample point shall be clearly marked by the facility if it is not at the final outfall location. There shall be no flow from any source into the piping system after the sample point and prior to the final outfall.

B. SCHEDULES OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall comply with the following schedule of activities for the attainment of tribal water quality standards-based final effluent limitations for TDS:

Activity	Months from permit effective date unless noted
1. Determine exceedance causes, if applicable	12
2. Develop control options, if needed, evaluate and select control mechanisms	24
3. Construction of selected control mechanisms, if any	48
4. Attain final effluent limitations	Beginning last day of permit term

The permittee shall submit quarterly progress reports to EPA and NMED in accordance with the following schedule. The permittee shall also include the following in its quarterly progress reports: design completion, construction start and construction completion if any. The requirement to submit quarterly progress reports shall expire after written final report has been submitted. No later than 14-days after the date compliance with the final limits have been met, the permittee shall submit a written final report both to EPA, NMED and POI, stating that compliance has been completed. If at any time during the compliance periods the permittee determines that full compliance will not be met within the time allowed, a separate report shall be sent to EPA stating the explanation for this delay and proposed remedial actions.

PROGRESS REPORT DATES: January 30, April 30, July 30, October 30

The permittee should note that each date applies to the prior three-month period.

Progress and final reports shall be sent to the agencies (EPA, NMED and POI) mentioned in the Part I.C below.

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING (MAJOR DISCHARGERS)

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) results shall be electronically reported to EPA per 40 CFR 127.16. To submit electronically, access the NetDMR website at <https://cdx.epa.gov/>. Until approved for Net

DMR, the permittee shall request temporary or emergency waivers from electronic reporting. To obtain the waiver, please contact: U.S. EPA - Region 6, Water Enforcement Branch, New Mexico State Coordinator (6EN-WC), (214) 665-6458. If paper reporting is granted temporarily, the permittee shall submit the original DMR signed and certified as required by Part III.D.11 and all other reports required by Part III.D. to the EPA, NMED (under Part III.D.4 of the permit) and copies to POI (refer to attached "PUEBLO OF ISLETA REPORTING REQUIREMENT"). Other applicable reports shall be submitted as follow:

Applicable e-Reporting	e-Reporting Compliance Date	Reporting Frequency
DMRs	Permit effective date	Monthly
Sewer Overflow/Bypass Event Reports and Anticipated Bypass Notices	Permit effective date	Within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of
Biosolids/Sewage Sludge Reports	Permit effective date	Annually
Pretreatment Program Annual Reports	Permit effective date	Annually

1. Reporting periods shall end on the last day of the month.
2. The permittee is required to submit regular reports as described above postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following each reporting period.
3. The annual sludge report required in part IV of the permit is due on February 19 of each year and covers the previous calendar year from January 1 through December 31.
4. NO DISCHARGE REPORTING: If there is no discharge at Outfall 001 during the sampling month, place an "X" in the NO DISCHARGE box located in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report.
5. If any 7-day average or 30-day average value exceeds the effluent limitations specified in Part I.A, the permittee shall report the excursion in accordance with the requirements of Part III.D.
6. Any 7-day average or 30-day average value reported in the required Discharge Monitoring Report which is in excess of the effluent limitation specified in Part I.A shall constitute evidence of violation of such effluent limitation and of this permit.
7. Other measurements of oxygen demand (e.g., TOC and COD) may be substituted for the five days Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅), or for the five-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD₅), as applicable, where the permittee can demonstrate long term correlation of the method with BOD₅ or CBOD₅ values, as applicable. Details of the correlation procedures used must be submitted and prior approval granted by the permitting authority for this procedure to be acceptable. Data reported must also include evidence to show that the proper correlation continues to exist after approval.

D. OVERFLOW REPORTING

The permittee shall report all overflows with the Discharge Monitoring Report submittal. These reports shall be summarized and reported in tabular format. The summaries shall include: the date, time, duration, location, estimated volume, and cause of the overflow; observed environmental impacts from the overflow; actions taken to address the overflow; and ultimate discharge location if not contained (e.g., storm sewer system, ditch, tributary).

Overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be reported via email to EPA and NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau (Indicated under Part III.D.7) within 24 hours, to POI immediately (refer to attached "PUEBLO OF ISLETA REPORTING REQUIREMENT") from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance. A written report of overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be provided to EPA, the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau and POI within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance.

E. POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall institute a program within 12 months of the effective date of the permit (or continue an existing one) directed towards optimizing the efficiency and extending the useful life of the facility. The permittee shall consider the following items in the program:

- a. The influent loadings, flow and design capacity;
- b. The effluent quality and plant performance;
- c. The age and expected life of the wastewater treatment facility's equipment;
- d. Bypasses and overflows of the tributary sewerage system and treatment works;
- e. New developments at the facility;
- f. Operator certification and training plans and status;
- g. The financial status of the facility;
- h. Preventative maintenance programs and equipment conditions and;
- i. An overall evaluation of conditions at the facility.

F. POLLUTANTS SCAN

1. The permittee shall submit at least 4 scans (once/year; 24-hr composite type) for each parameter below during the permit term. This submittal is additional pollutants requirement to Part D, Form 2A (once/year; 24-hr composite type) in the next permit renewal.

Pollutant (POIWQS)	CAS Number	Pollutant	CAS Number	Pollutant	CAS Number
Chlorophenol (3- or 4-)		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol			
2,3-Dichlorophenol		2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol			
2,5-Dichlorophenol		3-Methyl-6-Chlorophenol		Fluoride	
2,6-Dichlorophenol		Iron, dissolved		Total Xylenes	
3,4-Dichlorophenol		Sulfide, hydrogen		Lithium	
Trihalomethane		Chloropyrifos		Barium (dissolved)	

Pollutants (NMWQS)	CAS Number	Pollutant	CAS Number	Pollutant	CAS Number
Aluminum, dissolved	7429-90-5	Uranium, dissolved	7440-61-1	Dioxin	
Aluminum, total recoverable*	7429-90-5	Vanadium, dissolved	7440-62-2	alpha-Endosulfan	959-98-8
Asbestos	1332-21-4	Adjusted gross alpha		beta-Endosulfan	33213-65-9
Barium, dissolved	7440-39-3	Radium 226 + Radium 228		Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8
Boron, dissolved	7440-42-8	Strontium 90		Endrin	72-20-8
Chromium III, dissolved	16065-83-1	Tritium		Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4
Chromium VI, dissolved	18540-29-9	Aldrin	309-00-2	Heptachlor	76-44-8
Cobalt, dissolved	7440-48-4	alpha-BHC	319-84-6	Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3
Manganese, dissolved	7439-96-5	beta-BHC	319-85-7	Nonylphenol	84852-15-3
Methylmercury	22967-92-6	Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9		
Molybdenum, dissolved	7439-98-7	Chlordane	57-74-9	Toxaphene	8001-35-2
Molybdenum, total	7439-98-7	Diazinon	333-41-5	Dieldrin	60-57-1
Chloride	1688-70-06	4,4'-DDT and derivatives		Fluoranthene	
Iron	7439-89-6	Bis(chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	Carbaryl	63-25-2
		Demeton	8065-48-3	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic	94-75-7
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD)	72-54-8	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE)	72-55-9	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)	50-29-3
Guthion	86-50-0	Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH)-Technical	608-73-1		
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	3-Methyl-4-chlorophenol	59-50-7	Mirex	2385-85-5
Nitrosodibutylamine	924-16-3	Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2
Parathion	56-38-2	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3
Tributyltin (TBT)	Various	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (Silvex)	93-72-1

* Total recoverable aluminum in a sample that is filtered to minimize mineral phases as specified by the NMED.

2. The permittee shall also collect data for the following parameters. Test results shall be submitted to EPA (NPDES Permit Section, 6WD-PE), NMED and POI quarterly:

Location	Pollutant: Frequency	Other Parameters at once/month	Sample Type
Rio Bravo Bridge	TDS, chlorides and sulfates: monthly; Mercury*: quarterly	Cations (calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium); Anions (chloride, sulfate, bicarbonates); Electroconductivity (EC) and Alkalinity	Grab
I-25 Bridge	TDS, chlorides and sulfates: monthly; Mercury*: quarterly	Cations (calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium); Anions (chloride, sulfate, bicarbonates); EC and Alkalinity	Grab
Effluent	Refer to Part I.A.1	Cations (calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium); Anions (chloride, sulfate, bicarbonates); EC and Alkalinity	Grab
Influent	Mercury*: quarterly		Grab

* EPA Method 1631E shall be used for analysis.

3. The permittee shall submit test results of PFAS during the permit term as follows:

Parameter	Test Result	Measurement Frequency ⁵	Sample Type
PFAS Analytes ¹ , effluent	Report ng/L ²	Quarterly	Grab

PFAS Analytes ¹ , influent	Report ng/L ²	Quarterly	Grab
PFAS Analytes ¹ , sewage sludge	Report ng/g ³	Quarterly	Grab ⁴

Footnote:

1. Listed in attached Appendix B of Part II.
2. Report in nanograms per liter (ng/L). This reporting requirement for the 40 PFAS parameters takes effect on the effective date of the authorization to discharge under the permit. Until there is an analytical method approved in 40 CFR Part 136 for PFAS in wastewater, 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.

Additionally, report in NetDMR the results of all 40 PFAS analytes required to be tested as part of the method as shown in Appendix B of Part II. Any parameters that are removed from the method based on multi-lab validation of the method will not be required for reporting and the Permittee may report “NODI: 9” for any such parameters.

3. Report in nanograms per gram (ng/g). This reporting requirement for the 40 PFAS parameters takes effect on the effective date of the authorization to discharge under the permit. Until there is an analytical method approved in 40 CFR Part 136 for PFAS in sludge, 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.

Additionally, report in NetDMR the results of all 40 PFAS analytes required to be tested as part of the method, as shown in Appendix B of Part II. Any parameters that are removed from the method based on multi-lab validation of the method will not be required for reporting and the Permittee may report “NODI: 9” for any such parameters.

4. Sludge sampling shall be as representative as possible based on guidance found at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-11/documents/potw-sludge-sampling-guidance-document.pdf>.
5. PFAS Analysis data should be submitted annually to NMED at SWQ.Reporting@env.nm.gov (See Part III.D.4) and NMENV-PFAS-DATA@env.nm.gov. The data submittal should include the electronic data deliverable and sampling narrative report provided by the analytical laboratory used to complete the analysis. NMED PFAS sampling standard operating procedures (SOPs) can be found at <https://www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality/sop/>.

G. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall continue implementing the approved Mercury Minimization plan to reduce mercury levels in the plant influent and effluent.

PART II - OTHER CONDITIONS

A. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

EPA-approved test procedures (methods) for the analysis and quantification of pollutants or pollutant parameters, including for the purposes of compliance monitoring/DMR reporting, permit renewal applications, or any other reporting that may be required as a condition of this permit, shall be sufficiently sensitive. A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when (1) the method minimum level (ML) of quantification is at or below the level of the applicable effluent limit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or (2) if there is no EPA-approved analytical method with a published ML at or below the effluent limit (see table below), then the method has the lowest published ML (is the most sensitive) of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters N or O, for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or (3) the method is specified in this permit or has been otherwise approved in writing by the permitting authority (EPA Region 6) for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. The Permittee has the option of developing and submitting a report to justify the use of matrix or sample-specific MLs rather than the published levels. Upon written approval by EPA Region 6 the matrix or sample-specific MLs may be utilized by the Permittee for all future Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) reporting requirements.

Current EPA Region 6 minimum quantification levels (MQLs) for reporting and compliance are provided in Appendix A of Part II of this permit. The following pollutants may not have EPA approved methods with a published ML at or below the effluent limit, if specified:

POLLUTANT	CAS Number	POLLUTANT	CAS Number
Total Residual Chlorine	7782-50-5	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8
Cadmium	7440-43-9	3,4-Benzofluoranthene	205-99-2
Silver	7440-22-4	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (207-08-9)	207-08-9
Thallium	7440-28-0	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (193-39-5)	193-39-5
Cyanide	57-12-5	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (53-70-3)	53-70-3
Acrolein	107-02-8	Aldrin	309-00-2
Acrylonitrile	107-13-0	Chlordane	57-74-9
4, 6-Dinitro-0-Cresol	534-52-1	Dieldrin	60-57-1
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Heptachlor	76-44-8
Benzidine	92-87-5	Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3
Chrysene	218-01-9	Toxaphene	8001-35-2
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	8001-35-2
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	1764-01-6
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3		

Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, if the EPA Region 6 MQL for a pollutant or pollutant parameter is sufficiently sensitive (as defined above) and the analytical test result is less than the MQL, then a value of zero (0) may be used for reporting purposes on DMRs. Furthermore, if the EPA Region 6 MQL for a pollutant or parameter is not sufficiently sensitive, but the analytical test result is less than the published ML from a sufficiently sensitive method, then a value of zero (0) may be used for reporting purposes on DMRs.

B. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Part III.D.7.b.(3) of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported orally to EPA Region 6 (email accepted), Compliance and Assurance Division, Water Enforcement Branch (6EN-W), Dallas, Texas and concurrently to POI immediately (under attached "PUEBLO OF ISLETA REPORTING REQUIREMENT") and to NMED within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

E. coli bacteria, TRC, Molybdenum and Mercury

C. PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REOPENER

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(d), the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant portions of POIWQS, New Mexico's Water Quality Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Streams are revised, or new State water quality standards are established and/or remanded by New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission, respectively.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.62(a)(2), the permit may be reopened and modified if new information is received that was not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of permit issuance. Permit modifications shall reflect the results of any of these actions and shall follow regulations listed at [40 CFR Part 124.5].

D. CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

See attached Appendix C of Part II; reports shall be due annually.

E. CAPACITY, MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (CMOM)

The permittee shall continue to implement and update (if necessary) the Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance (CMOM) plan.

E. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (7-DAY CHRONIC NOEC FRESHWATER)

It is unlawful and a violation of this permit for a permittee or his designated agent, to manipulate test samples in any manner, to delay sample shipment, or to terminate or to cause to terminate a toxicity test. Once initiated, all toxicity tests must be completed unless specific authority has been granted by EPA Region 6 or the State NPDES permitting authority.

1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section.

APPLICABLE TO FINAL OUTFALL(S) 001	
REPORTED AS FINAL OUTFALL	001
CRITICAL DILUTION (%)	100%
EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES (%)	32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, 100%
TEST SPECIES AND METHODS	<p><i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> / Method 1002.0 (EPA-821-R-02-013 or latest version)</p> <p><i>Pimephales promelas</i> / Method 1000.0 (EPA/821/R-02-013 or latest version)</p>
SAMPLE TYPE	Defined in PART I

- b. The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is herein defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution. Chronic sub-lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant sub-lethal effect (i.e., growth or reproduction) at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.
- c. This permit may be reopened to require WET limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

2. REQUIRED TEST ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA AND TEST CONDITIONS

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and quality assurance requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied, including the following additional criteria:

Condition/Criteria	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Test Duration	Until 60% or more of surviving control females have 3 broods (max 8 days)	7 days
# of replicates per concentration	10	5
# of organisms per replicate	1	8

# or organisms per concentration	10	40 (minimum)
# of test concentrations per effluent	5 and a control	5 and a control
Holding time *	72 hours for first use	72 hours for first use
Sampling Requirement *	Minimum of 3 samples	Minimum of 3 samples
Test Acceptability Criteria	$\geq 80\%$ survival of all control organisms.	$\geq 80\%$ survival of all control organisms.
	Average of 15 or more neonates per surviving control female.	Average dry weight per surviving organism in control must be $\geq 0.25\text{mg}$.
	60% of surviving control females must produce 3 broods.	
Coefficient of Variation **	40% or less, unless significant effects are exhibited.	40% or less unless significant effects are exhibited.
Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD range) for Sublethal Endpoint **	13 – 47	12 - 30

* If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples and the minimum number of effluent portions are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent, and must meet the holding time between collection and first use of the sample. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 3 of this section.

**Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%, or a PMSD value greater than the higher value on the range provided.

a. Statistical Interpretation

The statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in the appropriate method manual listed in Part II or the most recent update thereof.

b. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness, and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water for;

- i. toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and

- ii. toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.
- 2) If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - i. a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements was run concurrently with the receiving water control;
 - ii. the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion,
 - iii. the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required; and
 - iv. the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three samples (flow-weighted composite if possible) from the outfall(s).
 - 2) The permittee shall collect a second and third sample (composite samples if possible) for use during the 24-hour renewal of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 72 hours for first use of the sample. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 72 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage. A holding time up to 72 hours is allowed upon notification to EPA and NMED of the need for additional holding time.
 - 3) The permittee must collect the composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of the discharge duration, and of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.

3. REPORTING

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this part in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of the most current publication of the method manual, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated, whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report and submit them upon the specific request of the Agency. For any test which fails, is considered invalid, or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for agency review.
- b. A valid test for each species must be reported during each reporting period specified in PART I of this permit unless the permittee is performing a TRE which may increase the frequency of testing and reporting. One set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded on the DMR for each reporting period. Additional results are reported under the retest codes below.

c. The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test on the subsequent monthly DMR for that reporting period as follows below. Submit retest information clearly marked as such with the following month's DMR. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR.

Reporting Requirement	Parameter STORET CODE	
	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Enter a "1" if the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter a "0".	TLP3B	TL6C
Report the NOEC value for survival	TOP3B	TOP6C
Report the LOEC value for survival	TXP3B	TXP6C
Enter a "1" if the NOEC for growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter a "0".	TGP3B	TGP6C
Report the NOEC value for growth or reproduction	TPP3B	TPP6C
Report the LOEC value for growth	TYP3B	TYP6C
Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation	TQP3B	TQP6C
(If required) Retest 1 – Enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival, growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter "0".	22418	22415
(If required) Retest 2- Enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival, growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter "0".	22419	22416
(If required) Retest 3- Enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival, growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter "0".	51444	51443

4. MONITORING FREQUENCY REDUCTION

- a. The permittee may apply for a testing frequency reduction upon the successful completion of the first four consecutive quarters of testing for a test species, with no lethal or sub-lethal effects demonstrated at or below the critical dilution. If granted, the monitoring frequency for that test species may be reduced to not less than once per year for the less sensitive species (usually the vertebrate species) and not less than twice per year for the more sensitive test species (usually the invertebrate species).
- b. Certification - The permittee must certify in writing that no test failures have occurred and that all tests meet all test acceptability criteria above. In addition, the permittee must provide a list with each test performed including test initiation date, species, and NOECs. Upon review and acceptance of this information, the agency will issue a letter of confirmation of the monitoring frequency reduction. A copy of the letter will be forwarded to the agency's compliance section to update the permit reporting requirements.
- c. Failures - If any test demonstrates lethal or sub-lethal effects at or below the critical dilution at any time during the life of this permit, three monthly retests are required. If a frequency

reduction had been granted, the monitoring frequency for the affected test species reverts to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued.

- d. This monitoring frequency reduction applies only until the expiration date of this permit, at which time the monitoring frequency for both test species reverts to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued.

5. PERSISTENT TOXICITY

The requirements of this subsection apply only when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethal and/or sub-lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. Significant toxic effects, are herein defined as a statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between the survival, growth or reproduction of the appropriate test organism in a specified effluent dilution and the control (0% effluent). If the initial WET test conducted fails, the permittee will conduct three retests. The purpose of retests is to determine the duration of a toxic event. A test that meets all test acceptability criteria and demonstrates significant toxic effects does not need additional confirmation. Such testing cannot confirm or disprove a previous test result. If any valid test demonstrates significant lethal and/or sub-lethal effects to a test species at or below the critical dilution, the frequency of testing for this species is automatically increased to once per quarter with no option for frequency reduction.

- a. Retest

The permittee shall conduct a total of three (3) additional tests for any species that demonstrates significant effects at or below the critical dilution. The three additional tests shall be conducted monthly during the next three consecutive months. If testing on a quarterly basis, the permittee may substitute one of the additional tests in lieu of one routine toxicity test. A full report shall be prepared for each test required by this section in accordance with the reporting requirements previously outlined and available upon request from the Agency.

- b. Requirement to Initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

If persistent lethality is demonstrated by failure of one or more retests, the permittee shall initiate TRE requirements as specified in Part 6 of this section. If persistent sub-lethality is demonstrated by failure of two or more retests, the permittee shall initiate TRE requirements. The permittee shall notify EPA in writing within 5 days of notification of the failure of any retest, and the TRE initiation date will be the test completion date of the first failed retest for lethal TREs or second failed retest for sub-lethal TREs. A TRE may also be required due to a demonstration of intermittent effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.

6. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE)

EPA Region 6 is currently addressing TREs as follows: A TRE is triggered following three sub-lethal test failures (a failure followed by two retest failures) or two test failures with lethal effects (a failure followed by one retest failure).

- a. Within ninety (90) days of confirming lethality and/or sub-lethality in the retests, the permittee shall submit a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Action Plan and Schedule for conducting a TRE to the EPA WET Coordinator at 6WQ-PO. The TRE Action Plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is an investigation intended to determine those actions necessary to achieve compliance with water quality based

effluent limits by reducing an effluent's toxicity to an acceptable level. A TRE is defined as a step wise process which combines toxicity testing and analyses of the physical and chemical characteristics of a toxic effluent to identify the constituent(s) causing effluent toxicity and/or treatment methods which will reduce the effluent toxicity. The TRE Action Plan shall lead to the successful elimination of effluent toxicity at the critical dilution and include the following:

- 1) Specific Activities. The plan shall detail the specific approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE. The approach may include toxicity characterizations, a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) and confirmation activities, source evaluation, treatability studies, or alternative approaches. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Identification Evaluations to characterize the nature of the constituents causing toxicity, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA 600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Confirmations, the permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081), as appropriate.
- 2) Sampling Plan (e.g., locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, preservation, etc.). The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity test, toxicity characterization, identification and confirmation procedures, and conduct chemical specific analyses when a probable toxicant has been identified; Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical specific analyses for the identified and/or suspected pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity. Where toxicity was demonstrated within 24 hours of test initiation, each composite sample shall be analyzed independently. Otherwise the permittee may substitute a composite sample, comprised of equal portions of the individual composite samples, for the chemical specific analysis;
- 3) Quality Assurance Plan (e.g., QA/QC implementation, corrective actions, etc.); and
- 4) Project Organization (e.g., project staff, project manager, consulting services, etc.).

b. The permittee shall initiate the TRE Action Plan within thirty (30) days of plan and schedule submittal.

c. The permittee shall submit a quarterly TRE Activities Report to the EPA WET Coordinator (6WQ-PO) in the months of January, April, July and October, containing information on TRE activities including:

- 1) Any data and/or substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity;
- 2) Any studies/evaluations and results on the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity; and

- 3) Any data which identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant toxicity at the critical dilution. A copy of the TRE Activities Report shall also be submitted to the state agency.
- 4) Any results and interpretation of any chemical specific analysis, and for any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter.
- 5) Any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary.

d. Finalizing a TRE

The permittee shall submit (to EPA 6WQ-PO) a final report on TRE activities no later than twenty-eight (28) months from confirming toxicity in the retests, which provides information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant toxicity at the critical dilution. The report will also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism. A copy of the final report on TRE Activities shall also be submitted to the state agency.

A TRE may be stopped if there is no toxicity at the critical dilution for a period of 12 consecutive months (with at least monthly testing) following confirmation of toxicity in the retests. The permittee would submit a final report to EPA at that time.

e. Quarterly testing during the TRE is a minimum monitoring requirement. EPA recommends that permittees required to perform a TRE not rely on quarterly testing alone to ensure success in the TRE, and that additional screening tests be performed to capture toxic samples for identification of toxicants. Failure to identify the specific chemical compound causing toxicity test failure will normally result in a permit limit for whole effluent toxicity limits per federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(v).