United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 2
Caribbean Environmental Protection Division
City View Plaza II–Suite 7000, #48 Rd. 165 km 1.2
Guaynabo, Puerto Rico 00968-8069

FACT SHEET

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
Corozal WTP
PERMIT No. PR0022624

This Fact Sheet sets forth the principal facts and technical rationale that serve as the legal basis for the requirements of the accompanying permit. The permit has been prepared in accordance with Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 402, 33 U.S.C. § 1342, and its implementing regulations at Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), Parts 122 through 124, and the Water Quality Certificate (WQC) issued by the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER) pursuant to the requirements of CWA Section 401, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 124.53, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico must either grant a certification pursuant to CWA Section 401 or waive this certification before the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may issue a final permit. On **July 24 2024,** DNER provided a WQC that the allowed discharge will not cause violations to the applicable water quality standards at the receiving water body if the limitations and monitoring requirements in the WQC are met. In accordance with CWA Section 401, EPA has incorporated the conditions of the WQC into the permit. The WQC conditions are discussed in this Fact Sheet and are no less stringent than allowed by federal requirements. Additional requirements might apply to comply with other sections of the CWA. Review and appeals of limitations and conditions attributable to the WQC were made through the applicable procedures of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and not through EPA procedures.

Background

A. Permittee and Facility Description

The Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) (referred to throughout as the Permittee) has applied for renewal of its **Corozal** Water Treatment Plant (WTP) **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.** The Permittee is discharging pursuant to existing **NPDES Permit No.0022624**. The Permittee submitted Application Form 1 and Form 2C dated **January 31, 2023**, **and applied for an NPDES permit to discharge** treated **wastewater** from Corozal WTP, Corozal, (the "facility"). The facility is classified as a minor discharger by EPA pursuant to major facility definition at 40 C.F.R. § 122.2.

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

The treatment system consists of the following:

The Corozal WTP is a filtration plant that treats raw water from the from the Corozal River (by pumping) and Don Carlos Dam (by gravity) at Dos Bocas River to provide potable water to the municipality of Corozal. The treatment consists of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. At present, filter backwashes and sedimentation tanks drains are discharged to the Corozal River.

Water is processed through the following units:

- **Coagulation & Flocculation Tank**
- **Sedimentation Tanks**
- **Filters**
- **Chlorination System**

A long-term remedial measure to construct a Sludge Treatment System (STS) by 2029 is included in the Consent Decree **Civil Action No 3:15-CV-02283(JAG).**

Summary of Permittee and Facility Information

Permittee	Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA)
Facility contact, title, phone	Mrs. Marichu Valetín Vázquez, Executive Director Compliance and Quality Control (787) 620-2277
Permittee (mailing) address	Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority P.O. Box 7066 Barrio Obrero Station Santurce, Puerto Rico 00916-7066
Facility (location) address	Road 159 Km 11.5 Cibuco Ward Corozal PR 00783
Type of facility	WTP
Pretreatment program	N/A
Facility monthly average flow	**0.709 MGD**
Facility design flow	**0.153** MGD
Facility classification	minor

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Water Information

Wastewater is discharged from Outfall **001** to the **Corozal River,** a water of the United States.

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

Outfall	Effluent description	Outfall latitude	Outfall longitude	Receiving water name and classification
001	filters backwasher and sedimentation tanks drains	18°, 20', 17.52" N	66°, 28', 40.3" W	**Corozal River,** SD

As indicated in the Puerto Rico Water Quality Standards (PRWQS) Regulations, the designated uses for Class SD receiving waters include:

- Use as a raw source of public water supply; and
- Propagation and preservation of desirable species, including threatened or endangered species.

C. Mixing Zone/Dilution Allowance -- N/A

D. Compliance Orders/Consent Decrees

The Permittee has a Consent Decree with the Agency (civil action **Civil Action No 3:15-CV-02283(JAG)**) in which the facility is included. This consent decree does not affect this permit action.

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

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

- Clean Water Act Section 401 certification requirements;
- NPDES regulations (40 C.F.R. § Part 122); and
- PRWQS (2025).

PART I. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

A. Effluent Limitations

The permit establishes WQBELs for several pollutants and the basis for these limitations are discussed below. WQBEL are based on WQC.

1. **5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5):** The effluent limitation for BOD_5 is based on the water quality criterion for all waters in Puerto Rico as specified in Rule 1303.1.F of PRWQS, and the DNER's WQC.
2. **Flow:** An effluent limitation for flow has been established in the permit. Monitoring conditions are applied pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 122.21(j)(4)(ii) and DNER's WQC**.**
3. **Color:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SD** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.C.2.e of PRWQS, and the WQC.
4. **pH:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality standards as specified in Rule 1303.2.C.2.d of PRWQS, and the WQC.
5. **Temperature:** The effluent limitation for temperature is based on the water quality criterion for Class **SD** waters as specified in Rule 1303.1.D.1 of PRWQS, and the WQC.
6. **Dissolved Oxygen (DO):** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for Class **SD** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.C.2.a. of PRWQS, and the WQC
7. **Enterococci:** To ensure that the recreational use of the water body is met, effluent limitations for Enterococci are established in the permit and are based on the water quality criterion for **Class SD** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.C.2.c of PRWQSR, and the WQC. EPA establishes a monitoring frequency of the enterococci density in terms of geometric mean of at least six representative samples taken sequentially shall not exceed 35 colonies/100 mL. No single sample should exceed the upper confidence limit of 75% using 0.7 as the log standard deviation until sufficient site data exist to establish a site-specific log standard deviation.
8. **Turbidity:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SD** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.C.2.f. of PRWQS, and the WQC.
9. **Taste and Odor Producing Substances**: The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SD** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.D.2.h of PRWQS, and the WQC.
10. **Suspended, Colloidal or Settleable Solids**: The effluent limitation is based on the water quality standards as specified in Rule 1303.1.E of PRWQS, and the WQC.
11. **Sulfates:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SD** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.D.2.j of PRWQS, and the WQC.
12. **Solids and Other Matter**: The effluent limitation is based on the water quality standards as specified in Rule 1303.1.A of PRWQS, and the WQC.
13. **Arsenic, Cyanide, Copper, Lead and Residual Chlorine**: The effluent limitation is based on the water quality standards as specified in Rule 1303.1.J.1 of PRWQS, and the WQC.

14. **Total Dissolved Solids**: The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SD** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.D.2.f of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
15. **Total Nitrogen**: The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SD** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 C.2.l of PRWQS, and the WQC.
16. **Total Phosphorus:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for Class SD waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 C.2.n of PRWQS, and the WQC.
17. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET):** CWA Section 101(a) establishes a national policy of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Specifically, CWA Section 101(a)(3) and PRWQS Rule 1303(I) prohibit the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts. Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d) also require that where the permitting authority determines, through the analysis of site-specific WET data, that a discharge causes, shows a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above a water quality standard, including a narrative water quality criterion, the permitting authority must establish effluent limits for WET. To satisfy the requirements of the CWA, its implementing regulations, and the PRWQS, a reasonable potential analysis for WET was conducted for this discharge.

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

B. Effluent Limitations Summary Table

1. Outfall Number 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent limitations					Notes
		Averaging period	Highest Reported Value (1)	Existing limits	Final limits	Basis	
Color	Pt-Co	Daily maximum	20	15	15	WQBEL	(1)
Copper	µg/L	Daily maximum	25	11	12	WQBEL	(1)
Cyanide Total	µg/L	Daily maximum	0	5.2	4.0	WQBEL	(1)
Arsenic	µg/L	Daily maximum	1560	10	10	WQBEL	(1)
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Daily Minimum	7.12	No less than 5.0	No less than 5.0	WQBEL	(1)
Enterococci	Col/100 mL	Daily Minimum	--	Monitor	Shall not exceed 35 colonies/100 ml in any 90-day interval	WQBEL	(1)
	Col/100 mL	Sample Maximum	--	Monitor	90th percentile of the samples taken shall not exceed 130 colonies/100 ml in the same 90-day interval	WQBEL	(1)

Parameter	Units	Effluent limitations					Notes
		Averaging period	Highest Reported Value (1)	Existing limits	Final limits	Basis	
BOD (5-Day)	mg/L	Daily Minimum	64.8	5.0	5.0	WQBEL	(1)
Flow	MGD	Daily maximum	1.37	0.104	0.104	WQBEL	(1)
Lead	µg/L	Daily maximum	1.6	4.0	4.4	WQBEL	(1)
pH	SU	Daily min/maxim	6.0-7.98	6- 9	6- 9	WQBEL	(1)
Residual Chlorine	µg/L	Daily maximum	0	7.5	11	WQBEL	(1)
Suspended, Colloidal or Setteable Solids	ml/L	Daily maximum	250	Monitor	Monitor	WQBEL	(1)
Temperature	˚C	Daily maximum	29.7	32.2 ˚C max	30 ˚C max	WQBEL	(1)
Total Nitrogen	µg/L	Daily maximum	6,380	Monitor	1,700	WQBEL	(1)
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Daily maximum	830	500	500	WQBEL	(1)
Total Phosphorus	µg/L	Daily maximum	3430	160	160	WQBEL	
Turbidity	NTU	Daily maximum	65	50	50	WQBEL	(1)
Sulfates	Mg/L	Daily maximum	247.37	Monitor	250	WQBEL	(1)
Whole EffluentToxicity	TUa	--	--	Monitor	Monitor	WQBEL	

Note: Dashes (--) indicate there are no effluent data, no limitations, or no monitoring requirements for this parameter.
(1) Wastewater data from DMRs dated May 28, 2022 to May 28, 2024.

2. Outfall 001 Narrative Limitations

a. Enterococci: The enterococci density, in terms of geometric mean shall not exceed 35 colonies/100 mL in any 90-day interval; neither the 90th Percentile of the samples taken shall exceed 130 colonies/100 mL in the same 90-day interval.

b. Solids and Other Matter: The waters of Puerto Rico must not contain floating debris, scum, or other floating materials attributable to discharges in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or deleterious to the existing or designated uses of the water body.

c. Suspended, colloidal or Settleable Solids: Solids from wastewater sources must not cause deposition in or be deleterious to the existing or designated uses of the water body.

d. Taste and Odor Producing Substances: Shall not be present in amounts that will interfere with primary contact recreation or will render any undesirable taste or odor to edible aquatic life.

e. Temperature: Except by natural phenomena, no heat may be added to the waters of Puerto Rico, which would cause the temperature of any site to exceed 86°F (30°C).

C. Monitoring Requirements

NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.48 require that all permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. The Part III of the Permit establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement

federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements for this facility.

1. **Effluent Monitoring Requirements**

   Effluent monitoring frequency and sample type have been established in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(i) and recommendations in EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD). Consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 monitoring data for toxic metals must be expressed as total recoverable metal. Effluent monitoring and analyses shall be conducted in accordance with EPA test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act, as amended. For situations where there may be interference, refer to Solutions to Analytical Chemistry Problems with Clean Water Act Methods (EPA 821-R-07-002). A licensed chemist authorized to practice the profession in Puerto Rico shall certify all chemical analyses. All bacteriological tests shall be certified by a microbiologist or licensed medical technologist authorized to practice the profession in Puerto Rico.

   The sampling point for Outfall 001 shall be located immediately after the primary flow measuring device of the effluent of the treatment system.

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

Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 131.12 require that state water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The discharge is consistent with the anti-degradation provision of 40 C.F.R. § 131.12, 72 Federal Register 238 (December 12, 2007, pages 70517-70526) and DNER's *Anti-Degradation Policy Implementation Procedure* in Attachment A of PRWQSR. In addition, CWA Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. Further, the Region 2 Antibacksliding Policy provides guidance regarding relaxation of effluent limitations based on water quality for Puerto Rico NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed.

- The effluent limitations in the permit are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the existing permit, with the exception of effluent limitations for **Lead and Copper.** The effluent limitations for these pollutants are less stringent that those in the existing permit. This relaxation of effluent limitation is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of CWA Section 401(o), 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l), EPA Region 2's Anti-backsliding Policy dated August 10, 1993, and Puerto Rico's Anti-Degradation Policy Implementation Procedure established in PRWQS. CWA Sec. 402(o)(2)(B)(i) allows backsliding if information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance and would have justified a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance. EPA has determined that it is appropriate to relax the effluent limitation for these parameters without violating anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA, in accordance with CWA Section 402(o)(2), since one of the exceptions to the provisions has been satisfied; and CWA Section 402(o)(3) since it complies with DNER's WQS which include antidegradation requirements. The DNER WQC constitutes a determination that the limit is sufficient to assure that the water quality standards are or will be attained.

- Existing effluent limitations for **Total Ammonia Nitrogen, Zinc and Mercury** have been removed based on CWA Section 402(o)(2)(B)(i). CWA Section 402(o)(2)(B)(i) authorizes the backsliding of effluent limitations if information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance. Based on review of effluent data since issuance of the existing permit, the modified discharge does not show a reasonable potential for the exceedance of water quality criteria for these parameters.

1. The water quality-based effluent limitation from the previous permit for **Cyanide, Temperature, Sulfates, Enterococci and Total Nitrogen** have been replaced with a more stringent water quality-based limitation in the Intent to Issue a WQC issued by the DNER. Pursuant to Section 401 (d) of the Act and 40 C.F.R. §122.44 (d) and 124.55, all State certified limitations and requirements contained in a Section 401 certification must be incorporated into a NPDES permit issued by EPA. The water quality-based effluent limitations referenced in this paragraph have been included in the t NPDES permit, based on DNER's Intent to Issue a WQC.

PART II. RATIONALE FOR STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Standard Conditions

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

B. Special Conditions from the Water Quality Certificate

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

1. **Special Conditions from the Water Quality Certificate**

   In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 124.55, EPA has established Special Conditions from the WQC in the permit that DNER determined were necessary to meet PRWQSR. The Special Conditions established in this section are:

   a. The flow of discharge 001 shall not exceed the limitation of 393.71 m3/day (0.104 MGD) as daily maximum. No increase in flow of discharge 001 shall be authorized without a recertification from the DNER.

   b. The discharge 001 consists of filters backwash and sedimentation tanks drain.

   c. Prior to the construction of a Sludge Treatment System (STS), the permittee shall obtain the approval from the DNER of the engineering report, plans and specifications.

   d. The permittee shall install, maintain, and operate all water pollution control equipment in such manner as to be in compliance with the Applicable Rules and Regulations.

   e. No toxic substances shall be discharged, in toxic concentrations, other than those allowed as specified in the NPDES permit. Those toxic substances included in the permit renewal application, but not regulated by the NPDES permit, shall not exceed the concentrations specified in the applicable regulatory limitations.

   f. The waters of Puerto Rico shall not contain any substance attributable to discharge 001, at such concentration which, either alone or as result of synergistic effects with other substances, is toxic or produces undesirable physiological responses in human, fish or other fauna or flora.

   g. The discharge 001 shall not cause the presence of oil sheen in the receiving water body.

   h. All sample collection, preservation, and analysis shall be carried out in accordance with Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), Part 136. A licensed chemist authorized to practice the profession in Puerto Rico shall certify all chemical analyses. All bacteriological tests shall be certified by a microbiologist or licensed medical technologist authorized to practice the profession in Puerto Rico.

   i. The samples taken for the analysis of cyanide shall be analyzed using the analytic method approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the lowest possible detection level, in accordance with Rule 1306.8 of the Puerto Rico Water Quality Standards Regulation (PRWQSR), as amended.

   j. Within thirty (30) days after the Effective Date of the NPDES Permit (EDP), the permittee shall submit for DNER evaluation and approval, the technical specifications of the existing flow-measuring device of the effluent of the facility.

   k. The flow-measuring device for discharge 001, shall be periodically calibrated and properly maintained. Calibration and maintenance records must be kept in compliance with the Applicable Rules and Regulations.

l. The sampling point for discharge 001 shall be located immediately after the primary flow-measuring device of the effluent.

m. The sampling point for discharge 001 shall be labeled with an 18 inches per 12 inches (minimum dimensions) sign that reads as follows:

"Punto de Muestreo para la Descarga 001"

n. All water or wastewater treatment facilities, whether publicly or privately owned, must be operated by a person licensed by the Examination Board of Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants Operators of Puerto Rico.

o. This special condition shall not become in effect until DNER has determined the applicability to the respective facility and has notified the permittee and EPA, in writing, of the necessity to comply with this special condition.

The permitte shall conduct one (1) acute toxicity test, during the permit effectiveness period, of its wastewaters discharge through Outfall Serial Number 001, in accordance with the following:

1. The test species should be the Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas) and Cladocera (Daphnia magna). The test should be static renewal type.

2. The toxicity test shall be conducted in accordance with the EPA publication, EPA-821-R-02-012 Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (Fifth Edition), October 2002, or the most recent edition of this publication, if such edition is available.

3. The test shall provide a measure of the acute toxicity as determined by the wastewater concentration, which causes 50 percent mortality of the test organisms over a 48-hour period. The test results shall be expressed in terms of Lethal Concentration (LC) and reported as 48-hour, LC50.

4. A procedure report shall be submitted within ninety (90) days after the Effective Date of this NPDES Permit Condition. The following information shall be included in the procedure report:

a) An identification of the organizations responsible for conducting the test and the species to be tested.

b) A detailed description of the methodology to be utilized in the conduct of the test, including equipment, sample collection, dilution water and source of test organisms.

c) A schematic diagram, which depicts the effluent sampling location in relation to the wastewater treatment facility and the discharge monitoring point.

d) If stream flow monitoring is required, the method used to obtain the stream flow data in estimating the seven day two year low flow (7Q2).

5. The results of the test conducted shall be submitted to the Municipal Water Programs Branch of EPA's Region 2 Caribbean Environmental Protection Division and the DNER's Water Quality Area, within sixty (60) days of completion of the test. Based on the review of the test results, the Regional Administrator of EPA or the DNER can require additional toxicity tests, including chronic tests and toxicity/treatability studies, and may impose toxicity limitations.

p. Once an STS be constructed and operational, the solid waste (such as sludge, screenings and grit) generated due to the operation of the STS shall be:

1. Disposed in compliance with the applicable requirements established in the 40 C.F.R. §, Part 257. A semiannual report shall be submitted to the Water Quality Area and the Land Pollution Control Area of the DNER and to the Municipal Water Programs Branch of EPA's Region 2 Caribbean Environmental Protection Division, notifying the method or methods used to dispose the solid waste generated in the facility. Also, a copy of the approval or permit applicable to the disposal method used shall be submitted, if any.

2. Transported adequately in such a way that access is not gained to any water body or soil. In the event of a spill of solid waste on land or into a water body, the permittee shall notify the Point Sources Permits Division of the DNER's Water Quality Area in writing within a term no longer than twenty-four (24) hours after the spill to the following electronic address: bypass@drna.pr.gov.

This notification shall include the following information:

i. spilled material,
ii. spilled volume,
iii. measures taken to prevent the spilled material to gain access to any water body.

This special condition does not relieve the permittee from its responsibility to obtain the corresponding permits from the DNER's Land Pollution Control Area and other state and federal agencies, if any.

q. Once an STS be constructed and operational, a logbook must be kept for the material removed from the STS detailing the following items:

1. removed material, date and source of it;
2. approximate volume and weight;
3. method by which it is removed and transported;
4. final disposal and location;
5. person that performs the service.

A copy of the Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Collection or Transportation Services Permit issued by the authorized official from the DNER must be attached to the logbook.

r. The permittee must request and obtain from the DNER the corresponding permit for the operation of the septic tank used to dispose the sanitary wastewater coming from the facility, according to the Underground Injection Control Regulation and the Regulation for the Certification of Plans and Documents under Consideration of the Environmental Quality Board.

2. **Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan**

In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.2 and 122.44(k), BMPs are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution to waters of the United States. The Permittee is required to develop a BMP Plan in Part IV.B.3.a of the permit to control or abate the discharge of pollutants.

3. Compliance Schedules

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

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

A. Coastal Zone Management Act

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

B. Endangered Species Act

Under 40 C.F.R. § 122.49(c), EPA is required pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq*. and its implementing regulations (50 CFR Part 402) to ensure, in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that the discharge authorized by the permit is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or adversely affect its critical habitat. On September 16, 2024, EPA designated PRASA (a non-Federal representative) to conduct informal consultations or prepare a biological assessment for Section 7 Consultations, in accordance with 50 C.F.R. § 402.8. In the past, no federally listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, are in the vicinity of the discharge. Therefore, it has been determined that the discharge is not likely to affect species or habitat listed under the ESA.

C. Coral Reef Protection - Not Applicable

D. National Historic Preservation Act

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

E. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act - Not Applicable

PART IV. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The procedures for reaching a final decision on the t permit are set forth in 40 CFR Part 124 and are described in the public notice for the t permit, which is published which is published on EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/puerto-rico-npdes-permits. Included in the public notice are requirements for the submission of comments by a specified date, procedures for requesting a hearing and the nature of the hearing, and other procedures for participation in the final agency decision. EPA will consider and respond in writing to all significant comments received during the public comment period in reaching a final decision on the t permit. Requests for information or questions regarding the t permit should be directed to

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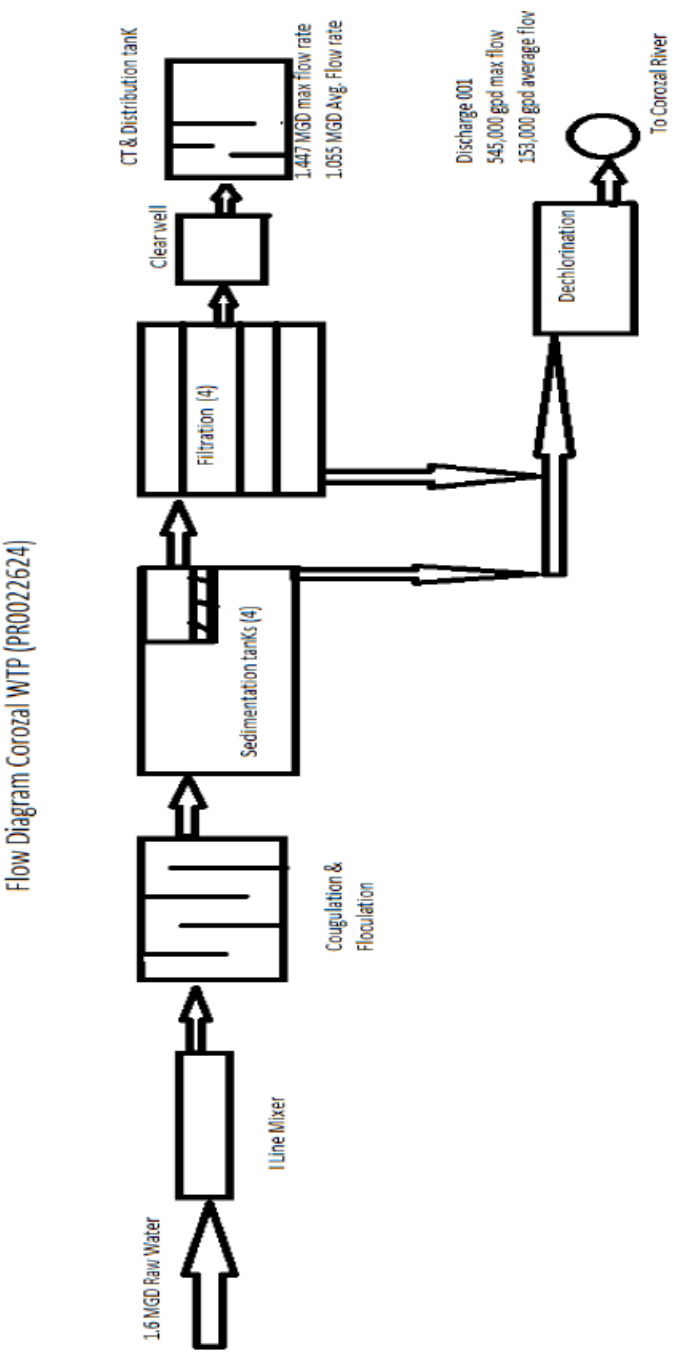
ATTACHMENT A — FACILITY MAP AND FLOW SCHEMATIC

The facility map and flow schematic are attached as provided by the discharger in the application.


Flow Diagram Corozal WTP (PR0022624)
1.6 MGD Raw Water
In Line Mixer
Cougulation &
Flocculation
Sedimentation tanKs (4)
Filtration (4)
Clearwell
CT & Distribution tanK
1.447 MGD max flow rate
1.055 MGD Avg. Flow rate
Dechlorination
Discharge 001
545,000 gpd max flow
153,000 gpd average flow
To Corozal River