
**TITLE 252. OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 690. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION**

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SUBCHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

252:690-1-1. Purpose and Applicability

This Chapter establishes guidance and requirements for DEQ jurisdictional areas for the implementation of Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards, found at OAC 785:45, pursuant to 27A O.S §1-1-202(B). The DEQ's Water Quality Standards Implementation Plan is included as Appendix A. Included in Subchapter 3 of this Chapter are certain point source discharge implementation criteria formerly contained in OAC 785:46. In addition, the applicable implementation provisions of the following DEQ rules apply:

- (1) OAC 252:205, "Hazardous Waste Management;"
- (2) OAC 252:220, "Brownfields;"
- (3) OAC 252:300, "Laboratory Certification;"
- (4) OAC 252:410, "Radiation Management;"
- (5) OAC 252:510, "Municipal Solid Waste Landfills;"
- (6) OAC 252:520, "Solid Waste Management;"
- (7) OAC 252:605, "Discharge Standards;"
- (8) OAC 252:611, "General Water Quality;"
- (9) OAC 252:616, "Industrial Wastewater Systems;"
- (10) OAC 252:621, "Non-Industrial Impoundments and Land Application;"
- (11) OAC 252:626, "Public Water Supply Construction Standards;"
- (12) OAC 252:631, "Public Water Supply Operation;"
- (13) OAC 252:641, "Individual and Small Public On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems;"
- (14) OAC 252:648, "Land Application of Biosolids;"
- (15) OAC 252:652, "Underground Injection Control;"
- (16) OAC 252:656, "Water Pollution Control Construction;" and
- (17) OAC 252:710, "Waterworks and Wastewater Works Operator Certification."

252:690-1-2. Definitions

"Acute WET testing" means WET testing which measures short-term lethality to specific aquatic animal test species over a 48-hour period.

"Arithmetic mean" means the sum of the values of individual data points in a data set divided by the number of data points. This term is synonymous with arithmetic average.

"Background concentration" means the concentration of a substance in receiving water immediately upstream of, but not influenced by, a wastewater discharge.

"Chronic WET testing" means WET testing which measures long term lethal and sublethal effects to specific aquatic animal test species over a 7 day period.

"Coefficient of variation (CV)" means, when used in the context of effluent data, the measure of an effluent distribution's variation relative to its mean. When used in the context of WET test acceptability, CV means the % variation among test replicates in either the control or the critical dilution.

“Conservative substance” means a substance which persists in the environment, having characteristics which are resistant to ordinary biological or biochemical degradation.

“Critical dilution” means an effluent dilution, expressed as a percentage, representative of the dilution afforded a wastewater discharge according to the appropriate Q^* -dependent chronic mixing zone equation for chronic WET testing. The critical dilution for acute WET testing is 100%.

“Defensible analytical data” means data traceable to a laboratory certified for that pollutant by the DEQ under OAC 252:300 or data accepted by EPA; data traceable to a municipal laboratory operated by a properly certified laboratory technician by OAC 252:710; or data generated by a state or federal agency laboratory with equivalent certification. Quality assurance procedures, including chain of custody records, must be adequate and documentable.

“Dilution series” means a set of proportional effluent dilutions for acute or chronic WET testing based on a specified critical dilution, which is typically the next-to-highest dilution in the series.

“Effluent-dominated receiving stream” means a stream which receives a point source discharge greater than or equal to one-third ($1/3$) of its 7Q2 flow.

“Engineer” means professional engineer registered in the state of Oklahoma.

“Geometric mean” means the antilog of the arithmetic average of the natural logarithms of the individual points in a data set.

“Intermittent lethality” means two or more lethal effect test failures of a routine acute or chronic WET test within any 18-month period.

“LC₅₀ (lethal concentration)” means the concentration of a toxicant in an external medium that is lethal to fifty percent of the test animals for a specified period of exposure.

“Load Allocation or LA” means the portion of a receiving water’s TMDL that is attributed either to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources or to natural background sources.

“Log transformation” means the mathematical transformation of an observed data set which results in a data set consisting of the natural logarithms of the individual data points in the observed data set.

“Log-normally distributed” means a distribution of effluent data which is positively skewed.

“Major discharger” means an industrial facility which has a point rating greater than or equal to 80 according to the NPDES permit rating system for industrial discharges; a POTW with a design flow greater than or equal to 1 mgd; or any facility designated as such by EPA in conjunction with the state permitting authority.

“Mineral constituents” means chlorides, sulfates and total dissolved solids collectively.

“Measurable level” means a concentration equal to an EPA-established MQL.

“Municipal” means a publicly owned treatment works or facilities which are privately owned that generate only domestic waste including mobile home parks, home owner’s associations, etc.

“Narrative water quality criterion” means statements or other qualitative expressions of chemical, physical, or biological parameters that are assigned to protect a beneficial use.

“Numerical water quality criterion” means concentrations or other quantitative measures of chemical, physical, or biological parameters that are assigned to protect a beneficial use.

“No Observed Effect Concentration-Lethal or NOEC_L” means the greatest tested effluent dilution in a WET test at and below which lethality to test organisms does not occur that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level.

“No Observed Effect Concentration-Sublethal or NOEC_S” means the greatest tested effluent dilution in a WET test at and below which a sublethal effect to test organisms does not occur that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level.

“Non-conservative substance” means a substance which undergoes significant short-term degradation or change in the environment other than by dilution.

“Once-through cooling water” means cooling water that is not recirculated.

“Persistent lethality” means the repeated failure of an acute WET test or the repeated lethal effect of a chronic WET test. If the required WET testing frequency is monthly, repeated failure occurs upon the failure of two out of three consecutive monthly tests for the same test species. If the required WET testing frequency is other than monthly, repeated failure occurs upon the failure of the required test plus one of the two monthly retests for the same test species in the ensuing two-month period.

“Persistent sublethality” means two consecutive chronic sublethal effect test failures.

“Percent mortality” means 100% minus percent survival in a WET test effluent dilution.

“Positively skewed” means a data distribution which is asymmetric about its arithmetic mean with a tail in the positive direction.

“Reasonable potential” means causes, or has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality criterion.

“RPF₉₅” means the reasonable potential factor for an effluent distribution, based on a 95% probability basis, for the purpose of determining whether an effluent limitation is required.

“**RPF_{95(M)}**” means the reasonable potential factor for an effluent distribution, based on a 95% confidence interval and 95% probability basis, and accounting for the size of the effluent data set, for the purpose of determining whether further effluent monitoring is required.

“**Receiving water**” means the water of the State to which a wastewater is discharged.

“**Regulatory effluent flow**” means the effluent flow, which is water quality criterion-dependent, used in determining reasonable potential and wasteload allocations for a substance.

“**Standard deviation (s_x)**” means the standard deviation of an untransformed data set based on a sample of size N.

“**Standard deviation of log-transformed x (s_{ln(x)})**” means the standard deviation of a log-normally transformed data set based on a sample of size N.

“**T₉₅**” means the 95th percentile of the effluent temperature distribution (in °C) of sustained two-hour daily maximum effluent temperatures where effluent temperature is recorded continuously and the distribution of daily maximum effluent temperatures where temperature is recorded at discrete intervals of two hours or longer, provided that recording intervals for temperature do not exceed six hours.

“**Trigger Background concentration**” means the background concentration necessary to trigger reasonable potential for a substance to exceed an applicable criterion given a specified mean effluent concentration.

“**Two year period of record**” means a continuous 24-month period for which a facility’s effluent data is reviewed for purposes of characterizing the effluent. The two-year period of record shall begin the first month of a calendar quarter and end the last month of the preceding calendar quarter two years afterwards.

“**Wasteload allocation or WLA**” means the portion of a receiving water’s TMDL that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution.

“**WET limit**” means a WET testing limitation in the form of a NOEC_L, NOEC_S, or LC₅₀, the exceedance of which constitutes a permit violation.

“**WET testing**” means testing for whole effluent toxicity, using an effluent dilution series based on a critical dilution, to specific aquatic animal species according to EPA-approved testing methods.

252:690-1-3. Acronyms.

“**ΔT_{max}**” means the maximum temperature increase in °C at the edge of the temperature mixing zone.

“**7Q2**” means the 7 day low flow of a stream likely to occur with a 50% probability each year. The procedure for determining a site-specific 7Q2 is described at OAC 785:46.

“**7T2**” means the 7 day maximum temperature likely to occur with a 50% probability each year. The procedure for determining a site-specific 7T2 is described at OAC 785:46.

“**ACD**” means acute critical dilution.

“**BOD₅**” means 5-day biochemical oxygen demand.

“**BT/C ratio**” means the ratio of trigger background concentration to associated water quality criterion.

“**(BT/C)_{max}**” means the maximum BT/C ratio for a given criterion for which background monitoring is required as a permit condition.

“**C₉₅**” means the 95th percentile maximum likelihood effluent concentration of a substance. It is the product of $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ and RPF_{95} .

“**C_{95(M)}**” means the 95th percentile maximum likelihood effluent concentration of a substance, accounting for the size of the effluent data set. It is the product of $C_{E(\text{max})}$ and $RPF_{95(M)}$.

“**C_A**” means the acute numerical criterion for toxic substances.

“**C_B**” means background concentration.

“**C_{B(SS)}**” means the historical SS value from Appendix F of OAC 785:45.

“**C_{B(YMS)}**” means the historical YMS value from Appendix F of OAC 785:45.

“**C_C**” means the chronic numerical criterion for toxic substances.

“**C_d**” means the instream concentration of a substance resulting from a wastewater discharge.

“**C_{d(A)}**” means the instream concentration of a substance as determined by the acute mixing equation.

“**C_{d(c)}**” means the maximum instream concentration of a substance at the edge of the chronic mixing zone.

“**C_{d(FF)}**” means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed a human health criterion for the consumption of fish flesh.

“ $C_{d(FFW)}$ ” means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed a human health criterion for the consumption of fish flesh and water.

“ $C_{d(NRWQC)}$ ” means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed an EPA human health criterion for the consumption of fish flesh.

“ $C_{d(RAW)}$ ” means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed a raw water column criterion.

“ $C_{d(SS)}$ ” means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed an agriculture sample standard (SS).

“ $C_{d(YMS)}$ ” means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed an agriculture yearly mean standard (YMS).

“ $C_{E(max)}$ ” means the maximum concentration of a substance in an effluent data set.

“ $C_{E(mean)}$ ” means mean effluent concentration.

“ C_{FF} ” means the numerical criterion for the protection of human health for the consumption of fish flesh.

“ C_{FFW} ” means the numerical criterion for the protection of human health for the consumption of fish flesh and water.

“ C_{NRWQC} ” means the EPA recommended national water quality criterion for the protection of human health for the consumption of fish flesh.

“ C_{RAW} ” means the numerical criterion for protection of the raw water column.

“ C_{SS} ” means agriculture sample standard numerical criterion.

“ C_{YMS} ” means agriculture yearly mean standard numerical criterion.

“ $CBOD_5$ ” means 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.

“ CCD ” means chronic critical dilution.

“ CFU ” means colony forming units

“ CPP ” means the Continuing Planning Process document required under Section 303(e) of the Clean Water Act.

“ $CWAC$ ” means cool water aquatic community.

“**D**” means, in the context of a discharge to a lake through a pipe, the pipe diameter in feet.

“**DEQ**” means the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality.

“**DML**” means daily maximum permit limitation.

“**DML_A**” means the toxic substance acute criterion DML.

“**DML_C**” means the toxic substance chronic criterion DML.

“**DML_{CL}**” means agriculture criterion-based DML for chlorides.

“**DML_{FF}**” means the human health/fish flesh DML.

“**DML_{FFW}**” means the human health/fish flesh and water DML.

“**DML_{HH}**” means human health-based DML.

“**DML_{RAW}**” means the raw water column DML.

“**DML_{SO4}**” means agriculture criterion-based DML for sulfates.

“**DML_T**” means the temperature based DML.

“**DML_{TDS}**” means agriculture criterion-based DML for total dissolved solids (dried at 180 °C).

“**DML_{TOX}**” means toxic substance-based DML.

“**DMR**” means Discharge Monitoring Report.

“**DO**” means dissolved oxygen.

“**EPA**” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“**gpd**” means gallons per day.

“**HLAC**” means habitat-limited aquatic community.

“**LTA**” means long term average.

“**LTA_A**” means the toxic substance acute numerical criterion LTA.

“**LTA_C**” means the toxic substance chronic numerical criterion LTA.

“**LTA_{FF}**” means the fish flesh human health criterion LTA.

“**LTA_{FFW}**” means the fish flesh and water human health criterion LTA.

“**LTA_{RAW}**” means the raw water column criterion LTA.

“**LTA_{SS}**” means the agriculture sample standard LTA.

“**LTA_T**” means the temperature criterion LTA.

“**LTA_{TOX}**” means the limiting toxic substance-based LTA, i.e., the smallest of LTA_A or LTA_C, as applicable.

“**LTA_{YMS}**” means the agriculture yearly mean standard LTA.

“**MAL**” means monthly average permit limitation.

“**MAL_A**” means the toxic substance acute criterion MAL.

“**MAL_C**” means the toxic substance chronic criterion MAL.

“**MAL_{CL}**” means agriculture criterion-based MAL for chlorides.

“**MAL_{FF}**” means the human health/fish flesh MAL.

“**MAL_{FFW}**” means the human health/fish flesh and water MAL.

“**MAL_{RAW}**” means the raw water column MAL.

“**MCL**” means maximum contaminant level (when used in the context of primary drinking water standards).

“**MAL_{HH}**” means human health-based MAL.

“**MAL_{SO4}**” means agriculture criterion-based MAL for sulfates.

“**MAL_T**” means temperature MAL.

“**MAL_{TDS}**” means agriculture criterion-based MAL for total dissolved solids (dried at 180 °C).

“**MAL_{TOX}**” means toxic substance-based MAL.

“**mgd**” means million gallons per day.

“**mg/l**” means milligrams per liter.

“**MQL**” means minimum quantifiable level.

“**N**” means the number of individual data points, collected over time, in an effluent or background data set.

“**N_m**” means the per month monitoring frequency where a permit limitation is established. When used in the context of temperature limitations, N_m is equal to four times N_w (i.e., $N_m = 4 \times N_w$).

“**N_w**” means the per week monitoring frequency where a temperature permit limitation is established.

“**NRWQC**” means the National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, publication no. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

“**OWQS**” means the Oklahoma Water Quality Standards, OAC 785:45.

“**PBCR**” means Primary Body Contact Recreation.

“**PCS**” means Permit Compliance System, an EPA database which tracks NPDES permit compliance.

“**POTW**” means publicly owned treatment works.

“**Q***” means the ratio of the regulatory effluent flow to the regulatory receiving water flow.

“**Q_e**” means regulatory effluent flow.

“**Q_{e(30)}**” means the Q_e which is the highest monthly average flow over the two year period of record for an industrial facility.

“**Q_{e(D)}**” means the Q_e which is the design flow for a municipal POTW.

“**Q_{e(LTA)}**” means the Q_e which is the arithmetic (long term) average flow over the two year period of record for an industrial facility.

“**Q_u**” means regulatory receiving water flow upstream of a point of wastewater discharge.

“**Q_{u(7Q2)}**” means the same as $7Q_2$.

“**Q_{u(LTA)}**” means the Q_u which is the mean annual (long term) receiving water flow.

“**Q_{u(STA)}**” means the Q_u which is the short term average receiving water flow and is equal to $Q_{u(LTA)} \times 0.68$.

“**SBCR**” means Secondary Body Contact Recreation

“**SMCRA**” means the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

“**SNC**” means significant noncompliance, a PCS term used to indicate significant permit violations, which may be either permit limit violations, non-reporting violations or compliance schedule violations.

“**SS**” means sample standard

“**T₉₅**” means 95th percentile effluent temperature in °C.

“**T_a**” means regulatory ambient temperature in °C.

“**TBLL**” means technically based local limits

“**TDS**” means total dissolved solids.

“**TIE**” means toxicity identification evaluation.

“**TMDL**” means total maximum daily load.

“**TRC**” means total residual chlorine.

“**TRE**” means toxicity reduction evaluation.

“**TRO**” means total residual (halogenated) oxidants.

“**µg/l**” means micrograms per liter.

“**W**” means, in the context of a discharge to a lake through an open channel (i.e., canal), the channel width in feet.

“**WAL**” means weekly average permit limitation.

“**WAL_T**” means temperature WAL.

“**WET**” means whole effluent toxicity.

“**WLA**” means waste load allocation.

“**WLA_A**” means a toxic substance acute criterion WLA.

“**WLA_C**” means a toxic substance chronic criterion WLA.

“**WLA_{FF}**” means a human health/fish flesh criterion WLA.

“**WLA_{FFW}**” means a human health/fish flesh and water criterion WLA.

“**WLA_{RAW}**” means a raw water column criterion WLA.

“**WLA_{SS}**” means an agriculture sample standard WLA.

“**WLA_T**” means a temperature criterion WLA.

“**WLA_{YMS}**” means an agriculture yearly mean standard WLA.

“**WQMP**” means the statewide Section 208 Water Quality Management Plan.

“**WWAC**” means warm water aquatic community.

“**YMS**” means yearly mean standard

252:690-1-4. Incorporation of USEPA regulations by reference

Federal regulations at 40 CFR incorporated by reference in the following DEQ rules also apply to this Chapter:

(1) OAC 252:205 (Hazardous Waste Management)

124.31, 124.32, & 124.33, substituting DEQ for EPA, and deleting the following sentence from each section: For the purposes of this section only, "Hazardous waste management units over which EPA has permit issuance authority" refers to hazardous waste management units for which the State where the units are located has not been authorized to issue RCRA permits pursuant to 40 CFR part 271.

(A) **Part 260.** Hazardous Waste Management System: General, except 260.20 through 260.22.

(B) **Part 261.** Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste. In 261.5(f)(3)(iv), and (v), and in 261.5(g)(3)(iv), and (v) add "other than Oklahoma" after the word "State".

(C) 262.42(a)(2) (e).

(D) **Part 263.** Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste.

(E) **Part 264.** Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities except:

(i) 264.1(f)

(ii) 264.149

(iii) 264.150

(iv) 264.301(l)

(v) Part 264 Appendix VI

(F) **Part 265.** Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities except:

(i) 265.1(c)(4)

(ii) 265.149

(iii) 265.150

(G) **Part 266.** Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities.

(H) **Part 268.** Land Disposal Restrictions, except:

- (i) 268.5
- (ii) 268.6
- (iii) 268.10
- (iv) 268-11
- (v) 268-12
- (vi) 268.13
- (vii) 268.42(b)
- (viii) 268.44(a) through (g)
- (ix) 268.44(m) through (p).
- (I) **Part 270.** Permit Programs, except 270.14(b)(18).
- (J) **Part 273.** Universal Waste Rule.
- (K) **Part 279.** Used Oil Management Standards. The only portion of 279.82 which is adopted by reference is "The use of used oil as a dust suppressant is prohibited."
- (2) **OAC 252:605 (Discharge Standards)**
 - (A) Part 116 (Hazardous Substances List)
 - (B) Part 117 (Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances)
 - (C) The following from PART 122 (NPDES PERMIT REGULATIONS):
 - (i) 122.2 - (definitions)
 - (ii) 122.24 - (concentrated aquatic animal production facilities)
 - (iii) 122.25 - (aquaculture projects)
 - (iv) 122.26 - (stormwater discharges)
 - (v) 122.27 - (silviculture)
 - (vi) 122.28 (a) and (b) - (general permits)
 - (vii) 122.29 - (new sources and new dischargers)
 - (viii) 122.32 – As an operator of a small MS4, am I regulated under the NPDES storm water program?
 - (ix) 122.34 – As an operator of a regulated small MS4, what will my NPDES MS4 storm water permit require?
 - (x) 122.35 – As an operator of a regulated small MS4, may I share the responsibility to implement the minimum control measures with other entities?
 - (xi) 122.41 - (permit conditions)
 - (xii) 122.42 - (conditions for specified categories of permits)
 - (xiii) 122.43 - (establishing permit conditions)
 - (xiv) 122.44 - (establishing permit limitations, standards and other conditions)
 - (xv) 122.45 - (calculating permit conditions)
 - (xvi) 122.46 - (permit duration)
 - (xvii) 122.47 (a) - (schedules of compliance)
 - (xviii) 122.48 - (monitoring requirements)
 - (xix) 122.50 - (disposal into wells)
 - (xx) 122.61 - (permit transfer)
 - (xxi) 122.62 - (permit modification)
 - (xxii) 122.63 - (minor modifications of permits)
 - (xxiii) 122.64 - (permit termination)

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- (xxiv) Appendices A through J
- (D) The following from PART 125 (criteria and standards for NPDES):
- (i) Subpart A (technology-based treatment),
 - (ii) Subpart B (criteria for aquaculture projects),
 - (iii) Subpart D (fundamentally different factors),
 - (iv) Subpart H (alternative effluent limitations),
 - (v) Subpart I (cooling water intakes), and
 - (vi) Subpart L (disposal of sewage sludge under CWA 405)
- (E) 40 CFR Part 129 (Toxic Pollutant Effluent Standards)
- (F) 40 CFR Part 136 (testing and laboratory)
- (G) 40 CFR Sections 401-471 (Effluent Guidelines and Standards)
- (H) 40 CFR Section 110.6 (notice of oil discharge)
- (I) 40 CFR Part 302 (CERCLA exemption from NPDES permits)
- (3) **OAC 252:611 (General Water Quality)**
40 CFR Part 130 (Water Quality Planning and Management)
- (4) **OAC 252:648 (Land Application of Biosolids)**
- (A) The following Sections from Part 503, Subpart A [General Provisions]:
- (i) 503.1 [Purpose and applicability]
 - (ii) 503.2 [Compliance period]
 - (iii) 503.3 [Permits and direct enforceability]
 - (iv) 503.4 [Relationship to other regulations]
 - (v) 503.5 [Additional or more stringent requirements]
 - (vi) 503.6(a)-(e),(g)-(j) [Exclusions]
 - (vii) 503.7 [Requirement for a person who prepares biosolids]
 - (viii) 503.8 [Sampling and analysis]
 - (ix) 503.9 [General definitions]
- (B) The following Sections from Part 503, Subpart B [Land Application]:
- (i) 503.10(a),(b)(1)&(2),(e),(f),(g) [Applicability]
 - (ii) 503.11 [Special definitions]
 - (iii) 503.12 [General requirements]
 - (iv) 503.13 [Pollutant limits]
 - (v) 503.14 [Management practices]
 - (vi) 503.15 [Operational standards - pathogens and vector attraction reduction]
 - (vii) 503.16(a) [Frequency of monitoring]
 - (viii) 503.17(a) [Recordkeeping]
 - (ix) 503.18 [Reporting]
- (C) The following Sections from Part 503, Subpart D [Pathogens and Vector Attraction Reduction]:
- (i) 503.30 [Scope]
 - (ii) 503.31 [Special definitions]
 - (iii) 503.32(a),(b) [Pathogens]
 - (iv) 503.33(a), (b)(1)-(11) [Vector attraction reduction]
- (D) The following Sections from Part 503 Subpart E [Incineration]
- (i) 503.40 [Applicability]
 - (ii) 503.41 [Special definitions]

- (iii) 503.42 [General requirements]
- (iv) 503.43 [Pollutant (Metal) limits]
- (v) 503.44 [Operational standard - total hydrocarbons]
- (vi) 503.45 [Management practices]
- (vii) 503.46 [Frequency of monitoring]
- (viii) 503.47 [Recordkeeping]
- (ix) 503.48 [Reporting]
- (E) The following Appendices from Part 503:
 - (i) Appendix A [Procedure to determine the annual whole biosolids application rate for a biosolids]
 - (ii) Appendix B [Pathogen treatment processes]
- (5) **OAC 252:652 (Underground Injection Control)**

The following apply in their entirety as they apply to the underground injection control program:

 - (A) Part 144 (Underground Injection Control Program)
 - (B) Part 145 (State UIC Program Requirements)
 - (C) Part 146 (Underground Injection Control Program: Criteria and Standards)
 - (D) Part 147 (State Underground Injection Control Programs)
 - (E) Part 148 (Hazardous Waste Injection Restrictions)
- (6) In all cases where these rules conflict with or are less stringent than federal regulations, the federal regulations apply.

252:690-1-5. Equations and tables. All equations and tables in this chapter are located in the Appendix with the corresponding letter (e.g. Equation G-1 is found in Appendix G).

252:690-1-6. Relationship to other rules. References are made in these rules to water quality standards, water quality criteria, beneficial uses, antidegradation, and mixing zones. Rules regarding these topics are promulgated by the OWRB at OAC 785:45, as approved by EPA. References are made in these rules to water quality standards implementation, effluent characterization, reasonable potential, and regulatory receiving stream flows. Rules regarding these topics are promulgated by the OWRB at OAC 785:46. Provisions in these rules provide additional procedures to implement the OWRB rules for regulatory purposes.

252:690-1-7. Water quality management planning. The DEQ will establish TMDLs for impaired waterbodies, including wasteload allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources, in accordance with procedures described in the CPP. Development of TMDLs may be coordinated with other state environmental agencies and natural resource agencies. The WQMP must be updated in accordance with the planning, approval and public participation procedures described in the CPP whenever a facility seeks to increase pollutant loading, relocate a discharge point, or when a TMDL is adopted. The DEQ will develop discharge permit limits that are consistent with any WLA specified in the WQMP. Interim limits may be granted if a WLA has not been included in the plan, along with a re-opener provision to incorporate any additional requirements resulting from a subsequent WLA.

SUBCHAPTER 3. POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES

252:690-3-1. Quantitative effluent data in permit application.

Permit applicants must submit all information required in DEQ permit application forms or requested during application review and use analytical methods listed at 40 CFR Part 136 or other approved methods. Where there is no approved analytical method listed, the applicant must fully describe the method used. All data submitted must be defensible analytical data.

252:690-3-2. Analytical detection levels.

Analytical detection levels for effluent and background data should be less than or equal to EPA established MQLs. Where a background or effluent concentration data set reflects some measurable and some unmeasurable levels of a substance at or below the EPA MQL, the DEQ will use an assumed value of one-half the reported level of analytical sensitivity for the unmeasurable quantities. If a substance is unmeasurable in all samples collected for a background or effluent concentration dataset, the DEQ will use a zero level. If analytical data submitted reflects a substance is unmeasurable at a detection level higher than the established MQL, the DEQ will allow the permit applicant to provide additional data analyzed at an appropriate detection level. If the applicant does not do so, the DEQ will assume the substance is present at the reported detection level.

252:690-3-3. Effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential.

An effluent's C_{95} concentration is used to characterize the effluent to determine if there is reasonable potential for a substance. Permit applicants must retain all analytical laboratory reports used for effluent characterization in a permit application and provide copies to the DEQ upon request. Where DMRs or facility records are used to characterize effluent the DEQ will use the most recent two-year period of record. Effluent monitoring data must be defensible analytical data, must be representative of the discharge, and must account for any seasonality or other variability in effluent quality. For reasonable potential determination, see OAC 252:690-3-3 through 3-9.

252:690-3-4. Effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature. Arithmetic and/or geometric means are calculated wherever there are two or more available data points. Effluent data sets comprised of at least 10 data points are required to determine standard deviations.

252:690-3-5. $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ for effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature. Geometric means are preferred and will be calculated if sufficient individual data points are available. A geometric mean must be calculated from individual measurement values. The DEQ will not calculate a geometric mean from DMR monthly averages. Where a DMR monthly average is the result of only two measurements, the individual data point values may be determined. If the geometric mean cannot be determined, the arithmetic mean will be used. Arithmetic and geometric means are calculated according to Equations C-1 and C-2, respectively.

252:690-3-6. $C_{E(max)}$ for effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature. $C_{E(max)}$ for a substance is determined from the available effluent data, or is estimated by the permittee in the permit application for a new discharge.

252:690-3-7. Coefficient of variation for parameters other than temperature. The CV is calculated according to Equation C-5. If fewer than 10 effluent data points are available, a value of 0.6 is assumed for CV.

252:690-3-8. C_{95} for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature.

(a) **Existing discharges.** If less than 10 effluent data points are available, the C_{95} effluent concentration is determined by multiplying $C_{E(mean)}$ by 2.135. If only a single effluent data point is available, it is $C_{E(mean)}$ for the purpose of determining C_{95} . Where 10 or more effluent data points are available, the C_{95} concentration is calculated directly from the effluent data set according to Equation C-8.

(b) **New discharges.** For new discharges, C_{95} is estimated by multiplying the expected average effluent quality, $C_{E(mean)}$, by 2.135. Where new industrial facility discharges include cooling tower blowdown from a recirculating cooling water system, permit applicants must submit the results of at least three water samples collected from the cooling water source. The samples must be collected on different days no more than one year prior to submission of the application. The applicant must estimate the C_{95} concentration of the blowdown discharge using the source water monitoring data, based on the projected number of recirculation cycles.

252:690-3-9. Effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for effluent temperature.

(a) **T_{95} .** Where there is a thermal component to a discharge, T_{95} is used to determine reasonable potential.

(b) **Existing discharges.** If a daily maximum effluent temperature distribution is available, then the DEQ will determine T_{95} directly from the untransformed data distribution. If the temperature distribution is unknown, the highest daily maximum effluent temperature is used for T_{95} . A temperature CV of 0.6 is assumed unless the temperature CV is determined from the effluent temperature distribution.

(c) **New discharges.** Permit applicants for new facilities or new discharges at existing facilities must estimate T_{95} through engineering calculations.

252:690-3-10. Receiving water background characterization. The DEQ will include upstream background levels of substances in assessing the reasonable potential evaluation and in calculating wasteload allocations. For background characterizations, see OAC 252:690-3-10 through 3-16.

252:690-3-11. Receiving water background characterization requirements.

(a) **Long term average.** Where required, the DEQ will calculate a LTA background level of a substance as a geometric mean unless otherwise specified.

(b) **Background data sources.** Background data must be defensible analytical data and be representative of the receiving water's current upstream conditions. The DEQ will use data

collected and reported in accordance with a background monitoring requirement in a previous permit where available.

(c) **Unavailability of background data.** Where no background data is available, the background is assumed to be zero.

(d) **Size of background data set.** At least 10 data points are required for a background data set to be considered complete. The DEQ may use a partial background data set for reasonable potential purposes if the data is the only defensible analytical data available. Where the use of a partial background data set results in demonstration of reasonable potential, the permit will include effluent limitations based on a zero background level, which may have a delayed effective date of no more than two years. The permit will require the permittee to complete the background monitoring, at which time the DEQ will reopen the permit, if necessary, to adjust permit limitations according to the background level determined from a complete background data set.

252:690-3-12. Background monitoring and frequency. Where effluent limits are not established for a substance and a complete background data set meeting the requirements of OAC 252:690-3-11 is not available, the BT/C ratio is used to determine whether background monitoring is required. Where the BT/C ratio is less than 1.0, C_{95} exceeds the associated water quality criterion, indicating that reasonable potential could be exhibited were the background level high enough. If the BT/C ratio is less than or equal to the $(BT/C)_{max}$ value obtained using Equation J-1, J-2 or J-3, as appropriate, background monitoring is required and the monitoring frequency must be sufficient to provide at least 10 data points over a period of three months to one year.

252:690-3-13. Background monitoring location.

(a) **Streams.** The permittee must collect background samples at a point away from the stream bank, as close as is feasible to the channel, immediately upstream of the point of discharge, but not affected by it.

(b) **Lakes.** The permittee must collect background samples at a point away from the waters edge and outside the regulatory mixing zone.

252:690-3-14. Requirements specific to numeric criteria for toxic substances for the Fish and Wildlife propagation beneficial use.

(a) **Background assumed zero.** The DEQ will assume zero background levels for the following conditions:

(1) Where the receiving stream 7Q2 is 1 cfs or less, unless there are known upstream sources of toxicity; or

(2) For direct discharges of once through cooling water. Dischargers of once-through cooling water must monitor influent and effluent to determine if pollutants are added to the cooling water between intake and discharge.

(b) **Hardness or pH dependent criteria.** Where a criterion for a pollutant is hardness- or pH-dependent, the DEQ will add hardness or pH monitoring, as appropriate, to the background monitoring requirements.

(c) **Representative of low flow conditions in streams.** The permittee must collect background samples as close to low flow conditions as possible in streams.

(d) **Background data from a previous permit.** The DEQ will not use background data referenced in the fact sheet or statement of basis of a previous permit unless the data is defensible analytical data.

(e) **Background monitoring.** Where toxicity-based effluent limitations for a substance are established in a permit and a complete background data set meeting the requirements of OAC 252:690-3-11 is not available, background monitoring of the limited substance is required. This requirement does not apply where the background must be considered equal to zero in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-14(a).

252:690-3-15. Requirements specific to human health criteria. Where available, the DEQ will use background data representative of the LTA upstream concentration. Where human health-based or raw water column-based effluent limitations for a substance are established in a permit based on a zero background assumption, background monitoring of the limited substance is required.

252:690-3-16. Requirements specific to agriculture criteria.

(a) **Historical data.** If site-specific background defensible analytical data is not available, the DEQ will use the YMS and SS criteria in OAC 785:45, Appendix F, to determine the background concentrations of the mineral constituents. In the absence of listed YMS and SS criteria specific to the receiving water of interest, the segment averaged YMS and SS criteria are used to establish the background concentrations of the mineral constituents. C_B is calculated according to Equation C-11 in Appendix C.

(b) **Site-specific background data available.** Where a site specific background data set of at least 10 data points is available, the DEQ may use the arithmetic average of the site specific background data set instead of a background level determined from the segment-averaged YMS and SS values in OAC 785:45, Appendix F.

(c) **Background monitoring.** Where agriculture criteria-based limitations are established in a permit, the DEQ may require background monitoring of the limited mineral constituent(s) to determine site-specific conditions.

252:690-3-17. Implementation of narrative toxicity criterion for the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use using whole effluent toxicity. For implementation of the narrative criterion, see OAC 252:690-3-17 through 3-43.

252:690-3-18. Reasonable potential to exceed narrative toxicity criterion for the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use utilizing whole effluent toxicity. See OAC 785:46.

252:690-3-19. TREs, TIEs and WET limits.

(a) **TRE and TIE.** A TRE is required where persistent lethality is demonstrated. The DEQ may require a TRE or TIE where persistent sublethality or intermittent lethality is demonstrated.

(b) **WET limits.** The DEQ will incorporate a WET limit into a permit upon the completion of a TRE, unless the DEQ determines that chemical-specific effluent limits or toxicity-specific management practices in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-27 are sufficient to comply with the narrative toxicity criterion and protect the designated use. The DEQ may also incorporate a WET limit or chemical-specific effluent limits into a permit where reasonable potential is established by the presence in a discharge of a known toxicant in toxic amounts. The effective

date of WET limits or chemical-specific limits may be deferred up to three years from the date of completion of the TRE or the effective date of a permit, as applicable. The effective date of toxicity-specific management practices may be deferred up to one year from the date of completion of the TRE or the effective date of a permit, as applicable.

252:690-3-20. Interim strategy for implementation of narrative toxicity criterion for ammonia. The DEQ will use the interim strategy described in OAC 252:690-3-20 through 3-26 for implementation of the narrative toxicity criterion for ammonia for major municipalities which have DO-based WLAs for ammonia and for major industries which produce ammonia as a commercial product or as a by-product of their industrial processes, or which have technology-based ammonia limits or DO-based ammonia WLAs.

252:690-3-21. Reasonable potential for ammonia. See OAC 785:46.

252:690-3-22. Toxicity-based permit limit development for ammonia. Toxicity-based permit limitations are determined using the chronic screening value of 6 mg/l, a CV of 0.6, a zero background concentration (unless known to be otherwise), the regulatory flows described at OAC 252:690-3-52, and chronic mixing zone equations described at OAC 252:690-3-55 through 3-57. The toxicity-based MAL is based on a monitoring frequency of 3/week.

252:690-3-23. Comparison of toxicity-based limitations with other ammonia limitations. The most stringent MAL for a given season determines the final permit limits. DMLs or WALs follow the type of MAL established in the permit.

252:690-3-24. Effective date of toxicity-based ammonia limits. Effective dates for toxicity-based ammonia limits may be deferred up to three years with an approved schedule for compliance if the DEQ determines that a facility is unable to comply with the limit through proper operation and maintenance of the existing treatment works.

252:690-3-25. Concurrent ammonia, pH and WET testing. Permits will require permittees to measure both total ammonia and pH levels on all samples collected for WET testing of fathead minnow species. This applies only to facilities described in OAC 252:690-3-20. Permits may include a reopener clause for the purpose of increasing or decreasing ammonia limits if warranted.

252:690-3-26. Monitoring frequencies for ammonia. Where ammonia limits are toxicity-based, permits will require the permittee to monitor ammonia at a frequency of 3/week during the first year of a permit. After one year at this monitoring frequency, permittees may request that the DEQ grant an ammonia monitoring frequency reduction to 1/week if the highest daily maximum level reported during the first year is no greater than 1.5 times the toxicity-based MAL. If WET test failures attributable to ammonia are experienced at any time during the term of a permit, the ammonia monitoring frequency must be continued at or be returned to 3/week.

252:690-3-27. Intermittent lethality or persistent sublethality. Where the permittee has demonstrated intermittent lethality in either acute or chronic WET testing, the DEQ will require an increase in the frequency of WET testing and may require the permittee to perform a

TRE/TIE for the affected species. A WET limit, chemical-specific numerical limit, or toxicity-specific management practices may be required at the completion of a TRE/TIE if the DEQ determines it is warranted. Where the permittee has demonstrated persistent sublethality in chronic WET testing, the DEQ will require an increase in the frequency of WET testing and may require the permittee to perform a TRE/TIE for the affected species. Permit provisions for toxicity-specific management practices may be established to control persistent sublethality.

252:690-3-28. Toxicity from halogens. Toxicity from halogens (chlorine, bromine, and bromo-chloro compounds) will be controlled by dehalogenation and chemical-specific limits. The dehalogenation requirement is implemented as “no measurable amount” in an effluent, less than 0.1 mg/l for halogenated oxidants. Where halogenated oxidants other than or in addition to chlorine are used, the permit limitation will be expressed as TRO rather than TRC. Permits will reference the approved 40 CFR Part 136 analytical method for TRC when expressing permit limitations in terms of TRO.

252:690-3-29. WET testing methods. The specific tests and test organisms used for determining whole effluent toxicity include:

(a) **Acute test/*D. pulex* or *C. dubia*.** Acute 48-hour static renewal toxicity test using *Daphia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as described in Fourth Edition, EPA publication no. 600/4-90/027F (August 1993), Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms or most recent version thereof.

(b) **Acute test/*P. promelas*.** Acute 48-hour static renewal toxicity test using *Pimephales promelas* as described in Fourth Edition, EPA publication no. 600/4-90/027F (August 1993), Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms or most recent version thereof.

(c) **Chronic test/*C. dubia*.** Chronic static renewal 7 day survival and reproduction test using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Method 1002.0), as described in Third Edition, 600/4-91-002 (July 1994), Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms or most recent version thereof.

(d) **Chronic test/*P. promelas*.** Chronic static renewal 7 day larval survival and growth test using *Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow (Method 1000.0), as described in Third Edition, EPA publication no. 600/4-91-002 (July 1994), Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms or most recent version thereof.

252:690-3-30. Concurrent chemical-specific sampling and analysis. The DEQ may require concurrent chemical-specific analyses on samples collected for WET testing purposes where there is reason to believe substances may cause or contribute to whole effluent toxicity. Permittees must submit the results of concurrent chemical-specific testing with the WET test report. Permittees must collect sufficient sample volumes for the testing laboratory to perform concurrent chemical-specific testing in addition to the WET testing.

252:690-3-31. WET test requirements. WET testing is required for all major dischargers and those minor dischargers identified by DEQ as posing a significant unaddressed toxic risk. Q* is calculated as described in Appendix D. The following WET testing requirements apply:

- (a) **Acute testing only.** Acute testing only is required for all discharges to lakes and where $Q^* < 0.054$ in streams.
- (b) **Chronic testing only.** Chronic testing only is required where $Q^* > 0.3333$.
- (c) **Acute and chronic testing.** Both acute and chronic testing are required where $0.054 \leq Q^* \leq 0.3333$.

252:690-3-32. Test failure notification and retesting. Permittees must notify the DEQ by telephone within 24 hours and in writing within five days of becoming aware of a WET test failure and must perform WET retests on the affected test species. Retests are required as follows:

- (a) If a permit contains a WET limit, monthly WET retests of the same type as the failed test are required until the permittee achieves three consecutive passing retests, at which time the permittee returns to the routine WET testing frequency.
- (b) If a permit does not contain a WET limit, two monthly WET retests of the same type as the failed test are required during the two month period following the month in which the test failure is experienced. If the routine testing frequency is monthly, a retest may be used to fulfill a routine testing requirement only if a routine test would have been required for that month. If the routine testing frequency is other than monthly, neither of the retests may be substituted for routine WET testing.

252:690-3-33. WET testing dilution series. All WET testing will utilize a 0.75 dilution series as described in Tables D-1 and D-2.

252:690-3-34. Test duration for WET tests. For acute tests the test duration is 48 hours and for chronic tests the test duration is 7 days.

252:690-3-35. Critical dilution for WET tests. The following applies for dilutions for WET tests:

- (a) **Acute testing.** The ACD is 100%.
- (b) **Chronic testing.** The CCD is calculated according to Equation D-1, D-2 or D-3, depending on the value of Q^* .

252:690-3-36. Dilution water for discharges to intermittent streams. For discharges to intermittent streams where there is no receiving water available when the sample is collected, permittees must use synthetic dilution water having a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water.

252:690-3-37. Dilution water for discharges to perennial streams and lakes. For discharges to perennial streams, permittees must use receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. Receiving water must be collected outside the regulatory mixing zone for discharges to lakes. If the receiving water control fails to fulfill the test acceptability criteria in OAC 252:690-3-38, the permittee must substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests, provided:

- (a) a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptability requirements in OAC 252:690-3-38 was run concurrently with the receiving water control.
- (b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion.

(c) the synthetic dilution water had a pH, hardness and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water, provided the magnitude of these three parameters did not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.

252:690-3-38. Test acceptability. Test acceptability requirements will be specified in the permit. If a WET test does not meet all of the acceptability requirements of the test method plus those specified in the permit, the permittee must conduct a repeat test for the affected test species within the required reporting period.

252:690-3-39. Endpoint and test failure criteria for acute tests. The endpoint for routine acute WET testing and retesting is the LC₅₀. Test failure is greater than or equal to 50% mortality to a test species in any of the effluent dilutions after 48 hours. Statistical analysis must be consistent with the methods described in the documents referenced in OAC 252:690-3-29(a) and (b). Where a WET limit is established, it is expressed as an LC₅₀ effluent concentration and must be greater than 100%.

252:690-3-40. Endpoint and test failure criteria for chronic tests. The following applies to all chronic tests:

(a) **Lethal effect.** The endpoint for lethality for routine chronic WET testing and retesting is the NOEC_L. Chronic lethal effect test failure is a statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between survival of the test organisms in an effluent dilution at or below the CCD after 7 days and the control. Statistical analysis must be consistent with the methods described in the documents referenced in OAC 252:690-3-29(c) and (d). Where a WET limit is established, it is expressed as an NOEC_L and must be greater than the CCD.

(b) **Sublethal effect.** The endpoint for sublethality for routine chronic WET testing and retesting is the NOEC_S. Chronic sublethal effect test failure is a statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between reproduction in the *C. dubia* test or larval growth in the Fathead minnow test in an effluent dilution at or below the CCD after 7 days and the control. Statistical analysis must be consistent with the methods described in the documents referenced in OAC 252:690-3-29(c) and (d).

252-690-3-41. WET testing frequency. The minimum required WET testing frequency is once per quarter, except as specified in OAC 252:690-3-41(a). Monitoring frequency reductions may be granted in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-42 after completion of a trial period as described in OAC 252:690-3-41(b).

(a) **Diazinon alternative.** Where diazinon toxicity reduction and elimination is used in a permit as an alternative to a WET limit for the *C. dubia* species, the WET testing frequency for *C. dubia* is once per month for the period April 1 through September 30 and a minimum of once per quarter for the period October 1 through March 31. Diazinon analysis on both influent and effluent samples is required concurrently with WET testing when this alternative is used.

(b) **Trial period.** The length of the WET testing trial period will be established by the DEQ based on whether and to what degree a facility poses an increased toxicity risk due to the nature of its activities (e.g., accepting external waste streams, a history of WET test failures, or reported discharges of toxic compounds in toxic amounts). The minimum WET testing trial period is one year. The length of the WET testing trial period will be specified in the permit. If the DEQ

determines that an increased toxicity risk so warrants, quarterly or more frequent testing may be required for the life of the permit.

252:690-3-42. WET testing frequency reductions after WET testing trial period. Permittees may request reduction of the WET testing frequency for the remaining term of the permit depending on the results of WET testing during the WET testing trial period. To qualify for a WET testing frequency reduction, the permittee must certify that tests submitted in fulfillment of its WET testing requirements during the WET testing trial period meet all test acceptability criteria set forth in OAC 252:690-3-38 and EPA WET test method documents. In addition the following apply:

(a) **WET limit established in permit.** Reductions in WET testing frequency are not allowed during the first five years of applicability of a WET limit. The DEQ may consider a reduced testing frequency when the permit is renewed, based on the WET testing results during the term of the then previous permit.

(b) **No test failure for either species during WET testing trial period.** The DEQ may reduce the testing frequency for the more sensitive test species to not less than once per six months and may reduce the testing frequency for the less sensitive test species to once per year. If the monitoring frequency reduction is denied, the permittee must continue WET testing at a frequency of once per quarter for the affected species for the remaining life of the permit. This provision does not apply to the use of the diazinon alternative as described in OAC 252:690-3-41(a) above.

(1) To be eligible, the permittee must:

(A) demonstrate no lethal or sublethal test failures for either test species during the WET testing trial period; and

(B) certify in writing to the DEQ that it has fulfilled the test acceptability requirements set forth in OAC 252:690-3-38;

(2) The DEQ will either approve or deny the certification in writing within 90 days of receipt. The DEQ may deny the certification based on facility specific criteria if it finds that any of the permittee's WET test reports during the period for which certification is submitted:

(A) are substantively incomplete;

(B) are in error regarding test acceptability criteria or statistical interpretation of results; or

(C) were not received by the DEQ by the due date prescribed in the permit.

(c) **Test failure for either test species demonstrated during the WET testing trial period.** If a lethal test failure is demonstrated at any time during the WET testing trial period, the permittee must continue testing at a frequency of once per quarter for the affected species for the remaining life of the permit upon completion of the WET testing trial period. If a sublethal test failure is demonstrated at any time during the WET testing trial period, the permittee must continue testing at a frequency of once per quarter for the affected species until no sublethal effects are demonstrated for four consecutive quarters. Following this demonstration, the DEQ may reduce the testing frequency for the affected species to once per six months. The DEQ will reduce the testing frequency for the species not affected, if applicable, to not less than once per year for the remaining term of the permit, provided the permittee submits the certification prescribed in OAC 252:690-3-42(b) for the unaffected species.

252:690-3-43. Concurrent acute and chronic WET testing. The following applies to concurrent acute and chronic WET testing:

(a) **General.** The requirements in OAC 252:690-3-29 through 252:690-3-42 apply.

(b) **Retests.** Retests required as a result of acute test failure only are not required to include chronic retesting. Similarly, retests required as a result of chronic test failure only are not required to include acute retesting.

252:690-3-44. Implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. For implementation of the temperature criterion, see OAC 252:690-3-44 through 3-50. This criterion applies to facilities which have a thermal component to their discharge.

252:690-3-45. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. The following effluent regulatory flows apply for the implementation of the temperature criterion to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use:

(a) **Industrial.** For industries, $Q_{e(30)}$ is used.

(b) **Municipal.** For municipalities treating industrial wastewater having a thermal component, $Q_{e(D)}$ is used.

252:690-3-46. Q^* ratio for the implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. The following applies to the determination of Q^* :

(a) **Streams.** The following apply to streams:

(1) **Industrial effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(30)}$ to $Q_{u(7Q2)}$.

(2) **Municipal effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(7Q2)}$.

(b) **Lakes.** Q^* is not applicable to lakes.

252:690-3-47. Reasonable potential to exceed temperature criterion for the implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. See OAC 785:46.

252:690-3-48. WLA_T . If reasonable potential is demonstrated, WLA_T is required.

(a) **Streams.** Except for streams designated as trout fisheries, Equation E-1, E-2 or E-3 is used to determine WLA_T , depending on the value of Q^* . WLA_T for trout fisheries is 20 °C.

(b) **Lakes.** Depending on whether the discharge conveyance is a pipe or canal, Equation E-4 or E-5 is used to determine WLA_T .

252:690-3-49. LTA_T . LTA_T is calculated using a 50% probability basis according to Equation E-6. A CV value of 0.6 is assumed unless a CV was determined from effluent data in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-9(b).

252:690-3-50. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. MAL_T and WAL_T are calculated according to Equations E-7 and 8, respectively. If either the calculated MAL_T or calculated WAL_T exceeds 52 °C, it is capped at 52 °C. A DML_T of 52 °C is required if T_{95} , the calculated MAL_T or the calculated WAL_T exceeds 52 °C.

252:690-3-51. Implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. Aquatic toxicity numerical criteria apply to all discharges. For implementation, see OAC 252:690-3-51 through 3-57.

252:690-3-52. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. The following effluent regulatory flows apply for the implementation of numerical toxicity criteria for conservative substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use:

(a) **Industrial.** For industrial facilities, $Q_{e(30)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow.

(b) **Municipal.** The treatment facility's design flow $Q_{e(D)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow. The design flow used for permitting purposes will not exceed the approved design flow in the WQMP.

252:690-3-53. Q^* ratio for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. Use the following to determine Q^* ratio:

(a) The following are used to determine Q^* ratios in streams:

(1) **Industrial effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(30)}$ to $Q_{u(7Q2)}$.

(2) **Municipal effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(7Q2)}$.

(b) Q^* is not applicable to lakes.

252:690-3-54. Reasonable potential determination for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. $C_{d(A)}$ and $C_{d(C)}$ are calculated for each applicable criterion where a pollutant is present at measurable levels in the effluent or where an analytical detection level greater than the established MQL has been utilized. Also see OAC 785:46.

252:690-3-55. Wasteload allocations for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. If a pollutant exhibits reasonable potential, a water quality-based permit limit is required for that pollutant. Background levels used in calculating WLA_A and WLA_C are described in OAC 252:690-3-11 through 14. If a pollutant's background level alone exceeds a criterion, the WLA is set equal to that criterion.

(a) **Streams.** The following applies to streams:

(1) **WLA_A .** Where Q_e is expressed in cfs, Equation F-1 is used to determine WLA_A . Where Q_e is expressed in mgd, Equation F-2 is used.

(2) **WLA_C .** Depending on the value of Q^* , Equation F-3, F-4 or F-5 is used to determine WLA_C .

(b) **Lakes.** Depending on whether the discharge conveyance is a pipe or canal, Equation F-6 or F-7 is used to determine WLA_C , or WLA_A , if an acute criterion applies, in the absence of a chronic criterion.

252:690-3-56. Criteria long-term averages for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. LTA_A and LTA_C are calculated using a 99% probability basis according to Equations F-8 and F-9,

respectively. A CV of 0.6 is assumed unless a CV is determined from effluent data in accordance with 252:690-3-7. LTA_{TOX} is the more limiting of these two LTAs.

252:690-3-57. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. MAL_{TOX} and DML_{TOX} are calculated from LTA_{TOX} . MAL_{TOX} is compared with all applicable criterion MALS. The most stringent MAL and associated DML is used in the permit.

- (a) **MAL_{TOX} .** MAL_{TOX} is calculated using a 95% probability basis according to Equation F-10.
- (b) **DML_{TOX} .** DML_{TOX} is calculated using a 99% probability basis according to Equation F-11.

252:690-3-58. Implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. Implementation of DO criteria is accomplished through the use of water quality modeling. Modeling of DO is a mathematical representation of the processes that occur within the system that affect instream DO concentration. For implementation of DO criteria, see OAC 252:690-3-58 through 3-63.

252:690-3-59. Effluent characterization for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use.

(a) **Flow.** For industrial facilities, $Q_{e(30)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow. For municipal facilities, the design flow $Q_{e(D)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow. The regulatory effluent flow used for permitting purposes will not exceed the approved design flow in the WQMP for municipal facilities or the approved critical effluent flow in the WQMP for industrial facilities. For modeling purposes, a projected effluent flow justified by engineering calculations may be utilized.

(b) **Temperature.** The seasonal temperatures specified in the OWQS will be used to model point source effluent temperature unless discharge-specific data is available. If at least one year of average daily effluent temperature values is available, the upper 90th percentile value calculated from the dataset for the season will be used.

(c) **Water quality constituents.** For steady-state models, water quality constituents will be modeled at average values. For dynamic models, values will be established on a case by case basis.

252:690-3-60. Receiving water characterization for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. DO modeling will be performed under conditions that are most critical with respect to processes that determine instream concentration of DO as outlined below.

(a) **Flow.** Background flow for models shall be set at the higher of the seven-day, two-year low flow for the study area or 1 cfs. When a daily flow record of ten years or more exists, a seasonal 7Q2 may be calculated and applied for streams designated as HLAC or WWAC. Also see OAC 785:46.

(b) **Temperature.** The seasonal regulatory temperatures specified in the OWQS shall be modeled as background conditions unless site-specific data is available. If at least one year of average daily stream temperature values is available, the upper 90th percentile value calculated from the dataset for the season will be used.

(c) **Water quality constituents.** Where available, the long term average of measured values will be used to establish receiving water conditions. For simple models, assumed conditions estimated from similar streams in the area may be used.

252:690-3-61. Reasonable potential determination for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. See OAC 785:46.

252:690-3-62. Modeling procedures for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. Additional technical guidance for modeling procedures may be found in the CPP.

(a) **Model types.** Many types of water quality models for DO are available. Some are extremely complex, some are extremely simple. Professional judgment is exercised to determine the appropriate modeling strategy for a particular situation. A simple model requires little or no field data but its applications are limited. A simple model should only be used for small, non-complex systems with discharge flows under 1 MGD or as an initial screening tool for larger systems. Typical simple models include desktop or spreadsheet-based formulae. A complex model requires a large amount of field data and should be calibrated and/or verified with observed conditions and then used to make predictive decisions. Complex models are appropriate for complex systems, multiple discharges, or large systems involving point source discharges of 1.0 MGD or more. Typical models include various versions of QUAL2, RIVERMOD, HSPF, and the BASINS system.

(b) **Target DO concentrations.** Some of the DO criteria in the OWQS are minimum values while others allow for a 1.0 mg/l excursion from the criterion for up to 8 hours during any 24 hour period. Dynamic models can predict these time-dependent conditions and the OWQS criteria may be used directly. Since steady state water quality models cannot represent such a time-based excursion, appropriate average DO target values are used to protect the minimum DO criteria. The following average DO target concentrations will be used for steady state models when the numerical criteria apply: for streams designated HLAC, 5 mg/l for the early life stage season, 4 mg/l for the summer season, and 4 mg/l for the winter season; for streams designated WWAC, 6 mg/l for the early life stage season, 5 mg/l for the summer season, and 6 mg/l for the winter season; for streams designated CWAC, 7 mg/l for the early life stage season, 6 mg/l for the summer season, and 7 mg/l for the winter season. When numerical criteria do not apply, the OWQS require that DO concentrations be maintained at a level to prevent “nuisance conditions”. A target average DO concentration of 2 mg/l will be utilized to prevent nuisance conditions.

(c) **Margin of safety.** To compensate for uncertainty, a margin of safety is required for all models. The CPP provides guidance for recommended margins of safety for various types of models. As model complexity and use of actual data increase, the recommended margin of safety decreases. The margin of safety is determined by comparing the unallocated load to the maximum assimilative capacity of the system as predicted by the water quality model.

252:690-3-63. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use. Steady state models simulate average conditions. The output from a steady state model will be implemented as the monthly average permit limit for oxygen-demanding substances. Dynamic models may be used to determine both short-term and long-term average limitations directly. Permit limitations

that do not require advanced levels of treatment may be expressed as BOD₅ and ammonia. Permit limitations that represent advanced levels of treatment may be expressed as CBOD₅ and ammonia. Ammonia limitations necessary to protect the DO criteria will be evaluated for toxicity in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-20.

252:690-3-64. Implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use. For the implementation of human health criteria for conservative substances, see OAC 252:690-3-64 through 3-70. These criteria only apply to receiving waters not designated as HLAC in Appendix A of OAC 785:45.

252:690-3-65. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use. Use the following effluent regulatory flows:

- (a) **Industrial.** For industrial facilities, $Q_{e(LTA)}$ is used as the effluent regulatory flow.
- (b) **Municipal.** $Q_{e(D)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow. The DEQ will not use a flow exceeding the approved design flow in the WQMP for permitting purposes.

252:690-3-66. Q* ratio for the implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use. The following Q* is used:

- (a) **Industrial effluent.** Q* is the ratio of $Q_{e(LTA)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.
- (b) **Municipal effluent.** Q* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.

252:690-3-67. Reasonable potential determinations in the implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use. Where a pollutant is present at measurable levels in an effluent or where an analytical detection level greater than the established MQL has been utilized, $C_{d(FF)}$ and $C_{d(NRWQC)}$ are calculated. Also see OAC 785:46.

252:690-3-68. Wasteload allocations for the implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use. If $C_{d(FF)}$ exceeds C_{FF} a water quality-based permit limit is required for that substance. Background levels used in calculating WLA_{FF} are described in OAC 252:690-3-10 through 3-13 and 3-15. If a pollutant's background level exceeds C_{FF} , WLA_{FF} is set equal to C_{FF} . Equation G-1 is used to calculate WLA_{FF} . For discharges to a stream located less than five stream miles upstream of a public water supply intake and for discharges to a lake located within one mile of a public water supply intake, WLA_{FF} is set equal to C_{FF} for any pollutant detected in the discharge. Where $C_{d(NRWQC)}$ exceeds C_{NRWQC} , and there is no applicable state criterion for the substance, effluent monitoring sufficient to provide at least 10 data points over a three month to one year period is required in the permit rather than effluent limitations.

252:690-3-69. Criterion long term average for the implementation of human health criteria for conservative substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use. See Equation G-4.

252:690-3-70. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of human health criteria for conservative substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use. MAL_{FF}

and DML_{FF} are calculated from LTA_{FF} . MAL_{FF} is compared with all other applicable criterion $MALs$. The most stringent MAL and associated DML is included in the permit.

(a) **MAL_{FF} .** MAL_{FF} equals LTA_{FF} in accordance with Equation G-7.

(b) **DML_{FF} .** The DML_{FF} is determined on a 99% probability basis according to Equation G-8.

252:690-3-71. Implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use. For the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for conservative substances, see OAC 252:690-71 through 77. These criteria only apply to receiving waters designated in Appendix A of OAC 785:45 with the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use.

252:690-3-72. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use. The following effluent regulatory flows are used:

(a) **Industrial.** $Q_{e(LTA)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow for the human health/fish flesh and water criterion, and $Q_{e(30)}$ is used for the raw water criterion.

(b) **Municipal.** See OAC 252:690-3-65(b)

252:690-3-73. Q^* ratio for the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use. Use the following to determine Q^* ratio:

(a) **Industrial effluent.** For industrial effluent:

(1) **Fish flesh and water criterion.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(LTA)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.

(2) **Raw water criterion.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(30)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.

(b) **Municipal effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.

252:690-3-74. Reasonable potential determination for the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use. Where a pollutant is present at measurable levels in an effluent or where an analytical detection level greater than the established MQL has been utilized, $C_{d(FFW)}$ and $C_{d(RAW)}$ are calculated. Also see OAC 785:46.

252:690-3-75. Wasteload allocations for implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use. If either $C_{d(FFW)}$ or $C_{d(RAW)}$ exceeds its associated criterion, a water quality-based permit limit is required for that substance. Background levels used in calculating WLA_{FFW} and WLA_{RAW} are described in OAC 252:690-3-10 through 3-13 and 3-15. If a pollutant's background level exceeds either WLA_{FFW} or WLA_{RAW} , the affected WLA is set equal to that criterion. Equations G-2 and G-3 are used to calculate WLA_{FFW} and WLA_{RAW} , respectively. For discharges to a stream located less than five stream miles upstream of a public water supply intake and for discharges to a lake located within one mile of a public water supply intake, WLA_{FFW} is set equal to C_{FFW} for any pollutant detected in the discharge.

252:690-3-76. Criteria long-term averages for implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use. See Equations G-5 and G-6.

252:690-3-77. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use. MAL_{FFW} and DML_{FFW} are calculated from LTA_{FFW} . MAL_{RAW} and DML_{RAW} are calculated from LTA_{RAW} . MAL_{FFW} and MAL_{RAW} are compared with all other applicable criterion MALs. The most stringent MAL and associated DML are included in the permit.

(a) **MAL_{FFW} and MAL_{RAW} .** MAL_{FFW} and MAL_{RAW} are equal to their respective criterion LTAs in accordance with Equation G-7.

(b) **DML_{FFW} and DML_{RAW} .** DML_{FFW} and DML_{RAW} are determined on a 99% probability basis according to Equation G-8.

252:690-3-78. Implementation of bacteriological criteria to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use. Public and Private Water Supply bacteriological limitations apply at all times at a point of intake. However, for waters with the PBCR beneficial use, the PBCR bacteriological requirements are more stringent during the recreation season and limitations developed under 252:690-3-86 apply. Permits for point source discharges of bacteria that are located less than 5 stream miles upstream of a water supply intake or discharges to a lake located within 5 miles of a water supply intake will include a total coliform MAL of 5000 CFU/100 ml expressed as a geometric mean and a DML of 20,000 CFU/100ml. The limit does not apply to discharging lagoons in compliance with OAC 252:656-11-2(b) unless Water Quality Standards are violated.

252:690-3-79. Implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use. For implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use, see OAC 252:690-3-79 through 3-85.

252:690-3-80. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use. For regulatory flows use the following:

(a) **Industrial.** For industries:

(1) **YMS criterion.** $Q_{e(LTA)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow.

(2) **SS criterion.** $Q_{e(30)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow.

(b) **Municipal.** See OAC 252:690-3-65(b).

252:690-3-81. Q^* ratio for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use. Use the following to determine Q^* :

(a) **YMS criterion.** For YMS criterion:

(1) **Industrial effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(LTA)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.

(2) **Municipal effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.

(b) **SS criterion.** For SS criterion:

(1) **Industrial effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(30)}$ to $Q_{u(STA)}$.

(2) **Municipal effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(STA)}$.

252:690-3-82. Reasonable potential to exceed YMS and SS criteria. Where agriculture criteria are applicable, $C_{d(YMS)}$ and $C_{d(SS)}$ are calculated for each mineral constituent. Also see OAC 785:46.

252:690-3-83. Wasteload allocations for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use. If either $C_{d(YMS)}$ or $C_{d(SS)}$ exceeds its respective criterion, a water quality-based permit limit is required for that mineral constituent. WLA_{YMS} and WLA_{SS} are calculated for each mineral constituent exhibiting reasonable potential. Background levels used in calculating agriculture-based WLAs are described in OAC 252:690-3-10 through 3-13 and 3-16.

(a) **WLA_{YMS} .** Equation H-1 is used to calculate WLA_{YMS} .

(b) **WLA_{SS} .** Equation H-2 is used to calculate WLA_{SS} .

252:690-3-84. Criteria long-term averages for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use.

(a) **LTA_{YMS} .** $LTA_{YMS} = WLA_{YMS}$. See Equation H-3.

(b) **LTA_{SS} .** LTA_{SS} is calculated using a 99% probability basis according to Equation H-4. A CV value of 0.6 is assumed in determining LTA_{SS} unless a CV was determined from effluent data in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-7.

(c) **Limiting LTAs.** LTA_{YMS} and LTA_{SS} are compared with each other for each mineral constituent, and the more stringent of the two LTAs is the limiting LTA for that mineral constituent, as described in Equations H-5, H-6 and H-7.

252:690-3-85. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use. The higher of 250 mg/l or the limiting LTA is used to develop chloride and sulfate permit limitations. The higher of 700 mg/l or the limiting LTA is used to develop TDS permit limitations.

(a) **MAL.** MAL_{CL} , MAL_{SO4} and MAL_{TDS} are each determined on a 95% probability basis according to Equations H-8, H-9 and H-10, respectively.

(b) **DMLs.** DML_{CL} , DML_{SO4} and DML_{TDS} are also determined on a 95% probability basis according to Equations H-11, H-12 and H-13, respectively.

252:690-3-86. Implementation of bacteriological criteria to protect the Primary Body Contact Recreation beneficial use. PBCR beneficial use bacteriological limitations and monitoring requirements apply during the period May 1 through September 30. The fecal coliform MAL of 200 CFU/100ml, expressed as a geometric mean, and the DML of 400 CFU/100ml apply to permittees that discharge fecal coliform. The DEQ may use other bacteriological indicators as listed in OAC 785:45 on a case-by-case basis in order to protect the PBCR beneficial use. This does not apply to discharging lagoons in compliance with OAC 252:656-11-2(b) unless Water Quality Standards are violated.

252:690-3-87. Implementation of criteria to protect the Aesthetics beneficial use. Limitations and monitoring requirements for pollutants from previous permits are retained. Limitations and monitoring requirements may be established on a case-by-case basis to protect the aesthetics beneficial use of the receiving water established in OAC 785:45.

252:690-3-88. Effluent monitoring. Basic monitoring frequencies for certain effluent parameters, excluding WET testing contained in OAC 252:690-3-41 and 42, are specified for municipal POTWs, according to design flow, in OAC 252:605, Appendix D. For industrial dischargers and for pollutants not addressed in OAC 252:605, Appendix D for municipal

dischargers, the DEQ will consider the potential for effluent variation in establishing monitoring frequencies, subject to the minimum frequencies prescribed at OAC 252:690-3-89. In cases of effluent data sets with less than 10 data points, effluent monitoring may be warranted where reasonable potential for a substance to exceed an applicable criterion is not exhibited.

252:690-3-89. Effluent monitoring frequency where permit limitations are required. The DEQ will consider an increased monitoring frequency for a period not to exceed one year for the purpose of establishing the pattern and extent of variation for a given pollutant. The minimum monitoring frequencies for parameters in permits are:

- (a) one/week for temperature limits.
- (b) two/month for aquatic toxicity criterion-based limits, human health and raw water criterion-based limits, and agriculture criterion-based limits.
- (c) for bacteriological limitations:
 - (1) two/week during May 1 through September 30 to protect the PBCR beneficial use,
 - (2) one/week year round for total coliform limits, unless fecal coliform limitations are also established in the permit, in which case the minimum total coliform monitoring frequency will be one/week for the period October 1 through April 30 only to protect the PPWS beneficial use.

252:690-3-90. Effluent monitoring where permit limitations are not required. Where the discharge is new or where the C_{95} concentration does not exhibit reasonable potential and less than 10 data points are available to characterize an effluent distribution, effluent monitoring for a limited period may be required so that reasonable potential may be reevaluated.

- (a) **Existing discharges.** $C_{95(M)}$ is determined according to Equation C-9. $C_{95(M)}$ is used in place of C_{95} in the various reasonable potential equations, and if reasonable potential is exhibited using $C_{95(M)}$, effluent monitoring is required as a permit condition. The monitoring frequency must be sufficient to provide at least 10 data points over a period of three months to one year.
- (b) **New discharges.** $C_{95(M)}$ is determined based on the estimated maximum effluent concentration for a substance according to Equation C-9. If reasonable potential is exhibited using $C_{95(M)}$, effluent monitoring is required as a permit condition in the same manner as for existing discharges.

252:690-3-91. Performance-based monitoring frequency reductions. Where MALs are established in a previous permit, performance-based monitoring frequency reductions will be considered. New permittees, or permittees with newly established permit limitations, must go through one permit cycle (five years) before being eligible for performance-based monitoring frequency reductions. Where a permittee has exhibited SNC for a parameter during the two year period of record, the permittee is ineligible for a performance-based monitoring frequency reduction for that parameter for the ensuing permit cycle. Where a permittee has experienced a permit limit violation of any kind for a limited parameter, short of SNC, during the two year period of record, a performance-based monitoring frequency reduction may be granted according to Table I-1. Where a permittee has experienced no permit limit violation of any kind for a limited parameter during the two-year period of record, a performance-based monitoring frequency reduction may be granted according to Table I-2. Permittees may request toxicity-based ammonia limit monitoring frequency reductions according to OAC 252:690-3-26 or WET testing frequency reductions according to OAC 252:690-3-42.

252:690-3-92. Reopener clause. The DEQ will include a reopener clause in permits where effluent or background monitoring is required for the purpose of adjusting, adding or removing permit limitations, if warranted, after collection and evaluation of the effluent or background data.

SUBCHAPTER 5. GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

252:690-5-1. General.

Groundwater is protected through the implementation rules of the DEQ as described in 252:690-5-2 through 5-19.

252:690-5-2. Discharge Standards.

Discharge permit criteria allow the DEQ to include measures for the protection of groundwater quality, and require the responsible party to report all spills of reportable quantities and respond accordingly to protect waters of the state, which includes groundwater. Additionally, DEQ may add requirements for the protection of groundwater to general discharge permits. See OAC 252:605 for these requirements.

252:690-5-3. General Water Quality.

The requirements in OAC 252:611 for Groundwater Pollution Control must be followed for groundwater remediation projects.

252:690-5-4. Industrial Wastewater Systems.

Industrial wastewater systems must follow the requirements of OAC 252:616 for permitting, groundwater separation distances, monitoring, liner standards based on wastewater classifications, tank system standards, land application restrictions and closure criteria to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-5. Non-Industrial Impoundments and Land Application.

Non-industrial wastewater impoundments and land application must follow the requirements of OAC 252:621 for permitting, operation, maintenance, land application, monitoring and closure to protect groundwater quality. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) are not covered by this rule.

252:690-5-6. Public Water Supply Construction Standards.

Public water supply systems must follow the requirements of OAC 252:626 for groundwater source protection, well construction, well siting, and surface contamination to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-7. Public Water Supply Operation.

A public water supply system must operate and maintain its system in compliance with OAC 252:631 for the protection of groundwater sources of public water including the plugging of abandoned public water supply wells.

252:690-5-8. Individual and small public on-site sewage disposal systems.

Any person installing or using an onsite sewage disposal system must construct, operate and maintain it in accordance with the rules for soil profiles, percolation tests, siting, tank capacities, leakage testing, and design and construction in OAC 252:641 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-9. Land application of Septage.

Any person engaged in the land application of septage must comply with the land application requirements of OAC 252:645 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-10. Land application of Biosolids.

Any person or entity engaged in the land application of biosolids must comply with the requirements for site restrictions, application rates, soil and vegetation criteria, record keeping, sampling, disposal and constituent prohibitions, and closure at OAC 252:648 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-11. Underground injection control.

Any person who owns or operates or proposes to own or operate any Class I, Class III, or Class V injection well facility is subject to the underground injection control construction and operation requirements of OAC 252:652 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-12. Water pollution facility construction.

Non-industrial wastewater collection systems and treatment works must meet the requirements listed in OAC 252:656 to protect groundwater quality including the following:

- (a) **Lagoons.** Lagoon standards including liners, seals, siting restrictions, and separation from groundwater must be maintained.
- (b) **Sludge holding facilities.** Sludge holding facilities must meet requirements for soil barriers, and temporary storage limits.
- (c) **Collection systems.** Collection systems must be properly constructed, operated and maintained.
- (d) **Land application systems.** Slow rate application of wastewater is required along with proper treatment, loading rates, adequate absorption, buffer zones, and siting restrictions.

252:690-5-13. Hazardous waste general requirements.

Owners and operators of facilities generating, treating, disposing or recycling hazardous waste must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:205 for exclusionary siting, the federal regulations adopted by reference, reporting, remediation, and the no endangerment and degradation criteria to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-14. Hazardous waste transfer stations.

Owners and operators of transfer stations where hazardous or both hazardous and solid waste is transferred must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:205 for development and operation plans, design and operation, exclusionary siting and no endangerment criteria to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-15. Hazardous waste recycling.

Owners and operators of facilities that recycle hazardous waste generated off-site must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:205 for hazardous waste permits and the specific hazardous waste rules in 40 CFR Part 264 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-16. Hazardous tank and container recycling.

Owners and operators of facilities that recycle tanks and containers received from off-site containing materials that when removed demonstrate characteristics of hazardous waste set forth in subpart C of 40 CFR 261 must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:205 for response to releases, the specific requirements of 40 CFR 261-279 for residues removed from tanks and containers, and the storage criteria for such residues to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-17. Solid waste disposal sites.

The owner/operator of any solid waste disposal site must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:510 or 252:520, as appropriate, to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-18. Land application of treatment plant sludge.

Any person engaged in the land application of water and wastewater treatment plant sludge must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:520-15 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-19. Groundwater protection in DEQ regulatory activities.

(a) Facilities in compliance with the rules contained in chapters listed in OAC 252:690-1-1 are not subject to any additional measures unless they are found to be contaminating groundwater.

(b) Facilities or systems not in compliance with DEQ permits, approvals or the rules listed in OAC 252:690-1-1 and not having received a variance from the chapters listed in OAC 252:690-1-1 or found to be contaminating groundwater may be required to:

- (1) develop a site-specific groundwater site assessment and remediation plan in accordance with OAC 252:611-5;
- (2) perform subsurface monitoring;
- (3) perform groundwater remediation using risk-based criteria or other protective criteria as determined by the DEQ; or
- (4) implement other groundwater pollution prevention measures as determined by the DEQ.

APPENDIX A
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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PART III. PUBLIC AND INTERAGENCY PARTICIPATION

PART I. INTRODUCTION**(a) STATUTORY AUTHORITY.**

27A O.S. §1-1-202(B), as enacted through Senate Bill 549, mandates each of the state's environmental agencies to promulgate a Water Quality Standards Implementation Plan (WQSIP) by July 1, 2001, for its jurisdictional areas of environmental responsibility in compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act and pursuant to the provisions of that section. After initial promulgation, each state environmental agency is required to review its WQSIP at least every three years thereafter to determine whether revisions to the plan are necessary.

(b) DEFINITIONS AND TERMS (not included in OAC 252:690-1-2 or OAC 252:690-1-3).

“40 CFR” means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

“Section 106” means Section 106 of the CWA, which provides annual grants for water quality management activities and special projects.

“Section 301” means Section 301 of the CWA, which requires the achievement of EPA-established effluent limitations for industrial and municipal point source dischargers.

“Section 303” means Section 303 of the CWA, which requires states to review and, as necessary, revise their water quality standards at least every three years.

“Section 303(d)” means Section 303(d) of the CWA, which requires states to identify waters that do not or are not expected to meet applicable water quality standards with technology-based controls alone (sometimes referred to as the 303(d) List). States establish priority rankings for the listed waters, taking into account pollution severity and existing and designated beneficial uses of the waters. States must develop TMDLs for waters on this list according to priority rankings.

“Section 303(e)” means Section 303(e) of the CWA, which requires each state to prepare a CPP document.

“Section 306” means Section 306 of the CWA, which directs the promulgation of effluent limitations and standards of performance for certain categories of industries.

“Section 307” means Section 307 of the CWA, which provides the process for establishing effluent limitations for those pollutants otherwise known as “priority” pollutants, including pretreatment standards of performance for industrial facility discharges to POTWs.

“Section 401” means Section 401 of the CWA, which requires applicants for federal licenses or permits for the construction or operation of facilities which may result in discharges into navigable waters to provide the licensing or permitting agency a certification from the state in which the discharge originates or will originate or, if appropriate, from the interstate water pollution control agency having jurisdiction over the navigable waters at the point where the discharge originates or will originate.

“**Section 402**” means Section 402 of the CWA, which establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

“**AO**” means an Administrative Order.

“**ARAR**” means appropriate, relevant and applicable requirements, when used in the context of Superfund and Brownfields-related investigations and remediations.

“**BMP**” means Best Management Practice(s), a technique determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollutant discharges to achieve water quality goals. The term is generally applied in the context of nonpoint sources.

“**BUMP**” means Beneficial Use Monitoring Program, a program developed by the OWRB pursuant to 27A O.S. §1-3-101, for monitoring the state’s surface and groundwater quality for the purpose of determining compliance with the OWQS and the effectiveness of water quality management activities.

“**CAA**” means the Clean Air Act and amendments thereto.

“**CEI**” means Compliance Evaluation Inspection.

“**CERCLA**” means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, also know as Superfund (see also SARA).

“**CFR**” means Code of Federal Regulations.

“**CO**” means Consent Order.

“**Conventional Pollutants**” means the following five pollutants: 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) or, alternatively, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, (CBOD₅), suspended solids, oil and grease, fecal coliform and pH.

“**Corp Comm**” means the Oklahoma Corporation Commission.

“**CPP**” means the Continuing Planning Process document, which describes present and planned water quality management programs and the strategy used by the State in conducting these programs. Procedures for developing OPDES permit limitations utilizing the OWQS and OWQS Implementation Criteria are contained in this document.

“**CWA**” means the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.

“**DEQ**” means the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality.

“**DMR**” means Discharge Monitoring Report, a report submitted to the WQD on a monthly basis via a specialized form by OPDES permittees in accordance with the effluent limitations and

monitoring requirements of such permit and standard conditions thereof. Information provided on the DMR is entered into EPA's Permit Compliance System (see PCS).

"ECLS" means the Environmental Complaints and Local Services Division of the DEQ.

"ELG" means Effluent Limitations Guideline, one of a series of technology-based effluent limitations standards, either for direct discharge to navigable waters or for discharge to a POTW, established for certain categories of industries pursuant to Sections 306 and 307 of the CWA.

"EPA" means the Environmental Protection Agency.

"EPA Region 6" means the EPA Region 6 office in Dallas, Texas.

"Fish and Wildlife Propagation" means the OWQS beneficial use designation for promoting fish and wildlife propagation for the fishery classifications of HLAC, WWAC, CWAC and Trout Fishery (Put and Take).

"Fish Consumption" means the OWQS beneficial use designation for the protection of human health for the consumption of fish flesh.

"HQW" means High Quality Water, defined as a water of the state which possesses an existing water quality which exceeds that necessary to support the propagation of fishes, shellfishes, wildlife, and recreation in and on the water, and which is designated as such in OAC 785:45, Appendix A.

"IU Permit" means Industrial User Permit, a permit issued in accordance with the National Pretreatment Regulation at 40 CFR Part 403 and, as appropriate, the categorical pretreatment standards at 40 CFR Parts 405 through 499.

"LPD" means the Land Protection Division (formerly the Waste Management Division) of the DEQ.

"LUST" means leaking underground storage tank.

"MCL" means maximum contaminant level.

"MSGP" means an industrial Multi Sector General Permit for the discharge of storm water.

"MS4" means Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System.

"NELAC" means the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Council.

"Nonpoint source" means a source without a well defined point of origin.

"Non-pretreatment program POTW" means a POTW receiving industrial wastewater discharges which does not have an approved pretreatment program, is not in the process of

developing a pretreatment program, and has not been directed to develop a pretreatment program.

“**NOV**” means Notice of Violation.

“**NPDES**” means the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as authorized by Section 402 of the CWA. The DEQ has received delegation of the NPDES program in Oklahoma, except for certain jurisdictional areas related to agriculture and the oil and gas industry retained by ODA and Corp Comm, for which EPA has retained permitting authority. The NPDES program is implemented in Oklahoma via the OPDES program pursuant to the OPDES Act and in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement between the DEQ and EPA relating to administration and enforcement of the delegated NPDES program.

“**NRC**” means the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

“**OAC**” means Oklahoma Administrative Code.

“**OBDA**” means the Oklahoma Brine Development Act.

“**OCC**” means the Oklahoma Conservation Commission.

“**ODA**” means the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture.

“**ODM**” means the Oklahoma Department of Mines.

“**OPDES**” means Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (see also NPDES).

“**OPDES Act**” means the Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Act.

“**OPDES Permit**” means a permit issued pursuant to the OPDES Act.

“**OPDES Permitting Section**” means the Wastewater Discharge Permit Section of the DEQ’s Water Quality Division.

“**ORW**” means Outstanding Resource Water, defined as a water of the state which constitutes an outstanding resource or is of exceptional recreational and/or ecological significance, and which is designated as such in OAC 785:45, Appendix A.

“**O.S.**” means Oklahoma Statutes.

“**OSHA**” means the Occupational Safety and Health Act and amendments thereto.

“**OWQS**” means the Oklahoma Water Quality Standards, established in OAC 785:45, as approved by EPA.

“OWQScreen” means a spreadsheet application package developed by the Wastewater Discharge Permit Section, Water Quality Division, for screening point source discharges against OWQS criteria and developing OPDES permit limitations.

“OWRB” means the Oklahoma Water Resources Board.

“Plan” means Water Quality Standards Implementation Plan.

“Point Source” means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance or outlet, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged into waters of the state. The term “point source” shall not include agricultural storm water runoff and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

“PPWS” means Public and Private Water Supply, an OWQS beneficial use designation for the protection of human health for the consumption of water and consumption of fish flesh and water. This term is not synonymous with primary and secondary drinking water standards, as defined in OAC 252:631, Appendix A.

“SARA” means the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (see also CERCLA).

“Scenic River” means a river or stream so designated pursuant to the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Act. A scenic river is automatically considered an ORW.

“SDWA” means the Safe Drinking Water Act and amendments thereto.

“SEL” means the State Environmental Laboratory of the DEQ’s Customer Services Division.

“SWP3” means Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

“SWS” means Sensitive Water Supply, defined as a water of the state which constitutes a sensitive public and private water supply, and which is designated as such in OAC 785:45, Appendix A.

“TBLL” means, in the context of the pretreatment program, Technically Based Local Limits.

“Technology-based limitation” means an effluent limitation based on various levels of technologically-achievable performance.

“UAA” means Use Attainability Analysis.

“UIC” means Underground Injection Control.

“USAP” means Use Support Assessment Protocols, as defined at OAC 785:46.

“USFWS” means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

“USGS” means the United States Geological Survey.

“**Water quality-based limitation**” means an effluent limitation required to attain and maintain water quality standards.

“WQD” means the Water Quality Division of the DEQ.

“**WQS Implementation Criteria**” means water quality standards implementation criteria, procedures used to implement the OWQS, including mixing zones, regulatory effluent and receiving water flows, determination of effluent wasteload allocations and criteria long term average concentrations, determination of permit limitations and antidegradation policy implementation. Statewide WQS Implementation Criteria of general applicability are found at OAC 785:46. Water quality standards implementation criteria for facilities under DEQ jurisdiction are found in OAC 252:690 and the CPP.

“WQSIP” means Water Quality Standards Implementation Plan.

(c) **REQUIRED WQSIP ELEMENTS.**

Pursuant to 27A O.S. §1-1-202(B), each agency’s WQSIP must include eight elements for each of its jurisdictional areas of environmental responsibility. The eight required elements are:

- (1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** This element describes the processes, procedures and methodologies utilized to ensure that programs within jurisdictional areas of environmental responsibility comply with antidegradation standards and lead to:
 - (A) Maintenance of water quality where beneficial uses are supported.
 - (B) Removal of threats to water quality where beneficial uses are in danger of not being supported.
 - (C) Restoration of water quality where beneficial uses are not being supported.
- (2) **Application of USAP.** This element describes the procedures to be utilized by the agency in the application of USAP to make impairment determinations. USAP implementation criteria are found at OAC 785:46. The procedure by which a DEQ program area utilizes USAP in making waterbody beneficial use impairment determinations, or the manner in which USAP-derived support/impairment information is utilized in program area functions is described. USAP studies are spatial/temporal waterbody investigations utilizing established numerical criteria and/or implementation guidelines to determine whether existing and designated beneficial uses are being supported or not supported.
- (3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** This element describes the various agency programs and subprograms within each jurisdictional area of environmental responsibility. A program area is described in sufficient detail to convey the manner and process by which surface water quality standards or groundwater protection implementation is achieved.
- (4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** This element includes technical information and procedures to be utilized in implementing the WQSIP.

Technical information, databases, software programs and operational procedures, be they of federal or agency division/program area origin, that are utilized by a program area to implement the DEQ WQSIP are described.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** This element describes how agency administrative rules, program area policies and guidance, and standardized methods of conducting business have been or will be developed to facilitate integration of the WQSIP into the water quality management activities within each jurisdictional area of environmental responsibility.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** This element describes the manner in which an agency will comply with mandated statewide requirements affecting water quality developed by other state environmental agencies including, but not limited to, TMDL development, point source wastewater discharge permitting activities, and NPS pollution prevention programs. The manner in which a program area utilizes statewide requirements affecting water quality is described in sufficient detail to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** This element requires a summary of written comments and testimony received pursuant to all federal and state interagency reviews and public meetings held by the state environmental agency, and the state environmental agency's response thereto, for the purpose of providing public participation related to its WQSIP. This element applies to both the initial WQSIP promulgation and revisions thereto.

(8) **Evaluation of the effectiveness of agency activities.** This element describes objective methods and means to evaluate the effectiveness of activities conducted pursuant to an agency's WQSIP in achieving water quality standards. BUMP and USAP assessments are the two primary means by which the effectiveness of water quality management activities may be evaluated on a continuing basis. Fish community biotrend monitoring and regulated activity self-monitoring provide additional means of evaluating program effectiveness.

(A) **BUMP.** The OWRB's Beneficial Use Monitoring Program was created in 1998 at the direction of the State Legislature. The program's monitoring is composed of five key elements, as follows:

(i) Periodic river and stream monitoring, itself composed of two components:

(1) Monitoring at a series of fixed locations, determined by the OWRB in consultation with other state environmental agencies.

(2) Monitoring at a series of stations which rotate on an annual basis, the location and monitoring parameters of which are based largely on the state's list of impaired waterbodies (the so-called 303(d) list, established pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA).

(ii) Fixed station load (flow) monitoring.

(iii) Fixed station lakes monitoring.

(iv) Fixed station groundwater monitoring.

(v) Intensive investigative sampling involving identified impaired waters, primarily for the purpose of documenting the source of the impairment and determining appropriate restorative actions.

(B) **USAP.** Waterbody impairment and restoration studies, field surveys, monitoring results, or other available data will be assessed utilizing USAP.

(C) **Fish community biotrends monitoring.** This activity provides an additional biologically-oriented measure of the effectiveness of water quality management activities. Together, BUMP data, USAP studies and Fish Community Biotrends monitoring provide the best overall measures of water quality standards compliance and beneficial use support.

(D) **Regulated activity self-monitoring.** Site-specific monitoring of surface waters and groundwater outside the scope of BUMP and USAP is available to the DEQ on a continuing basis from the regulated community through its various regulatory programs.

(i) **OPDES permits.** Self-monitoring required by OPDES permits issued by the Department. Continued compliance of point source dischargers in a waterbody segment with their OPDES permit limitations, as assessed through self monitoring, should correlate with a waterbody's compliance with state water quality standards as assessed through BUMP and USAP investigations. Likewise, self-monitoring of groundwater included in an OPDES permit is useful for assessing groundwater quality management where surface impoundments and/or land application are utilized.

(ii) **Land Protection activities.** Self monitoring of surface waters and groundwater required by solid waste, hazardous waste, underground injection and site remediation regulatory activities yields valuable information for determining compliance with water quality standards and the effectiveness of Land Protection activities.

(iii) **Water supplies.** Self-monitoring of public and private water supplies (both surface waters and groundwater) provides valuable information which may indicate present or impending problems in the maintenance of, or success in the restoration of, the suitability of those surface water supplies and groundwater sources for the public and private water supply beneficial use.

(d) **DEQ JURISDICTIONAL AREAS.**

The jurisdictional areas of the Department of Environmental Quality are listed in 27A O.S. §1-3-101(B), (D) and (E).

PART II. WQSIP ELEMENTS BY JURISDICTIONAL AREA

(a) GENERAL

The eight required WQSIP elements are presented by jurisdictional area, and in some cases individual program areas within the scope of the jurisdictional area. DEQ's WQSIP will evolve to adapt to future changes in the OWQS and WQS implementation criteria.

(b) WATER QUALITY PLANNING

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.**

The antidegradation policy in the OWQS prohibits an increase in loading that would impair or further impair an existing use. In addition, the policy prohibits degradation of outstanding resource waters and high-quality waters, even if existing and designated uses would still be attained. Current CPP procedures regarding the 303(d) list, TMDL's, and loading allocations for both point and non-point sources of pollution are consistent with these provisions.

(2) **Application of USAP.** Although evaluation of beneficial use support is not a water quality planning responsibility, its TMDL function is closely related and is utilized on a continuing basis to identify water bodies where USAP might be utilized to reevaluate a waterbody's beneficial uses. USAP, water quality standards, and EPA guidance will be considered to set appropriate target end points in the development of TMDLs.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** The CPP document, developed pursuant to requirements of Section 303(e) of the CWA, provides the basis and guidance for all water quality planning activities at the DEQ. Water quality planning staff are responsible for several water quality planning program elements:

(A) Developing procedures for planning and implementing water quality management programs in the CPP.

(B) Preparing recommendations for the listing and delisting of waterbodies in the 303(d) List.

(C) Establishing TMDLs for 303(d)-listed waterbodies and coordinating TMDLs with other state environmental agencies.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Technical information and procedures used in water quality planning activities are included in the CPP. Because it is such a significant element in water quality planning, the TMDL development process is described in detail. Proposed adoption of a TMDL is considered a major change to the state's Water Quality Management Plan. Public participation in TMDL development and adoption shall be conducted in accordance with state requirements and the procedures outlined in the CPP. The TMDL loading allocation process culminates in the allocation of pollutant loads among various point sources, nonpoint sources, natural background sources and a margin of safety (MOS), according to the following equation:

$$\text{TMDL} = \text{WLA} + \text{LA} + \text{MOS}$$

TMDL is loading capacity, the maximum amount of pollutant loading a water body can receive without violating water quality standards. WLA is wasteload allocation, the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to existing and future

point sources. LA is load allocation, the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to existing and future nonpoint sources and to natural background sources. MOS is margin of safety, the prescribed mechanism to account for the uncertainty in determining the amount of pollutant load and its effect on water quality. MOS is typically considered implicitly with conservative assumptions within calculations or models, explicitly during allocation of loads, or both. The major components of TMDL development are assessment of existing conditions, determination of maximum allowable loading, and allocation of loadings.

(A) Assessment of Existing Conditions

(i) Water Quality

The first step in assessing the current conditions is to gather available data and information on the water body. At a minimum, the water quality data (if available) that was used for listing the water body (re: 303(d) List) should be reviewed. The sufficiency and adequacy of existing data is evaluated and described. The DEQ will consider data to be sufficient and adequate when the data accurately characterizes the conditions of the water body, watershed, pollutant, and pollutant sources throughout typical geographic and temporal conditions with reasonable certainty. Some TMDL projects will require additional watershed information relating to particular water quality conditions, as existing data alone may be insufficient to support the analytical needs of TMDL projects. Data on low-flow conditions, storm-flow conditions, and seasonal variations are gathered when appropriate to the situation. Data will be evaluated considering USAP, water quality standards, and EPA guidance.

(ii) Pollutant Load

Before pollutant loads are allocated among sources, the location and types of sources, and the current and projected pollutant load for each source are identified. Current loading and source contributions are established by measuring pollutant loads directly, calculating or estimating loads from water quality and flow data, estimating loads with mathematical models, or using a combination of these methods. Examples of data utilized for pollutant source analysis include:

- watershed and sub watershed boundaries
- hydrologic interaction between surface water and groundwater
- locations of stream segments
- locations of pollutant sources
- types of pollutant sources
- anticipated growth of discharges
- meteorological/rainfall data and runoff coefficients
- land uses and land cover
- soil types.

An inventory is developed of all known factors in the watershed which influence water quality. These factors might include

permitted industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), waste application sites, cropland, forestry operations, industrial storm water runoff, urban runoff, construction activities, and other sources such as natural background. This information will be collected and maintained by sub-watershed where possible to enhance the identification of cause-and-effect relationships. The watershed inventory is compiled from land use data, special investigations, DEQ complaint investigations, DEQ permit databases, surface water monitoring data, input from other agencies, and watershed stakeholder input through an outreach process.

- (B) **Maximum Allowable Loading**
A water body's loading capacity is an estimate of the maximum amount of pollutant loading the water body, considering critical conditions (i.e. flow, temperature, etc.), can receive over time without exceeding water quality standards. Hydrological, biological, chemical, and pollutant fate and transport data are required to calculate a water body's loading capacity. The maximum loading capacities of a waterbody are determined in most cases using a water quality model or models adapted specifically for the waterbody in question. The model used is selected on a case by case basis and is based on available resources, the identified pollutant source(s) and the availability of water quality data.
- (C) **Allocation of Loadings**
Future growth, spatial and temporal variations in flows and loadings, antibacksliding, antidegradation and pollutant sources and source categories must be considered and incorporated when developing a loading, unless it is demonstrated that one or more of these factors is not relevant to the particular load allocation.
- (D) **Pollution Allocation Strategies**
There are three common methods for allocating loads; equal percent removal, equal effluent concentrations, and a hybrid method. Other methods are considered if necessary.
- (i) **Equal Percent Removal**
Equal percent removal exists in two forms. In one, the overall removal efficiencies of the sources are set so that they are all equal. In the other, the incremental removal efficiencies beyond the current discharge are equal.
- (ii) **Equal Effluent Concentration**
This method is self-evident. It is similar to equal percent removal if influent concentrations at all sources are approximately the same.
- (iii) **Hybrid Method**
With this method, the criteria for waste reduction may not be the same from one source to the next. One source may be allowed to operate unchanged while another may be required to provide the

entire load reduction. More generally, however, a proportionality rule may be assigned that requires the percent removal to be proportional to the input source loading or flow rate.

(E) Pollutant Trading

Where appropriate and technically feasible, tradeoffs among wasteload allocations are considered. Technological feasibility, economic issues, and regulatory authority are evaluated when trading allocations. Pollutant trades are acceptable so long as water quality standards (including antidegradation regulations and policies) and minimum applicable technology-based controls are met.

(F) Margin of Safety

The margin of safety (MOS) is the prescribed mechanism to account for the uncertainty associated with TMDL projects. Guidelines for appropriate margins of safety are included in the CPP. The MOS can be included in more than one of the TMDL analytical steps. To represent the MOS, conservative assumptions should be used in completing one or more of the following steps:

- (i) derivation of numeric water quality targets
- (ii) determination of pollutant sources
- (iii) representation of pollutant fate and transport relationships
- (iv) determination of the degree of pollutant reduction achievable through management measures and control actions

(5) Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities. DEQ administrative rules and WQD policies are currently in place which integrate the requirements of the WQSIP into water quality planning. Should WQSIP revisions be necessary in future years, rule changes and policy changes will be made to address and incorporate such requirements.

(6) Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements. TMDL activities comply with the procedures established in the CPP. Coordination of TMDL activities among state agencies is the primary responsibility of the TMDL Work Group, which is chaired by the DEQ and includes the state environmental agencies with water quality responsibilities.

(7) Public and interagency participation. Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities. The 303(d) listing/delisting process, which in turn utilizes USAP, will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of all DEQ programs related to surface water quality.

(C) POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES - OPDES PERMITTING

The primary mechanism for controlling pollution from point source discharges to waters of the state is through the OPDES permitting, compliance monitoring and enforcement processes. OPDES permits include such effluent limitations as are necessary to protect water quality and existing and designated beneficial uses of the receiving water(s). OPDES permit enforcement activities are described in Part II(r) of the Plan.

(1) Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.

(A) **General.** The OWQS provides a three-tiered antidegradation policy designating levels of protection. An OPDES permit and the pollutant limitations therein must, at a minimum, serve to protect the existing and designated beneficial uses of the receiving surface water, thereby affording it protection from degradation at the most basic level (Tier 1). In those cases where existing or proposed discharges are to a designated HQW, SWS, or to waters of ecological and/or recreational significance or endangered/threatened species habitat (OAC 785:46, Appendix B waters), a higher degree of protection from degradation (Tier 2) must be afforded the waterbody. In no case will any discharge be permitted which would, if it occurred, lower existing water quality in an SWS or HQW, regardless of the date of its original existence. A designated Scenic River and/or Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) and their watersheds must be afforded the highest degree of protection (Tier 3), which may even involve denial of a permit to discharge or denial of an increased pollutant loading in the discharge, depending on whether the discharge existed on or prior to June 11, 1989 (non-storm water), or June 25, 1992 (storm water)

(B) **Fact Sheet/Statement of Basis.** An OPDES permit's Fact Sheet/Statement of Basis must address how permit limitations are developed, which in turn assures compliance with the OWQS and WQS implementation criteria for protecting existing and designated beneficial uses. To ensure that compliance with antidegradation requirements is addressed in an individual OPDES permit, the permit's Fact Sheet or Statement of Basis shall specifically describe the antidegradation level applicable to the receiving water and any permitting considerations necessary to afford that level of protection. In cases where permit issuance is denied based on Tier 2 or Tier 3 antidegradation criteria, the statement of basis for the permit denial shall so state. Authorizations issued under a General Permit do not require separate fact sheets. As General Permits expire and are reissued, the associated fact sheets will incorporate a discussion of antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.

(C) **Transfer of WQS implementation criteria to DEQ.** Pursuant to SB 549, portions of the OWRB's WQS implementation rule for surface waters, OAC 785:46, are being reallocated to the DEQ for inclusion in the DEQ's WQS implementation rule, OAC 252:690. In general, the OWRB is retaining WQS implementation regarding regulatory receiving water flows, mixing zones and reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria. The DEQ is assuming responsibility for wasteload allocation, developing criterion long term averages and permit limitations, and effluent and background monitoring requirements. These criteria are found at OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area, but such determinations of beneficial use support or impairment may directly affect the OPDES permitting process in terms of the level of pollutant control technology that may need to be employed for discharges to an impaired waterbody and compliance with the anti-backsliding provisions in Section 402(o) of the CWA. This becomes particularly important when a facility's effluent contains the pollutant(s) causing or contributing to the impairment of a waterbody. For this reason, OPDES permitting procedures will

include a review of the 303(d) list and available USAP data applicable to the receiving water.

(3) Description of programs affecting water quality.

(A) **Direct discharges.** Municipal POTWs and industrial facilities under DEQ jurisdiction which discharge process wastewaters directly to waters of the state are required to obtain OPDES permits from the Department. Included are discharge authorizations under a General Permit for those facility classes for which general permits have been developed, discharges from water treatment plant wastewaters (OAC 252:631, Subchapter 1), and discharges generated by groundwater remediation activities (OAC 252:611, Subchapter 5). These OPDES permits limit the concentration and loading of specified pollutants in such discharges and require periodic self-monitoring and reporting of levels of the limited pollutants in the facility's discharge(s). Numeric limitations result from the application of the more stringent of technology or water quality-based criteria. OPDES permits may include narrative limitations, effluent or receiving water background monitoring, schedules of compliance and such other special conditions as may be necessary to prevent, control or abate pollution.

(B) **Indirect discharges.** OPDES permits may also take the form of individual IU permits for industrial facilities which discharge to a non-pretreatment program POTW.

(4) Technical information and procedures for implementation.

(A) **Permitting procedures.** OPDES permit limitations are developed using the more stringent of technology-based limitations (secondary treatment standards for municipal POTWs and industrial category-specific ELGs for industries) or water quality-based limitations derived utilizing the OWQS and WQS implementation criteria in OAC 785:46 and OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3. Where technology-based limitations for conventional pollutants are not sufficient to maintain OWQS-prescribed DO criteria for fish and wildlife propagation, a DO-based WLA for oxygen demanding substances (ammonia plus either BOD₅ or CBOD₅) and DO is generated, approved by EPA Region 6, and publicly noticed. DO-based monthly average ammonia limits, as well as technology-based ammonia limits for certain categories of industries, are compared against the toxicity-based monthly average ammonia limit derived from the 6 mg/l chronic screening value for ammonia at the edge of the chronic mixing zone. Where the toxicity-based ammonia limit is more stringent than either a DO-based limit or a technology-based limit, the toxicity-based limit is established in the permit. Where a DO-based ammonia limit applies for a portion of the year, but not the entire year, a toxicity-based limit applies during the season for which the DO-based WLA is silent. For pollutants with numerical criteria in the OWQS, water quality-based permit limitations are required where a measurable pollutant in an effluent exhibits reasonable potential. WLAs and criterion LTAs are calculated, and permit limits are developed from the criterion LTAs. The most stringent monthly average limit and its associated daily maximum limit are established in the permit. Where reasonable potential is exhibited to exceed an NRWQC human health/fish consumption criterion in the absence of a promulgated state criterion, effluent monitoring, rather than a limitation, is required and OWRB is notified so

that they may consider the need for a water quality criterion. Permit limits are developed in accordance with OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3. Where an industrial technology-based limitation applies to a pollutant and reasonable potential is not exhibited for the effluent to exceed an applicable water quality criterion for that pollutant, the technology-based limitation is itself screened to determine whether it would, if the pollutant were present in the effluent at a concentration equal to the technology standard's monthly average limit, exhibit reasonable potential. If so, a water quality-based permit limitation is required for that pollutant.

(B) **OWQS criteria screening.** Because of the complexity of the mathematical and statistical computations necessary to screen for reasonable potential, calculate WLAs and limiting criterion LTAs, and develop permit limits, the WQD has developed two spreadsheets for this purpose, one for discharges to streams and the other for discharges to lakes. Together they are referred to by the DEQ as OWQScreen. The Permitting Section will utilize, maintain and update OWQScreen, as necessary, to remain current with the OWQS and WQS implementation criteria in OAC 785:46 and OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3. Site specific OWQScreen spreadsheets will be developed on an as-needed basis for receiving waters for which site-specific metals criteria are developed and adopted into the OWQS in accordance with OAC 785:45, Appendix E. Should TBLLs be required in DEQ-issued IU permits or in municipally-issued IU permits, OWQScreen also provides the capability to calculate the entire array of (theoretical) water quality-based permit limits for pollutants with numerical criteria in the OWQS (i.e., limits that would be established in a given OPDES permit were reasonable potential demonstrated to exceed an applicable water criterion).

(C) **Effluent and background monitoring.** Ten data points are required to properly characterize the standard deviation of an effluent or background data distribution. Often there are no background data available and only a single effluent data point. Where the use of such limited effluent and background data does not result in reasonable potential for a pollutant, a permit writer must determine whether additional effluent or background monitoring is warranted as a permit condition. Procedures are established at OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3, to objectively and uniformly evaluate where additional monitoring is warranted where less than 10 data points are available.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Because of the SB 549-mandated reallocation of a major portion of the WQS implementation criteria to the various state environmental agencies, the DEQ has promulgated WQS implementation criteria for point source discharges and groundwater protection in OAC 252:690, based on the OWQS and the foundational statewide implementation criteria in OAC 785:46.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Procedures for the development of individual and general OPDES permits issued to municipal POTWs and industrial facilities utilize and are in compliance with all applicable statewide surface water quality requirements. Compliance with statewide groundwater quality requirements in OPDES permits is described in Part II(q). OPDES permits require that environmental laboratories utilized in fulfilling analytical monitoring requirements be

certified by the SEL (see Part II(n)). In the permitting of surface coal mine discharges, the WQD must interface with the ODM, since surface coal mine discharge permit limitations and monitoring requirements are tied to the status of the mine (active, Phase I SMCRA bond release awaiting Phase II release, of post-Phase II release). The WQD must also interface with Corp Comm in the permitting of LUST groundwater remediation-related discharges. The WQD must receive notification from Corp Comm when a LUST remediation project is terminated so that the OPDES permit may be terminated.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** For surface waters, BUMF data and beneficial use support/impairment studies utilizing USAP are capable of providing long term evaluations in selected areas of whether OPDES permitting activities (as well as OWQS water quality criteria, WQS implementation criteria and permitting procedures upon which the water quality-based portion of the program is based) adequately protect assigned beneficial uses and maintain or improve water quality on site-specific, segment and basin-wide levels. Where existing and designated beneficial uses are not being met according to Tier 1 antidegradation requirements or where water quality degradation is experienced counter to Tier 2 or Tier 3 antidegradation requirements, the program's point source permitting procedures, as well as the OWQS and WQS implementation criteria, may need reexamination. Background pollutant levels, where used in the OPDES permitting process, may be compared against BUMF and USAP data where permit limitations appear not to protect and maintain beneficial uses as intended. The use of unrepresentative background information may over- or under-estimate the assimilation capacity of a receiving water. Likewise, BUMF and USAP procedures may need to be reexamined.

(d) **POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES – PRETREATMENT**

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** Incorporation of the general pretreatment regulations at 40 CFR Part 403 into OPDES permits for POTWs with approved pretreatment programs or POTWs developing such pretreatment programs provides an additional means of compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** IU permits for industrial discharges to POTWs in approved pretreatment program municipalities are issued by the designated municipal control authority. General oversight is provided by the DEQ's State Pretreatment Coordinator, who acts as the pretreatment program approval authority. The Pretreatment Coordinator reviews pretreatment program submittals, revisions to previously approved pretreatment programs, and pretreatment program annual reports for compliance with the National Pretreatment Regulations found at 40 CFR Part 403. The DEQ issues IU permits for industrial discharges to non-pretreatment program POTWs. Inspection and enforcement oversight for both approved pretreatment programs and IU permits for industries discharging to non-pretreatment program POTWs is provided by the WQD M&I Section.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** OWQScreen spreadsheets provide the capability to calculate potential effluent limits for TBLLs. The State Pretreatment Coordinator will disseminate this information to municipalities with approved pretreatment programs for their use.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Integration of the WQSIP into water quality management activities is accomplished through the OPDES permitting process.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Pretreatment program procedures utilize and are in compliance with all applicable statewide surface water quality requirements.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of pretreatment program water quality management activities is directly monitored on a statewide basis by Pretreatment Compliance Inspections and Pretreatment Audits of POTW pretreatment programs, as well as through a POTW's compliance with its permit limitations, as tracked by PCS.

(e) **POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES – WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET)**

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses is provided through incorporation of WET testing procedures and, if necessary, WET limits into OPDES permits. A narrative toxicity criterion implementation strategy for ammonia was developed cooperatively between the DEQ, OWRB and EPA Region 6 permitting staff in November 2000 and was revised in January 2001.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Toxics staff reviews OPDES permit WET testing requirements during the permit drafting process. In addition to reviewing draft permits, the Toxics staff reviews WET testing summary reports submitted by the regulated community in accordance with the conditions of their OPDES permits to ensure that the information input to PCS via DMRs accurately reflects actual test results and the completion of valid testing. Where persistent lethality has been demonstrated through repeated WET testing, the permittees are required to conduct a TRE. TREs or TIEs may be required for intermittent lethality or persistent sublethality. Permits may also contain provisions for management practices to control toxicity. The Toxics staff reviews TRE/TIE progress, provides general oversight to the TRE/TIE process, and coordinates DEQ involvement regarding corrective actions and related WET or pollutant-specific limitations to be incorporated into affected OPDES permits.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** OWQScreen provides the capability to determine the appropriate type of WET test, critical dilution and dilution series for an OPDES permit. Toxics staff, through critical review of submitted WET test reports, will assist permitting staff in determining whether WET limits are necessary and whether performance-based monitoring frequency reductions are warranted.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Integration of the WQSIP into water quality management activities is accomplished through the OPDES permitting process.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** The Toxics staff reviews OPDES permit WET testing requirements during the permit drafting process to ensure that appropriate WET testing is prescribed in the permit and is in accordance with the requirements of OAC 785:45 and OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of biomonitoring permitting procedures, the review of WET testing results and the oversight of TRE/TIE activities is evaluated to a considerable extent through the affected facilities achieving compliance with the OWQS narrative toxicity criterion. BUMP and fish community biotrend information may also provide valuable feedback on the effectiveness of biomonitoring activities.

(f) POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES – STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

(1) Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.

(A) **General.** In a manner similar to that for individual OPDES permits, requirements for sector-specific industrial facilities, regulated construction sites, and MS4s must protect the existing and designated beneficial uses of the receiving surface water at the Tier 1 level. Tier 2 and Tier 3 levels of protection apply to storm water discharges as well. Where Tier 3 level protection is necessary (except for storm water discharges from temporary construction activities), only storm water discharges existing as of June 25, 1992, may be permitted. In no case will any discharge be permitted which would, if it occurred, lower existing water quality in an SWS or HQW, regardless of the date of its original existence.

(B) **Storm water construction permit.** The DEQ's Storm Water Construction Permit was issued on September 9, 1997, and was modified on February 1, 1999, pursuant to 27A O.S. §2-14-101, and in accordance with OAC 252:002, Subchapter 15. The modified permitting process utilizes a watershed-specific sensitive area identification system for endangered species rather than the more general county-indexed identification system developed by EPA. Applications for a construction storm water permit for a development site within a sensitive area are scrutinized in greater depth by the USFWS. Stricter erosion control methods and best management practices may be required where Tier 3 level protection is required.

(C) **Storm water multi-sector general permit.** The DEQ Multi-Sector General Permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities was issued on October 2, 2000. Where no additional storm water-related pollutant loading is permitted in a Scenic River watershed, an applicant for an MSGP may either utilize an existing discharge or provide the capability to capture and totally retain all storm water that enters or is incident upon such property.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Regulated construction sites must obtain a Storm Water Construction Permit authorization. Sector-specific industrial facilities under DEQ jurisdiction which discharge storm water directly to waters of the state are required to obtain an OPDES industrial MSGP authorization. The Department used the NPDES (EPA) Multi-Sector Industrial Permit (issued on September 29, 1995 by EPA) until October 2, 2000, when the OPDES (State) MSGP was issued. Storm water permits may also take the form of individual industrial OPDES permits for facilities discharging to waters of the state directly or via discharge to the storm water collection system of an MS4 municipality.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Application, authorization and termination procedures, and coverage limitations are specified in the permits. Information provided by the USFWS is utilized in determining where more restrictive conditions are required in storm water general permits to protect sensitive habitat areas identified by the USFWS. Inspections are conducted when termination of coverage under a storm water permit is requested in order to verify that the site is stabilized and/or storm water discharges have ceased.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** The State MSGP requires an annual Site Compliance Evaluation Report to be completed by facility owners, managers or operators. The report will describe reportable spills and storm water-related events which may have affected surface water or groundwater quality. Changes or amendments to SWP3s or BMP documents will also be documented through this report. This new reporting method replacing the use of reporting storm water monitoring activities by DMR will require facility owners, managers and/or operators to become directly involved with permit compliance.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Storm water permitting activities utilize and are in compliance with all applicable statewide surface water quality requirements.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The State MSGP requires facility owners, managers and/or operators to become directly involved with permit compliance and will ensure a more effective storm water management program. Storm water discharges from certain industrial sectors are subject to numeric effluent limits and monitoring requirements. DMRs submitted by these facilities are evaluated for compliance with effluent limits. Municipalities with an MS4 permit must submit an annual report describing stormwater control activities and improvements.

(g) **NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION**

The WQD is the focal point for assessment and consideration of loads from nonpoint sources. The effect of nonpoint source pollution is an integral part of TMDLs and basin-wide planning.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** To the extent possible through site investigations and cooperation with other state agencies, the TMDL process takes into account nonpoint sources of pollution in establishing point source wasteload allocations and nonpoint source load allocations

which will comply with antidegradation requirements and protect existing and designated beneficial uses.

(2) **Application of USAP.** Although evaluation of beneficial use support is not a water quality planning staff responsibility, its surface water quality-related programs, particularly the TMDL program, will be utilized on a continuing basis to identify water bodies where USAP might be utilized to reevaluate a waterbody's beneficial uses as affected by nonpoint sources. USAP, water quality standards, and EPA guidance will be considered to set appropriate target end points in the development of TMDLs.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Water quality planning staff are responsible for two water quality planning program elements, both of which involve the need to account for nonpoint sources of pollution:

- (A) Procedures for planning and implementing water quality management programs in the CPP.
- (B) Preparing recommendations for the listing and delisting of waterbodies in the 303(d) List, and development of TMDLs.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Technical information and procedures used in water quality planning activities, including accounting for nonpoint sources of pollution, are included in the CPP.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Federal and state rules and WQD policies are in place that integrate the requirements of the WQSIP into water quality planning. Should WQSIP revisions be necessary in future years, rule changes and/or policy changes will be made to address and incorporate such new requirements.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** TMDL activities require consideration of nonpoint sources of pollution and must comply with the procedures established in the CPP which involve consideration thereof. Coordination of TMDL activities among state agencies is the primary responsibility of the TMDL Work Group, which is chaired by the DEQ and includes the state environmental agencies with water quality responsibilities.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The 303(d) listing/delisting process, which in turn utilizes USAP, will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of DEQ programs related to nonpoint source aspects of surface water quality.

(h) SECTION 106 POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(i) WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AND CERTIFICATION

Surface water and groundwater quality protection are described under the various program areas in the Plan. Water quality certification under Section 401 of the CWA is a specific responsibility of the WQD.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** Section 401 water quality certifications are the vehicle that a state uses to ensure that Federal permits comply with State antidegradation requirements and existing and designated beneficial uses are not compromised. These water quality certifications are

DEQ documents that impose conditions in federal permits or licenses that are specifically intended to ensure attainment of the specific antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses assigned in the OWQS.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of the Section 401 certification process, although beneficial use support/non-support determinations and resulting listing/delisting of waterbodies on the 303(d) List may affect Section 401 certifications.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Applicants for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the construction or operation of facilities, dredge or fill, or other activities which may result in any discharge into, or pollution or alteration of, waters of the state must obtain a Section 401 water quality certification from the DEQ. Applications for Section 401 certifications are submitted to the DEQ in accordance with OAC 252:611.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Technical information and procedures used to implement water quality protection are located at OAC 252:611. The DEQ maintains a database of all water quality certifications issued to projects on waters of the state.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Existing Section 401 certification procedures are consistent with the purpose and content of this Plan.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Compliance with statewide water quality requirements is an inherent part of the Section 401 certification process. Water quality certification uses permit review, permit conditions, and the expertise of other state agencies to accomplish the task of ensuring compliance with statewide water quality requirements.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of Section 401 water quality certification can be observed in the attainment and maintenance of existing and designated beneficial uses by the affected facilities or operations.

(j) OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(k) LAND PROTECTION

Several jurisdictional areas (UIC, hazardous waste, solid waste, Superfund, Brownfields and radiation management) are subsumed under Land Protection.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** All permits and approvals issued by the LPD include technical provisions to protect groundwater and/or surface water. Should releases occur, the owner/operator of a regulated facility will be required to take appropriate measures to protect fresh water sources, and conduct remedial actions as necessary.

(A) **UIC.** UIC permits provide a technically sound basis to ensure that injected fluids do not migrate from the permitted zones of injection and compromise the protection of underground sources of drinking water. Financial assurance is required for closure (plugging and abandonment) and post-closure care (groundwater monitoring) is required as applicable.

(B) **Hazardous waste/solid waste.** For all land-based hazardous waste disposal facilities, existing rules require that the owner/operator monitor for releases to groundwater. Surface water is generally only monitored if a release is suspected. Monitoring wells are the usual method of release detection. Plans for closure and post-closure and any appropriate monitoring or remedial actions are required in the permit. Financial assurance is required for closure and post-closure care (maintenance and monitoring). The Solid Waste program issues permits for technically complete applications that ensure protection of groundwater and prevention of surface water contamination from runoff. Financial assurance for post-closure care and monitoring of groundwater are included in Municipal Solid Waste Management permits.

(C) **Superfund/Brownfields.** LPD is charged with Superfund responsibilities of the state under CERCLA except for SARA Title III planning requirements. The Brownfields Redevelopment/Voluntary Cleanup program is included in this jurisdictional area.

(D) **Radiation management.** Radiation protection permitting and licensing requirements ensure that antidegradation requirements are met and protection of beneficial uses of both surface waters and groundwaters are maintained.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area. However, in voluntary cleanups, use support assessments obtained through the USAP process will be considered in final remedy decision-making during the risk assessment and exposure scenario development.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.**

(A) **UIC.** UIC permits are issued to private and commercial facilities wishing to inject fluids underground for disposal or mineral extraction purposes under OAC 252:652 and 40 CFR Parts 144 through 146 and 148.

(B) **Hazardous waste/solid waste.** Hazardous and solid waste permits are issued to treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs) and municipal and commercial solid waste facilities. The hazardous waste program issues permits for TSDs pursuant to OAC 252:205 and 40 CFR Parts 260 through 270. Solid waste permits are issued under OAC 252:510 and OAC 252:520. Facilities wishing to close solid or hazardous waste management facilities must comply with all the post-closure care and groundwater monitoring requirements of the above-cited regulations.

(C) **Superfund/Brownfields.** This program identifies, investigates, designs, and conducts remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and conducts groundwater remediation where feasible. The Superfund program acts in a support role to EPA and other state emergency response entities in emergency response actions. This program has a positive effect on water quality by identifying and remediating waste sources that have significant potential to affect water quality, and by containing, monitoring or remediating affected groundwater and surface water. Brownfields authority is found at 27A O.S. §2-15-101 *et seq.*, and Superfund authority is found at 40 CFR Part 300.

(D) **Radiation management.** Licensing activities for the use and management of byproduct material, special nuclear material, and sources of

radiation, except for activities pertaining to diagnostic x-ray systems, are controlled by the LPD's Radiation Management Section since completion of delegation of these authorities from the NRC.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.**

(A) **UIC.** UIC permits specify the conditions under which a UIC well will be permitted. Considerations include zone(s) of injection, rates, pressures, temperatures and annulus monitoring requirements. Monitoring locations, frequencies, parameters and reporting are specified. A detailed closure plan including financial assurance is also required in the permit.

(B) **Hazardous waste/solid waste.** Hazardous waste and solid waste permits specify conditions for facility construction and operation, groundwater monitoring, and reporting specific parameters that indicate releases to groundwater. The location and frequency of monitoring wells are designed to detect releases should they occur. Action levels are specified in the permit. Risk-based remediation would consider protection of aquifers in the decision-making process. Surface water monitoring occurs when potential releases to surface water exist, or when impacted groundwater interfaces with surface water. Closure, post-closure and corrective action plans, as well as financial assurance, are required by the permits.

(C) **Superfund/Brownfields.** Superfund/Brownfields include determinations of ARARs for remedial decision-making or risk-based closure for protection of surface water and groundwater. Groundwater uses will be considered to determine cleanup and remediation decisions. Emergency response actions will also include protection of public water supplies, surface water and groundwater. The remediation of sites in the Superfund/Brownfields program sometimes requires the treatment and discharge of wastewater and/or stormwater. The program coordinates with WQD to identify the appropriate discharge and permitting requirements. These requirements would be evaluated as ARARs in any cleanup decisions. Many sites in these programs have historic groundwater and surface water contamination. Cleanup decisions are risk-based and generally include MCLs or other criteria to protect groundwater or surface water. Antidegradation and beneficial uses are considered for cleanup. Cleanup for some sites may include containment of contaminants to prevent further degradation of groundwater or surface water. A systematic monitoring program may verify natural attenuation of contamination in groundwater.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** The Department currently has rules (both federal and state) and agency policies in place that fully implement applicable portions of the OWQS. Departmental rule or policy changes will be made as necessary to implement new or modified aspects of the OWQS.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Siting of new facilities and regulated units must be permitted in such a manner that sensitive surface water and groundwater supplies are protected. In addition, operators of permitted facilities are required to perform appropriate monitoring so that releases can be detected and contained in a timely manner and corrective action, if necessary, can be implemented to remediate an impacted water body.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of LPD activities to protect water quality is evaluated by the routine monitoring of permitted facilities for both groundwater and surface water impacts. On-site inspections of permitted facilities and site visits to voluntary cleanup efforts ensure compliance with applicable rules and regulations. In addition, the environmental indicators reporting requirements provide a suitable evaluation methodology for the permitted and voluntary remediation sites within the jurisdiction of the LPD.

(1) **WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (NON-INDUSTRIAL)**

This program area includes the construction permitting of municipal and other publicly-owned water and wastewater treatment systems, including the land application of wastewater and non-industrial sludge (biosolids) therefrom, as well as the approval of private individual and small on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** There is an inherent presumption that adherence to minimum design and construction standards will achieve the objectives of water quality maintenance and support of existing and designated beneficial uses of surface waters and groundwaters. On occasion, water quality-based considerations associated with the attainment and maintenance of higher quality waters, especially relating to dissolved oxygen depletion in receiving waters, may be established through TMDLs requiring a level of sewage treatment more stringent than "secondary." In such cases, construction permitting procedures will ensure that construction permits issued for such systems provide the required level of treatment. Applications for construction permits are reviewed to ensure that new facilities or modifications to existing facilities are not inconsistent with treatment requirements and size restrictions contained in the Water Quality Management Plan.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Minimum water and wastewater system construction standards and biosolids/water plant residuals reuse and disposal standards are found at OACs 252:621, 252:626, 252:631, 252:641, 252:648 and 252:656. These minimum standards have been demonstrated to achieve water treatment and distribution objectives and sewage collection, treatment and disposal objectives on a widespread geographical basis, including the State of Oklahoma. Construction permit applications and sludge management plan applications are required to contain engineering reports, plans, specifications and sludge management or residuals disposal plans sufficient to demonstrate compliance with these minimum standards for construction or advanced levels of sewage treatment. Local DEQ offices approve the design of private individual and small on-site sewage disposal systems in accordance with OAC 252:641. These systems are inspected and installations are approved by the ECLS Division through its local offices.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Minimum water and wastewater system construction standards and biosolids/water plant residuals reuse and disposal standards are found at OACs 252:621, 252:626, 252:631, 252:641, 252:648 and 252:656.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** The Department will from time to time revise or amend rules concerning construction standards or operational requirements to better protect the quality of waters of the state. Internal policies and guidelines will also be used to integrate the Plan into water and wastewater treatment system permitting activities.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Applicable rules for construction permitting and biosolids/residuals beneficial reuse provide for consideration of and compliance with statewide water quality requirements.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The Department will review groundwater and surface water quality information obtained through monitoring activities conducted by DEQ, OWRB, OCC, USGS, and others as well as site specific information to determine whether groundwater and surface water quality is being impacted.

(m) **EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(n) **ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY SERVICES**

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** The SEL provides analytical support for DEQ and other state agency programs that seek to define compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses. The Fish Community Biotrends monitoring program and the Toxics and Reservoirs program may be used to evaluate long-term trends, both positive and negative, in fish population and toxic contaminant concentrations in fish flesh.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The SEL may play a supporting role for other state agency functions which are charged with USAP-related activities. One of the SEL's most significant contributions to USAP efforts is its Fish Community Biotrends monitoring program.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** The SEL provides essential support for Section 106 pollution control activities, and data produced by the SEL is used extensively in programs funded under Section 106 for areas within DEQ's jurisdiction. It provides support and review of QA Project Plans for all program areas. Laboratories which report results for compliance with NPDES/OPDES permit requirements are required to hold certification from the SEL's laboratory certification unit. The Fish Community Biotrends monitoring program and the Toxics and Reservoirs program may be used to evaluate effects of both point source and nonpoint source discharges on fish populations and the human health aspects of eating fish flesh. The SEL provides support in developing sampling designs, sample analysis, and data analysis for DEQ monitoring activities as well as for private citizens and other state agencies. The SEL provides analytical support, when needed, for special purpose point source compliance monitoring and evaluation, nonpoint source pollution studies, as well as for the TMDL process. The SEL provides analytical support to the WQD for compliance determination, investigations, remediation-related monitoring and other monitoring related to actual or suspected groundwater pollution by water and wastewater treatment facilities, as well as the land application of both municipal and industrial wastewaters and sludges. The SEL

provides analytical support to the LPD for compliance determination, investigations, remediation-related monitoring and other monitoring related to identification of hazardous substances, hazardous waste and solid waste disposal sites, Superfund and Brownfield sites and residuals from past practices of radioactive waste disposal. The SEL provides analytical support to both the LPD and Corp Comm in the regulation of UIC wells. The SEL also provides analytical support to the DEQ and other state environmental agencies for emergency response situations.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** The SEL assesses the health of aquatic communities via the formal protocol established in its Fish Community Biotrends monitoring program. It conducts its Toxics and Reservoirs program according to an established sampling and analytical protocol. The SEL is also working towards becoming accredited by NELAC.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** The Laboratory Certification Program and the SEL's move towards NELAC certification will ensure that data of known quality and comparability is available for environmental programs.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** The Toxics and Reservoirs program is administered as a direct implementation of and is in compliance with the toxics in fish tissue criteria found at OAC 785:45. The SEL also provides a Section 106 supporting role for other DEQ functions which have direct responsibilities for implementing the OWQS and WQS implementation criteria.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of SEL-rendered services to other Section 106-funded activities is measured largely through the effectiveness of those individual programs. The effectiveness of the Toxics and Reservoirs program, in terms of both initiating and terminating fish tissue consumption alerts, is measured largely by its ability to be communicated to affected consumers and the public at large. Evaluation of the effectiveness of interdivisional and interagency cooperation in investigating possible nonpoint sources and evaluating point source dischargers to determine if they cause or contribute to the alert levels of toxics in fish tissue is provided in part by BUMP data and in part by the effectiveness of the individual programs involved. The effectiveness of the Fish Community Biotrends Monitoring Program is likewise measured in terms of BUMP data as well as the effectiveness of the individual programs involved in investigating causes of changes in aquatic communities.

(o) **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

Aspects of DEQ's water quality standards implementation related to the regulation of hazardous substances is described in Part II(k), Land Protection.

(p) **WELLHEAD AND SURFACE SOURCE WATER PROTECTION**

This jurisdictional area is subsumed under the WQD's source water protection program, which includes both surface waters and groundwaters.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** The DEQ source water protection program provides for a focus on water quality antidegradation and protection of beneficial uses for both surface waters and groundwaters.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support and impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this jurisdictional area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** The DEQ's source water protection program has a surface source water protection program which parallels the concept of the existing EPA-approved wellhead protection program, as well as a continuation of the existing wellhead protection program. The delineation process will follow the same format in identifying three protection zones for both surface sources and groundwater sources. Similar procedures and guidelines are used to encourage local participation and implementation.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** The WQD Source Water Protection Plan provides the technical guidance and procedures for implementation of this program.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Integration of the Plan will be through rules and internal WQD policies and guidelines, as well as coordination with other state and federal agencies.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** The groundwater portion of the Source Water Protection Plan provides a basis for delineation of special source groundwaters. Coordination with other affected entities is addressed in the Source Water Protection Plan.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** Special monitoring may be initiated if potential sources of contamination of groundwater or surface water are identified.

(q) **GROUNDWATER PROTECTION**

Descriptions of groundwater quality protection procedures in the various DEQ program areas are provided in the subsections dealing with Land Protection, Water and Wastewater Treatment Systems, and Wellhead and Surface Source Water Protection.

(r) **UTILIZATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF OWQS AND WQS IMPLEMENTATION**

This subsection describes compliance inspection and enforcement activities of permitted point source dischargers and other wastewater treatment facilities conducted by the local ECLS offices and the WQD Municipal and Industrial Inspection and Enforcement Section (hereafter referred to as the M&I Section). Utilization of the OWQS and WQS implementation by other DEQ program areas is described under the other jurisdictional areas of this Plan.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.**

The M&I Section ensures that antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses is maintained by performing inspections of and, if necessary, taking enforcement action for significant permit violations against OPDES permit holders. Required inspections, bypass reporting requirements, and procedures for investigating and resolving complaints are directed towards removing threats to water quality, restoration of water quality where beneficial uses are threatened, and maintaining water quality where beneficial uses are supported. Noncompliance with administrative rules and OPDES permits subjects the facility to enforcement action. The M&I Section ensures that wastewater treatment systems comply with antidegradation requirements and protect

beneficial uses by monitoring such systems and initiating enforcement action against treatment systems that violate OPDES permit conditions. Total retention (non-discharging) lagoon systems are inspected by ECLS to ensure the systems are being properly maintained. Systems that land apply wastewater or sludge are inspected to ensure the systems follow the technical requirements and criteria in their land application permits and/or sludge management plans. Systems which are not properly maintaining and operating their systems based on these inspections are subject to enforcement action.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this jurisdictional area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** All OPDES permittees are subject to inspections of facilities to ensure that they are being properly operated and maintained. Additionally, permit holders are required to implement a self-monitoring program and submit analytical results to the DEQ as required by each facility's OPDES permit. These results are received monthly, logged into the PCS database, and reviewed to ensure compliance with the OPDES permit. All unpermitted system bypasses are required to be reported in order to track which facilities may be experiencing collection system or treatment facility overloading problems. The M&I Section is an integral part of the environmental complaint process, bearing the responsibility of investigating and carrying out enforcement action when necessary, often in conjunction with environmental specialists from the ECLS Division's local county offices. ECLS Division environmental specialists in the local DEQ offices conduct inspections of all permitted wastewater facilities at a prescribed frequency. When significant violations are identified, notices to comply are issued by the local DEQ office and follow up inspections are conducted within two weeks. If the violation persists, the facility is referred to the WQD to initiate formal enforcement procedures. Violations of on-site sewage regulations (OAC 252:641) are identified both through the inspection of system installations and through the investigation of complaints of surfacing or discharging sewage. In both cases, the ECLS Division and the WQD have implemented standard enforcement procedures including NOV, CO and AO designed to ensure prompt return to compliance by violators. Methods of monitoring systems include inspections, review of bypass reports and review of discharge monitoring reports. Additionally, the environmental complaint process is effective in determining systems which may pose threats to water quality. Systems which do not discharge wastewater are routinely inspected and enforcement action is taken if the system is not properly maintained. All treatment systems are required to comply with their OPDES permit and failure to comply subjects the system to enforcement action.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Facility performance is monitored through inspections, DMRs, bypass reports and the filing of environmental complaints. One or more of these systems may be used to initiate enforcement action against a facility as they may identify a failure of the facility to comply with permit requirements and state or federal regulations. Enforcement actions may include an NOV, CO or AO. Enforcement actions may involve compliance schedules, which are tracked through a database and reviewed monthly to ensure compliance with the tasks required to bring the system into compliance. The ECLS Division has established procedures for facilities found not in compliance with applicable regulations. Typically, when the ECLS environmental specialist identifies a critical violation, he/she issues the facility a written warning to correct the situation within two weeks. If the facility remains non-compliant

after two weeks, the facility is referred to the Water Quality Division to initiate formal enforcement action. ECLS has developed a procedure to ensure compliance with on-site sewage regulations. Non-compliance may result from either installation deficiencies found during the construction inspection or from cases of surfacing sewage found during investigations of complaints. In either case, if an NOV and followup inspection do not result in the system coming back into compliance, the owner of the system may be subjected to other enforcement actions.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** To the extent integration of the Plan requires the Department to establish policies of general applicability and future effect, that implement statutory language, or that describe the procedure and practice before the DEQ, the DEQ will promulgate such policies through the rule making provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act. Rules will be added or amended as appropriate to the various chapters of the DEQ's existing rules.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** The M&I Section's water quality management activities comply with applicable statewide water quality requirements by enforcing adherence to the effluent limitations and other special conditions contained in OPDES permits, which are based on the WQMP, CPP, OWQS and WQS implementation criteria.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** Part III of this appendix contains a summary of comments received and responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** EPA Region 6 oversees the water quality management activities of the M&I Section for major dischargers, including CEIs, enforcement activities and compliance schedules.

(s) **ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION, POLLUTION CONTROL AND ABATEMENT.**

This program area is related to the assumption of jurisdiction by the DEQ of surface water and groundwater pollution issues not subject to the statutory authority of other state environmental agencies. Such issues would be subsumed under other program areas in this Plan. Thus, this program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(t) **PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.**

This program area is related to drinking water supplies and treatment and thus is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(u) **AIR QUALITY.**

This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(v) **COMPUTERIZED WATER QUALITY DATA INFORMATION SYSTEM.**

This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

PART III. PUBLIC AND INTERAGENCY PARTICIPATION**(a) GENERAL.**

(1) **Initial promulgation of Plan.** The initial promulgation of the Plan will receive public and interagency review and comment. This required element will be completed when the public participation period has been completed and a response to all comments received as a result of the public participation process has been appended to the Plan.

(2) **Revisions to Plan.** As with initial promulgation, triennial reviews of and revisions to the Plan, as well as any intermediate revisions thereto, shall undergo public and interagency review, and the response to all comments received shall be appended to the Plan.

(b) SUMMARY OF COMMENTS RECEIVED AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS.

APPENDIX B
PRIORITY AND NONPRIORITY POLLUTANTS WITH NUMERICAL CRITERIA
REQUIRING REASONABLE POTENTIAL SCREENING

The priority pollutants are listed in Table B-1. Those having state numerical criteria or federal numerical guidelines for the consumption of fish flesh (re: NRWQC), and which require reasonable potential screening if present in an effluent are marked with a diamond (◆). Pollutants with state numerical criteria are indicated according to type of criteria. Pollutants which have NRWQC human health/fish flesh guidelines are screened only if the Fish Consumption beneficial use applies to the discharge and there is no state criterion for the pollutant. Predicted exceedances of NRWQC guidelines will result in effluent and/or background monitoring. OWRB will be notified of pollutants predicted to exceed NRWQC guidelines in order to evaluate the need for a state water quality criterion. Nonpriority pollutants with state and federal criteria are listed in Table B-2. WET testing parameters and their STORET numbers are listed in Table B-3.

Table B-1. Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

Pollutant	CAS No.	STORET No.	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²				
					Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture	
Metals, Cyanide and Total Phenols	Antimony, total	7440360	01097	60	◆	---	---	---	---
	Arsenic, total	7440382	01002	10	◆	◆	◆	◆	---
	Beryllium, total	7440417	01012	5	---	---	---	---	---
	Cadmium, total	7440439	01027	1	---	◆	◆	◆	---
	Chromium, total	7440473	01034	10	---	◆	◆	◆	---
	Copper, total	7440508	01042	10	---	◆	---	◆	---
	Lead, total	7439921	01051	5	---	◆	◆	◆	---
	Mercury, total	7439976	71900	0.2	◆	◆	◆	◆	---
	Nickel, total	7440020	01067	40	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	Selenium, total	7782492	01147	5	◆	◆	---	◆	---
	Silver, total	7440224	01077	2	---	◆	◆	◆	---
	Thallium, total	7440280	01059	10	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	Zinc, total	7440666	01092	20	◆	◆	---	◆	---
	Cyanide, total	57125	00720	10	◆	◆	---	◆	---
	Phenols, total	108952	46000	10	---	---	◆	---	---
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P Dioxin	1746016	34675	0.00001	◆	---	◆	---	---	

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Pub. No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

² OWRB-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 785:45, Subchapter 5.

Table B-1 (continued). Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

Pollutant	CAS Number	STORET Number	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
					Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Acrolein	107028	34210	50	◆	---	---	---	---
Acrylonitrile	107131	34215	50	◆	◆	◆	---	---
Benzene	71432	34030	10	◆	◆	◆	---	---
Bromoform	75252	32104	10	◆	---	---	---	---
Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	32102	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
Chlorobenzene	108907	34301	10	◆	---	---	---	---
Chlorodibromomethane	124481	32105	10	◆	---	---	---	---
Chloroethane	75003	34311	50	---	---	---	---	---
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	110758	34576	10	---	---	---	---	---
Chloroform	67663	32106	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
Dichlorobromomethane	75274	32101	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	34496	10	---	---	---	---	---
1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	34536	10	◆	---	---	---	---
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	34501	10	◆	---	---	---	---
1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	34541	10	◆	---	---	---	---
1,3-Dichloropropylene		34561	10	◆	---	---	---	---
Ethylbenzene	100414	34371	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
Methyl bromide [Bromomethane]	74839	34413	50	◆	---	---	---	---
Methyl chloride [Chloromethane]	74873	34418	50	---	---	---	---	---
Methylene chloride	75092	34423	20	◆	---	---	---	---
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	34516	10	◆	---	---	---	---
Tetrachloroethylene	127184	34475	10	◆	◆	◆	---	---
Toluene	108883	34010	10	◆	◆	◆	---	---
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	156605	34546	10	◆	---	---	---	---
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	34506	10	---	---	◆	---	---
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	34511	10	◆	---	---	---	---
Trichloroethylene	79016	39180	10	◆	---	---	---	---
Vinyl chloride	75014	39175	10	◆	---	---	---	---

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

² OWRB-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 785:45, Subchapter 5.

Table B-1 (continued). Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS Number	STORET Number	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Acid Organics	2-Chlorophenol	95578	34586	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	34601	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	34606	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol [2-Methyl-4,6-	534521	34657	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	34616	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	2-Nitrophenol	88755	34591	20	---	---	---	---	---
	4-Nitrophenol	100027	34646	50	---	---	---	---	---
	p-Chloro-m-cresol		34452	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Pentachlorophenol	87865	39032	50	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	Phenol	108952	34694	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	34621	10	◆	---	---	---	---
Base/Neutral Organics	Acenaphthene	83329	34205	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Acenaphthylene	208968	34200	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Anthracene	120127	34220	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Benzidine	92875	39120	50	◆	---	---	◆	---
	Benzo(a)anthracene	56553	34526	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Benzo(a)pyrene	50328	34247	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene [3,4-	205992	34230	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Benzo(ghi)perylene	191242	34521	20	---	---	---	---	---
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	34242	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	111911	34278	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	111444	34273	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	39638329	34283	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117817	39100	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553	34636	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Butylbenzyl phthalate	85687	34292	10	◆	---	---	◆	---
	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	34581	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005723	34631	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Chrysene	218019	34320	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53703	34556	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	34536	10	◆	---	---	---	---
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	34566	10	◆	---	---	---	---	

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

² OWRB-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 785:45, Subchapter 5.

Table B-1 (continued). Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS Number	STORET Number	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Base/Neutral Organics	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	34571	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	34631	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	Diethyl phthalate	84662	34336	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Dimethyl phthalate	131113	34341	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Di-n-butyl phthalate	84742	39110	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	34611	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	34626	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Di-n-octyl phthalate	117840	34596	10	---	---	---	---	---
	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	122667	34346	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Fluoranthene	206440	34376	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Fluorene	86737	34381	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	39700	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	34391	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	34386	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Hexachloroethane	67721	34396	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395	34403	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Isophorone	78591	34408	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Napthalene	91203	34696	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Nitrobenzene	98953	34447	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	n-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	34438	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	34428	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	34433	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Phenanthrene	85018	34461	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Pyrene	129000	34469	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	34551	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Pesticides	Aldrin	309002	39330	0.05	◆	◆	◆	---
alpha-BHC		319846	39337	0.05	◆	---	---	---	---
beta-BHC		319857	39338	0.05	◆	---	---	---	---
gamma-BHC [Lindane]		58899	34266	0.05	◆	---	◆	◆	---
delta-BHC		319868	34259	0.05	---	---	---	---	---
Chlordane		57749	39350	0.2	◆	◆	◆	---	---
4,4'-DDT		50293	39300	0.1	◆	◆	◆	---	---
4,4'-DDE		72559	39320	0.1	◆	---	---	---	---

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

² OWRB-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 785:45, Subchapter 5.

Table B-1 (continued). Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS Number	STORET No.	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Pesticides	4,4'-DDD	72548	39310	0.1	◆	---	---	---	---
	Dieldrin	60571	39380	0.1	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	34361	0.1	◆	◆	---	---	---
	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	34356	0.1	◆	◆	---	---	---
	Endosulfan sulfate	1031078	34351	0.1	◆	---	---	---	---
	Endrin	72208	39390	0.1	◆	◆	◆	◆	---
	Endrin aldehyde	7421934	34366	0.1	◆	---	---	---	---
	Heptachlor	76448	39410	0.05	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	Heptachlor epoxide	1024573	39420	0.05	◆	---	---	---	---
	Toxaphene	8001352	39400	5	◆	◆	---	◆	---
PCBs	PCB-1242		39496	1	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1254		39504	1	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1221		39488	1	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1232		39492	1	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1248		39500	1	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1260		39508	1	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1016		34671	1	---	---	---	---	---
	PCBs, total		04166	1	◆	◆	◆	---	---

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

² OWRB-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 785:45, Subchapter 5.

Table B-2. Nonpriority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS Number	STORET Number	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Nonpriority Pollutants	Ammonia	7664417	00610	---	---	³	---	---	---
	Barium	7440393	01007	---	---	---	---	◆	---
	Bis-chloromethyl ether	542881	34268	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Chloride	16887006	00941	---	---	---	---	---	◆
	Chlorine	7782505	50060	---	---	³	---	---	---
	2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid [2,4,5-TP Silvex]	93721	39760	2	---	◆	---	◆	---
	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid [2,4-D]	94757	39730	---	---	---	---	◆	---
	Chloropyrifos [Dursban]	2921882	81403	0.04	---	◆	---	---	---
	Demeton	8065483	39560	0.07	---	◆	---	---	---
	Detergents, total		---	---	---	---	---	◆	---
	Fluoride		00951	---	---	---	---	◆	---
	Guthion [Methyl azinphos]	86500	39580	0.03	---	◆	---	---	---
	Hexachlorocyclohexane	319868	77835	---	◆	◆	---	---	---
	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine		81364	140	---	◆	---	---	---
	Malathion	121755	39530	0.036	---	◆	---	---	---
	Manganese	7439965	01055	---	◆	---	---	---	---
	Methoxychlor	72435	39480	0.1	---	◆	---	◆	---
	Methylene blue active substances	61734	47021	---	---	---	---	◆	---
	Mirex	2385855	39755	0.07	---	◆	---	---	---
	Nitrate	14797558	00620	---	---	---	---	◆	---
Nitrosamines		---	---	---	◆	---	---	---	
n-Nitrosodibutylamine	924163	---	---	---	◆	---	---	---	

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

² OWRB-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 785:45, Subchapter 5.

³ Ammonia and chlorine criteria apply to implementation of narrative toxicity criterion under OAC 785:45 and 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

Table B-2 (continued). Nonpriority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS Number	STORET No.	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Nonpriority Pollutants	n-Nitrosodiethylamine	55185	---	---	◆	---	---	---	---
	n-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930552	---	---	◆	---	---	---	---
	Parathion	56382	39540	0.033	---	◆	---	---	---
	Pentachlorobenzene	608935	77793	---	◆	---	---	---	---
	Phthalate esters (except butylbenzyl)		39117	---	---	---	---	◆	---
	Sulfate		00946	---	---	---	---	---	◆
	Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]		70300	---	---	---	---	---	◆
	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95943	78028	---	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954	81848	---	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene		81360	69	---	◆	---	---	---

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

² OWRB-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 785:45, Subchapter 5.

Table B-3. WET Testing and WET Limit Parameters

Parameter			STORET No.	NRWQC Human Health	State Criteria				
					Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture	
48-hour Acute LC₅₀, Static Renewal, Freshwater	<i>Daphnia pulex</i>	P/F survival	TIM3D	---	◆	---	---	---	
		LC ₅₀ effluent concentration	TAM3D	---	◆	---	---	---	
		% mortality in 100% effluent	TJM3D	---	◆	---	---	---	
	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	P/F survival	TIM6C	---	◆	---	---	---	
		LC ₅₀ effluent concentration	TAM6C	---	◆	---	---	---	
		% mortality in 100% effluent	TJM6C	---	◆	---	---	---	
	WET Limit	LC ₅₀ > 100%	22414	---	◆	---	---	---	
	7-day Chronic NOEC, Static Renewal, Freshwater	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	P/F survival	TLP3B	---	◆	---	---	---
			NOEC _L (lethality)	TOP3B	---	◆	---	---	---
% mortality in critical dilution			TJP3B	---	◆	---	---	---	
P/F reproduction			TGP3B	---	◆	---	---	---	
NOEC _S (reproduction)			TPP3B	---	◆	---	---	---	
% CV			TQP3B	---	◆	---	---	---	
<i>Pimephales promelas</i>		P/F survival	TLP6C	---	◆	---	---	---	
		NOEC _L (lethality)	TOP6C	---	◆	---	---	---	
		% mortality in critical dilution	TJP6C	---	◆	---	---	---	
		P/F growth	TGP6C	---	◆	---	---	---	
		NOEC _S (growth)	TPP6C	---	◆	---	---	---	
		% CV	TQP6C	---	◆	---	---	---	
WET Limit		NOEC _L > critical dilution	22414	---	◆	---	---	---	

APPENDIX C
METHODOLOGY AND EQUATIONS FOR CHARACTERIZING EFFLUENT AND
BACKGROUND CONCENTRATIONS IN DETERMINATION OF REASONABLE
POTENTIAL TO EXCEED NUMERICAL CRITERIA

(1) **Effluent.**

(A) **Measures of central tendency.** $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ represents the mean of an effluent distribution. $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ is a geometric mean, unless the geometric mean is not determinable, in which case an arithmetic mean is used. Where one or the other form of the mean must be used in an equation, that form is explicitly stated.

(i) $C_{E(\text{avg})}$. $C_{E(\text{avg})}$ is calculated according to Equation C-1.

$$C_{E(\text{avg})} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \right)}{N} \quad [\text{C-1}]$$

(ii) $C_{E(\text{geomean})}$. $C_{E(\text{geomean})}$ is calculated according to either of the two forms of Equation C-2, which are equivalent.

$$C_{E(\text{geomean})} = \text{EXP} \left(\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \ln(x_i) \right)}{N} \right) = \sqrt[N]{\prod_{i=1}^N x_i} \quad [\text{C-2}]$$

(B) **Effluent variability.** An effluent data set's standard deviation is the primary measure of its variability. Generally, as the mean of an effluent distribution increases, its standard deviation also tends to increase. The coefficient of variation is a measure of a data set's variability relative to its arithmetic mean.

(i) **Standard deviation of untransformed effluent data set (s_x).** The standard deviation of an untransformed effluent data set is calculated according to Equation C-3..

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{N \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i^2) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \right)^2}{N(N-1)}}, \quad [\text{C-3}]$$

where N is the number of data points in the effluent data set.

(ii) **Standard deviation of log-transformed effluent data set ($s_{\ln(x)}$).** The standard deviation of a log-transformed effluent data set is calculated according to Equation C-4.

$$s_{\ln(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{N \sum_{i=1}^N (\ln(x_i))^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \ln(x_i) \right)^2}{N(N-1)}}, \quad [\text{C-4}]$$

where N is the number of data points in the effluent data set.

The standard deviation of a log-transformed data set applies only to the transformed data set and cannot be translated back into an equivalent untransformed data set standard deviation, i.e.,

$$\text{EXP}(s_{\ln(x)}) \neq s_x$$

(iii) **CV.** The CV of an untransformed data set is calculated according to Equation C-5. At least 10 data points are required. If less than 10 data points are available, a value of 0.6 is assumed.

$$\text{CV} = \frac{s_x}{C_{E(\text{avg})}}, \quad [\text{C-5}]$$

where $C_{E(\text{avg})}$ and s_x are determined according to Equations C-1 and C-3, respectively.

(C) **C_{95} and $C_{95(M)}$.** The use of both C_{95} and $C_{95(M)}$ assumes a log-normal effluent distribution. For the purpose of determining whether **effluent limitations** are required, C_{95} represents the 95th percentile effluent concentration. For the purpose of determining whether further **effluent monitoring** is required if C_{95} does not exhibit reasonable potential, $C_{95(M)}$ is used.

(i) **C_{95} .** The method by which C_{95} is determined is dependent on whether there are 10 or more data points available.

(1) **Less than 10 data points available.** The mean effluent concentration ($C_{E(\text{mean})}$) is multiplied by a reasonable potential factor (RPF_{95}), which represents the 95th percentile maximum likelihood estimator for a log-normal distribution, according to Equation C-6. If only one data point is available, it is assumed to represent the effluent mean. RPF_{95} is calculated according to Equation C-7, assuming a CV of 0.6.

$$C_{95} = C_{E(\text{mean})} \times \text{RPF}_{95} \quad [\text{C-6}]$$

$$RPF_{95} = \text{EXP}\left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2)\right) \quad [C-7]$$

Since a CV of 0.6 is assumed, $RPF_{95} = 2.135$ and Equation C-6 reduces to $C_{95} = C_{E(\text{mean})} \times 2.135$. Where determinable, the geometric mean, $C_{E(\text{geomean})}$, shall be used as $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ in Equation C-6. The arithmetic mean, $C_{E(\text{avg})}$, may be used if the geometric mean is unknown or undeterminable.

(2) **Ten or more data points available.** C_{95} is obtained directly from the data set as the inverse of the cumulative log-normal distribution function at a 95% probability using Equation C-8.

$$C_{95} = \text{EXP}\left(\ln(x)_{\text{avg}} + 1.645 \times s_{\ln(x)}\right) \quad [C-8]$$

where $\ln(x)_{\text{avg}}$ is the arithmetic mean of the log-transformed effluent data set and $s_{\ln(x)}$ is the standard deviation of the log-transformed effluent data set.

(ii) **$C_{95(M)}$.** The smaller the size of an effluent data set, the greater the uncertainty of its distribution. The extreme case occurs where only one data point is available. Where less than 10 data points are available to determine C_{95} , further effluent monitoring may be warranted for the purpose of future reevaluation of reasonable potential. The method used, referred to as the TSD method, is described in Section 3.3.2 of Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control, EPA Publication No. EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991. A log-normal distribution and a CV of 0.6 are assumed. $C_{95(M)}$ is calculated according to Equation C-9.

$$C_{95(M)} = C_{E(\text{max})} \times RPF_{95(M)} \quad [C-9]$$

$C_{E(\text{max})}$ is the highest concentration of a toxicant in its effluent data set. If only one data point is available, it is considered to be $C_{E(\text{max})}$. $RPF_{95(M)}$ is determined at a 95% confidence level and a 95% probability basis, according to Equation C-10.

$$RPF_{95(M)} = \frac{\text{EXP}\left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2)\right)}{\text{EXP}\left(z_N \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2)\right)} \quad [C-10]$$

where z_N is the upper k^{th} percentile of the normal distribution, $k = (1 - \text{confidence level})^{1/N} = (0.05)^{1/N}$ for the 95% confidence level, and $CV=0.6$.

Table C-1 lists RPF_{95(M)} values for values of N from 1 to 9, where CV is assumed to be 0.6.

Table C-1. RPF_{95(M)} and z_N Values for N<10

N	z _N	RPF _{95(M)}
1	-1.645	6.199
2	-0.760	3.795
3	-0.336	3.000
4	-0.068	2.585
5	0.124	2.324
6	0.272	2.141
7	0.390	2.006
8	0.489	1.898
9	0.574	1.811

(2) **Background (C_B).**

(A) **Numerical criteria for toxic substances:** As described in OAC 252:690-3-11 and 14, C_B is the background concentration representative of low stream flow (7Q2) conditions.

(B) **Human health and raw water criteria.** As described in OAC 252:690-3-11 and 15, C_B is the long term background concentration representative of average stream flow conditions, and is expressed as a geometric mean.

(C) **Agriculture criteria.** As described in OAC 252:690-3-11 and 16, if site-specific mineral constituent background data is used (as opposed to the historical YMS and SS criteria in Appendix F of OAC 785:45), C_B is calculated as the arithmetic average of the site-specific background data distribution. If historical YMS and SS data from Appendix F of OAC 785:45 are used, C_B is calculated according to Equation C-11.

$$C_B = 2 \times C_{B(YMS)} - C_{B(SS)} \quad [C-11]$$

APPENDIX D
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING
CRITICAL DILUTIONS AND DILUTION SERIES

The narrative toxicity criterion is implemented according to procedures in OAC 785:46 and OAC 252:690-3-17 through 3-43. Critical dilutions are expressed in terms of percent effluent. Both types of WET testing require that test organisms be subjected to a series of effluent dilutions based on the critical dilution. Tables D-1 and D-2 reflect the 0.75 dilution series to be used for each percent critical dilution. For WET testing purposes, Q_e is the design flow for a municipal POTW or the highest monthly average flow over the most recent two year period of record for an industrial facility. Q_u is the higher of the 7Q2 or 1cfs. $Q^* = Q_e/Q_u$.

- (1) **Acute WET testing critical dilution.** The ACD is 100%.
- (2) **Chronic WET testing critical dilution for streams.** Equations for calculating the CCD are as follows:

$$CCD = 100 \times \frac{1.94 Q^*}{(1 + Q^*)}, \text{ where } Q^* \leq 0.1823. \quad [D-1]$$

$$CCD = 100 \times \frac{1}{(6.17 - 15.51 Q^*)}, \text{ where } 0.1823 < Q^* < 0.3333. \quad [D-2]$$

$$CCD = 100, \text{ where } Q^* \geq 0.3333. \quad [D-3]$$

Table D-1. 0.75 Dilution Series for Critical Dilutions from 10% through 75%

Percent Effluent					
Dilution 1	Dilution 2	Dilution 3	Dilution 4 (Critical Dil)	Dilution 5	Dilution 6
4.2	5.6	7.5	10	13	---
4.6	6.2	8.3	11	15	---
5.1	6.8	9.0	12	16	---
5.6	7.5	10	13	17	---
5.9	7.9	11	14	19	---
6.3	8.4	11	15	20	---
6.8	9.0	12	16	21	---
7.2	9.6	13	17	23	---
7.6	10	14	18	24	---
8.0	11	14	19	25	---
8.4	11	15	20	27	---
9.0	12	16	21	28	---
9.3	12	17	22	29	---
9.7	13	17	23	31	---
10	14	18	24	32	---
11	14	19	25	33	---
11	15	20	26	35	---
11	15	20	27	36	---
12	16	21	28	37	---
12	16	22	29	39	---
13	17	23	30	40	---
13	17	23	31	41	---
14	18	24	32	43	---
14	19	25	33	44	---
14	19	26	34	45	---
15	20	26	35	47	---
15	20	27	36	48	---
16	21	28	37	49	---
16	21	29	38	51	---
16	22	29	39	52	---
17	23	30	40	53	---
17	23	31	41	55	---
18	24	32	42	56	---
18	24	32	43	57	---
19	25	33	44	59	---
19	25	34	45	60	---
19	26	35	46	61	---
20	26	35	47	63	---
20	27	36	48	64	---

Table D-1 (continued). 0.75 Dilution Series for Critical Dilutions from 10% through 75%

Percent Effluent					
Dilution 1	Dilution 2	Dilution 3	Dilution 4 (Critical Dil)	Dilution 5	Dilution 6
21	28	37	49	65	---
21	28	38	50	67	---
22	29	38	51	68	---
22	29	39	52	69	---
22	30	40	53	71	---
23	30	41	54	72	---
23	31	41	55	73	---
24	32	42	56	75	---
24	32	43	57	76	---
24	33	44	58	77	---
25	33	44	59	79	---
25	34	45	60	80	---
26	34	46	61	81	---
26	35	47	62	83	---
27	35	47	63	84	---
27	36	48	64	85	---
27	37	49	65	87	---
28	37	50	66	88	---
28	38	50	67	89	---
29	38	51	68	91	---
29	39	52	69	92	---
30	39	53	70	93	---
30	40	53	71	95	---
30	41	54	72	96	---
31	41	55	73	97	---
31	42	56	74	99	---
32	42	56	75	100	---

Table D-2. 0.75 Dilution Series for Critical Dilutions Above 75%

Percent Effluent					
Dilution 1	Dilution 2	Dilution 3	Dilution 4	Dilution 5 (Critical Dil)	Dilution 6
24	32	43	57	76	100
24	32	43	58	77	100
25	33	44	59	78	100
25	33	44	59	79	100
25	34	45	60	80	100
26	34	46	61	81	100
26	35	46	62	82	100
26	35	47	62	83	100
27	35	47	63	84	100
27	36	48	64	85	100
27	36	48	65	86	100
28	37	49	65	87	100
28	37	50	66	88	100
28	38	50	67	89	100
28	38	51	68	90	100
29	38	51	68	91	100
29	39	52	69	92	100
29	39	52	70	93	100
30	40	53	71	94	100
30	40	53	71	95	100
30	41	54	72	96	---
31	41	55	73	97	---
31	41	55	74	98	---
31	42	56	74	99	---
32	42	56	75	100	---

APPENDIX E
EQUATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TEMPERATURE CRITERIA
TO PROTECT THE FISH AND WILDLIFE PROPAGATION BENEFICIAL USE

(1) **General.** The temperature criterion is implemented according to procedures in OAC 785:46 and OAC 252:690-3-44 through 3-50. Wasteload allocation, criterion long term average and permit limit development equations are described in this appendix.

(2) **Reasonable potential.**
See OAC 785:46.

(3) **WLA_T.** Trout fisheries by definition require a WLA_T of 20 °C (see OAC 252:690-3-53). Other than for trout fisheries, if $\Delta T_{\max} > 2.8$ °C, a WLA is required.

(A) **Streams.**

$$WLA_T = T_a + \frac{1.44 (1 + Q^*)}{Q^*}, \text{ where } Q^* \leq 0.1823. \quad [E-1]$$

$$WLA_T = T_a + 17.276 - 43.428 Q^*, \text{ where } 0.1823 < Q^* < 0.3333. \quad [E-2]$$

$$WLA_T = T_a + 2.8, \text{ where } Q^* \geq 0.3333. \quad [E-3]$$

(B) **Lakes.**

$$WLA_T = T_a + \frac{56.42}{D}, \text{ where the discharge is by pipe.} \quad [E-4]$$

$$WLA_T = T_a + \frac{11.76}{\sqrt{W}}, \text{ where the discharge is by canal.} \quad [E-5]$$

(4) **LTA_T (50% probability basis).**

$$LTA_T = WLA_T \times \text{EXP} \left(0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{7} \right) \right) \quad [E-6]$$

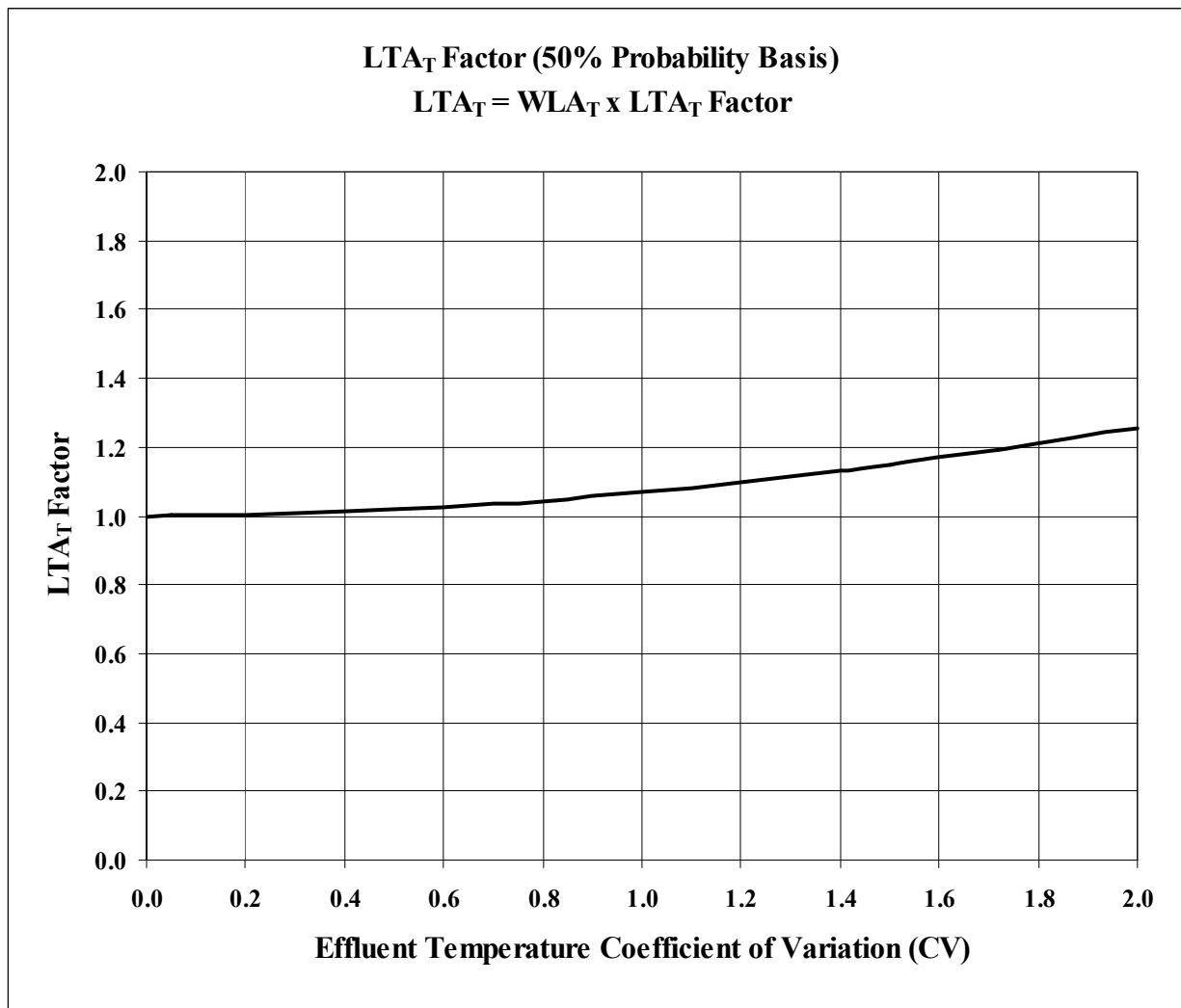


Figure E-1. Temperature LTA Factor vs. Effluent Coefficient of Variation

(5) Permit limitations.

(A) MAL_T (95% probability basis).

$$MAL_T = LTA_T \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [E-7]$$

If calculated MAL_T exceeds 52 °C, it is capped at 52 °C for antidegradation purposes.

(B) **WAL_T (95% probability basis).**

$$WAL_T = LTA_T \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_w} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_w} \right) \right) \quad [E-8]$$

If calculated WAL_T exceeds 52 °C, it is capped at 52 °C for antidegradation purposes.

(C) **DML_T**

If a daily maximum limit is required for thermal antidegradation purposes, then DML_T = 52 °C.

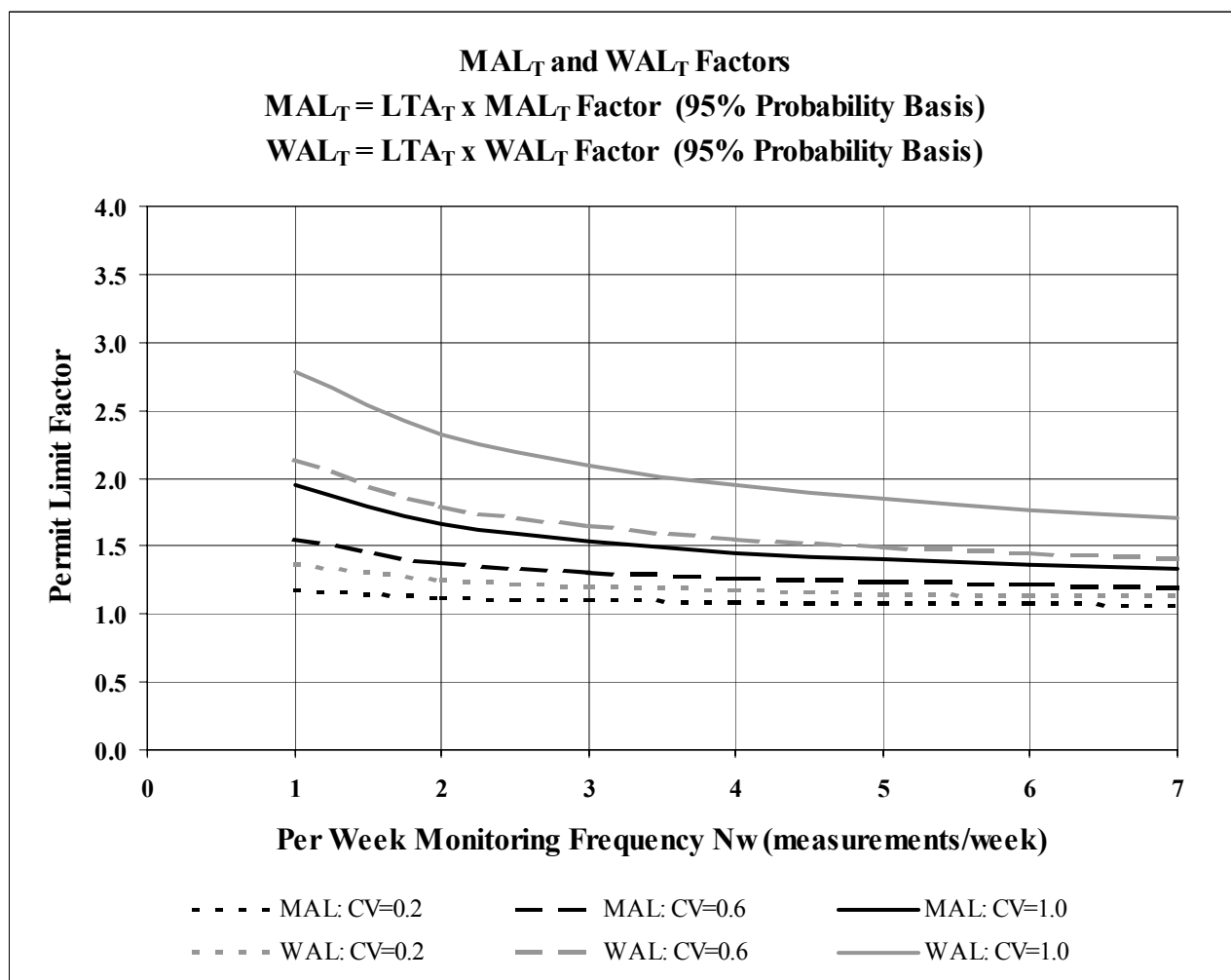


Figure E-2. Temperature MAL and WAL Permit Limit Factors vs. Per Week Monitoring Frequency N_w

APPENDIX F
EQUATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NUMERICAL CRITERIA FOR TOXIC
SUBSTANCES TO PROTECT THE FISH AND WILDLIFE PROPAGATION
BENEFICIAL USE

(1) **General.** Acute and chronic toxicity numerical criteria are implemented according to OAC 785:46 and OAC 252:690-3-51 through 3-57. WLA, criterion LTA and permit limit development equations are described in this appendix.

(2) **Reasonable potential for discharges to streams.**

See OAC 785:46.

(3) **Reasonable potential for discharge to lakes.**

See OAC 785:46.

(4) **WLA_A and WLA_C for discharges to streams.**

(A) **Acute criteria WLA.**

$$WLA_A = C_B + \frac{100 (C_A - C_B)}{Q_e}, \text{ where } Q_e \text{ is expressed in cfs.} \quad [F-1]$$

$$WLA_A = C_B + \frac{64.63 (C_A - C_B)}{Q_e}, \text{ where } Q_e \text{ is expressed in mgd.} \quad [F-2]$$

(B) **Chronic criteria WLA.**

$$WLA_C = C_B + \frac{(1 + Q^*) (C_C - C_B)}{(1.94 Q^*)}, \text{ where } Q^* \leq 0.1823. \quad [F-3]$$

$$WLA_C = C_B + (6.17 - 15.51 Q^*) (C_C - C_B), \text{ where } 0.1823 < Q^* < 0.3333. \quad [F-4]$$

$$WLA_C = C_C, \text{ where } Q^* \geq 0.3333. \quad [F-5]$$

(5) **WLA_A and WLA_C for discharges to lakes.** The chronic WLA is calculated if a chronic criterion applies. An acute WLA is used only in the absence of a chronic criterion.

$$WLA_{C,A} = C_B + \frac{20.15 (C_{C,A} - C_B)}{D}, \text{ where the discharge is by pipe.} \quad [F-6]$$

$$WLA_{C,A} = C_B + \frac{4.2 (C_{C,A} - C_B)}{\sqrt{W}}, \text{ where the discharge is by canal.} \quad [F-7]$$

(6) **LTA_A and LTA_C (99% probability basis).** Whether the receiving water is a stream or lake, criterion LTAs are calculated in the same fashion. LTA_{TOX} is the more stringent of the two toxicity LTAs.

$$LTA_A = WLA_A \times \text{EXP} \left(0.5 \ln \left(1 + CV^2 \right) - 2.326 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + CV^2 \right)} \right) \quad [\text{F-8}]$$

$$LTA_C = WLA_C \times \text{EXP} \left(0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{4} \right) - 2.326 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{4} \right)} \right) \quad [\text{F-9}]$$

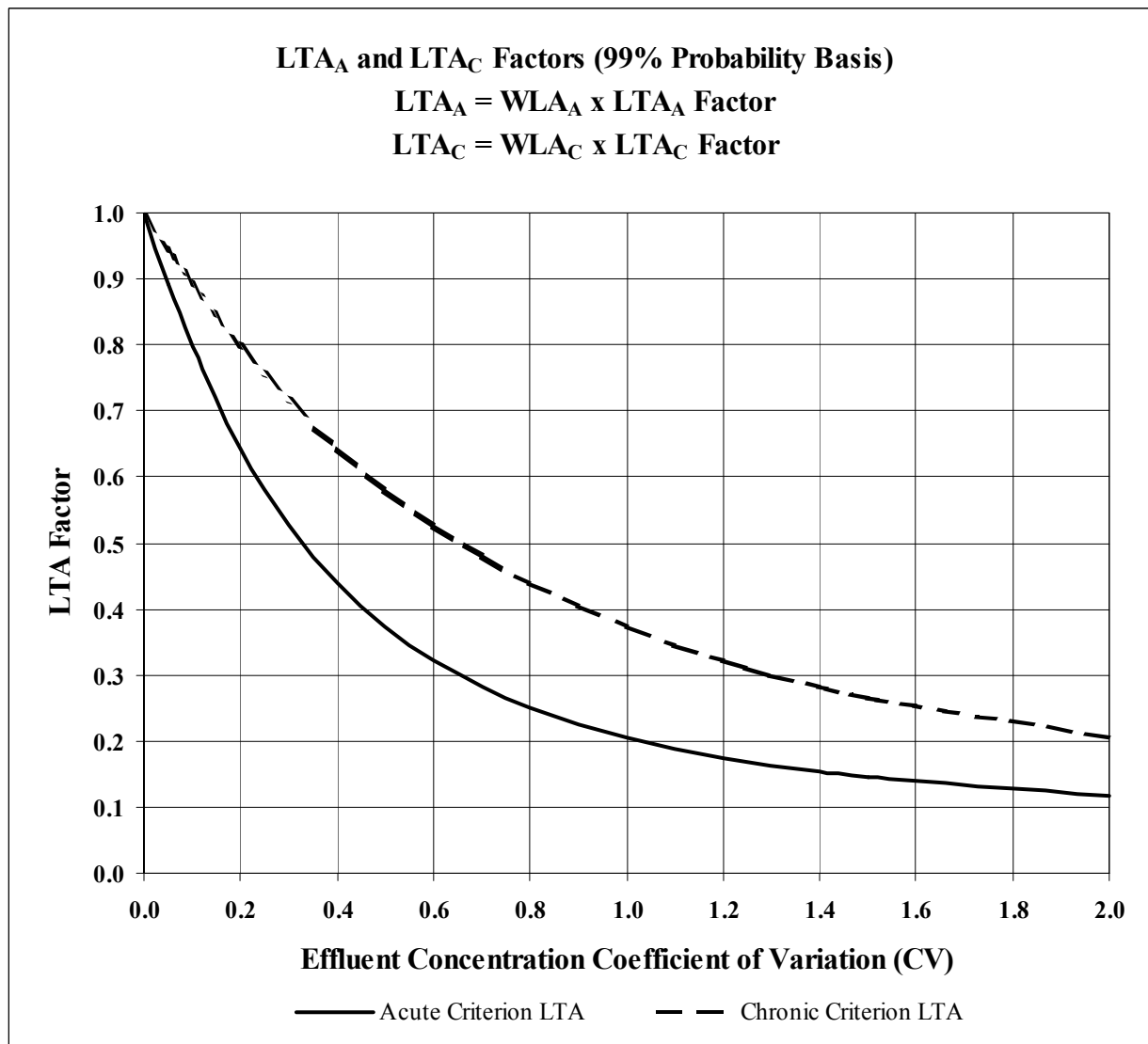


Figure F-1. Aquatic Toxicity LTA Factors vs. Effluent Coefficient of Variation

(7) **Permit limitations.**

(A) **MAL_{TOX} (95% probability basis).**

$$MAL_{TOX} = LTA_{TOX} \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [F-10]$$

(B) **DML_{TOX} (99% probability basis).**

$$DML_{TOX} = LTA_{TOX} \times \text{EXP} \left(2.326 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right) \quad [F-11]$$

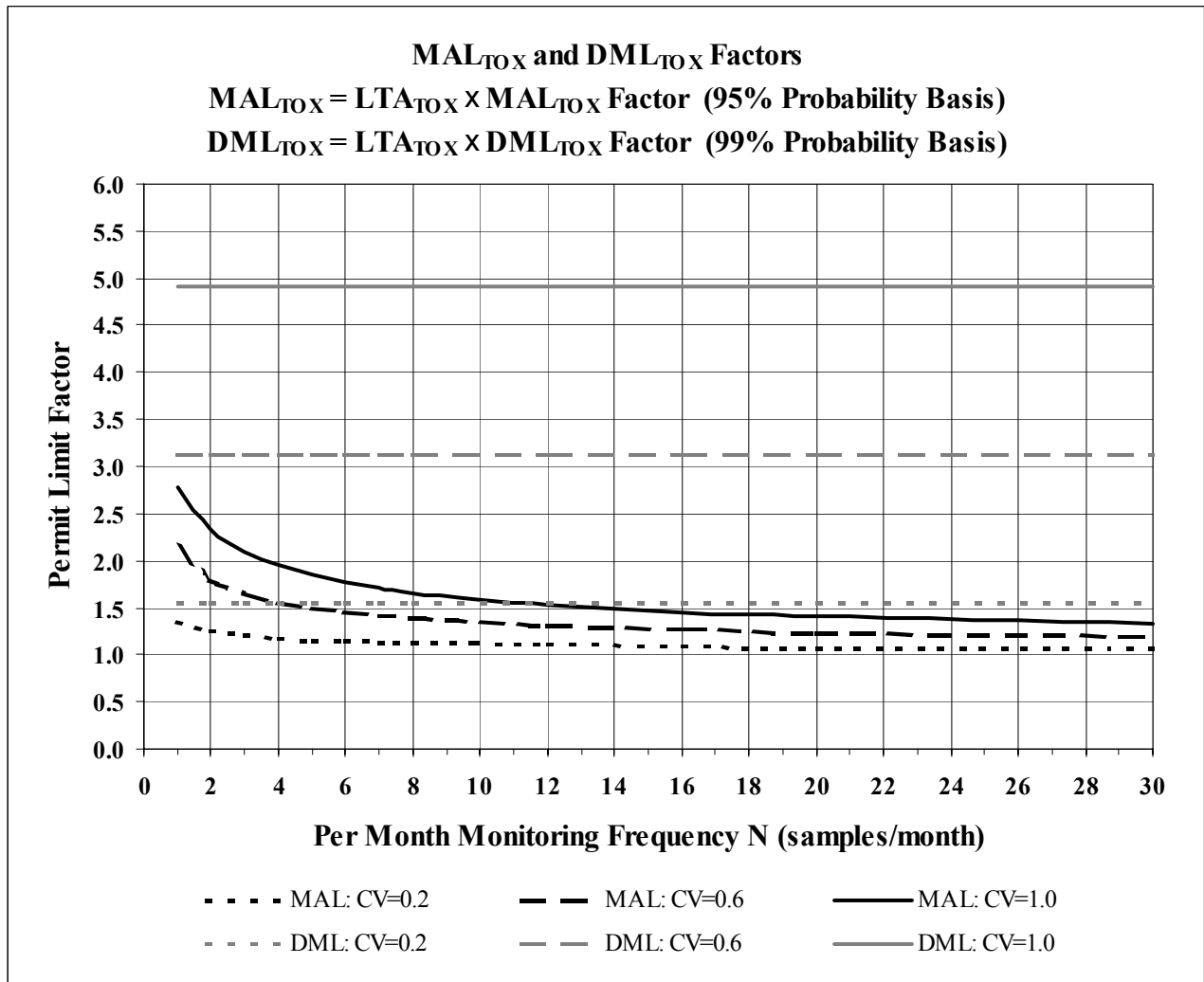


Figure F-2. Toxicity-Based MAL and DML Permit Limit Factors vs. Per Month Monitoring Frequency N_m

APPENDIX G
EQUATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NUMERICAL HUMAN HEALTH AND
RAW WATER CRITERIA TO PROTECT THE FISH CONSUMPTION AND
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY BENEFICIAL USES

(1) **General.** Human health numerical criteria (for consumption of fish flesh and consumption of fish flesh and water) and raw water column criteria are implemented according to OAC 785:46 and OAC 252:690-3-64 through 3-77. Wasteload allocation, criterion long term average and permit limit development equations are described in this appendix.

(2) **Reasonable potential.**

See OAC 785:46.

(3) **WLA_{FF} , WLA_{FFW} and WLA_{RAW} .**

$$WLA_{FF} = C_{FF} + \frac{(C_{FF} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [G-1]$$

$$WLA_{FFW} = C_{FFW} + \frac{(C_{FFW} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [G-2]$$

$$WLA_{RAW} = C_{RAW} + \frac{(C_{RAW} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [G-3]$$

(4) **LTA_{FF} , LTA_{FFW} and LTA_{RAW} .**

$$LTA_{FF} = WLA_{FF} \quad [G-4]$$

$$LTA_{FFW} = WLA_{FFW} \quad [G-5]$$

$$LTA_{RAW} = WLA_{RAW} \quad [G-6]$$

(5) **Permit Limitations.** MALs and DMLs are calculated for the human health/fish flesh, human health/fish flesh and water, and raw water column criteria according to the following equations, where “HH” is used as the common descriptor for all three criteria.

(A) **MAL_{HH} .**

$$MAL_{HH} = LTA_{HH} \quad [G-7]$$

(B) **DML_{HH} (99% probability basis).**

$$DML_{HH} = LTA_{HH} \times \text{EXP} \left(\frac{2.326 \sqrt{\ln(1+CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1+CV^2)}{1.645 \sqrt{\ln\left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m}\right)} - 0.5 \ln\left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m}\right)} \right) \quad [G-8]$$

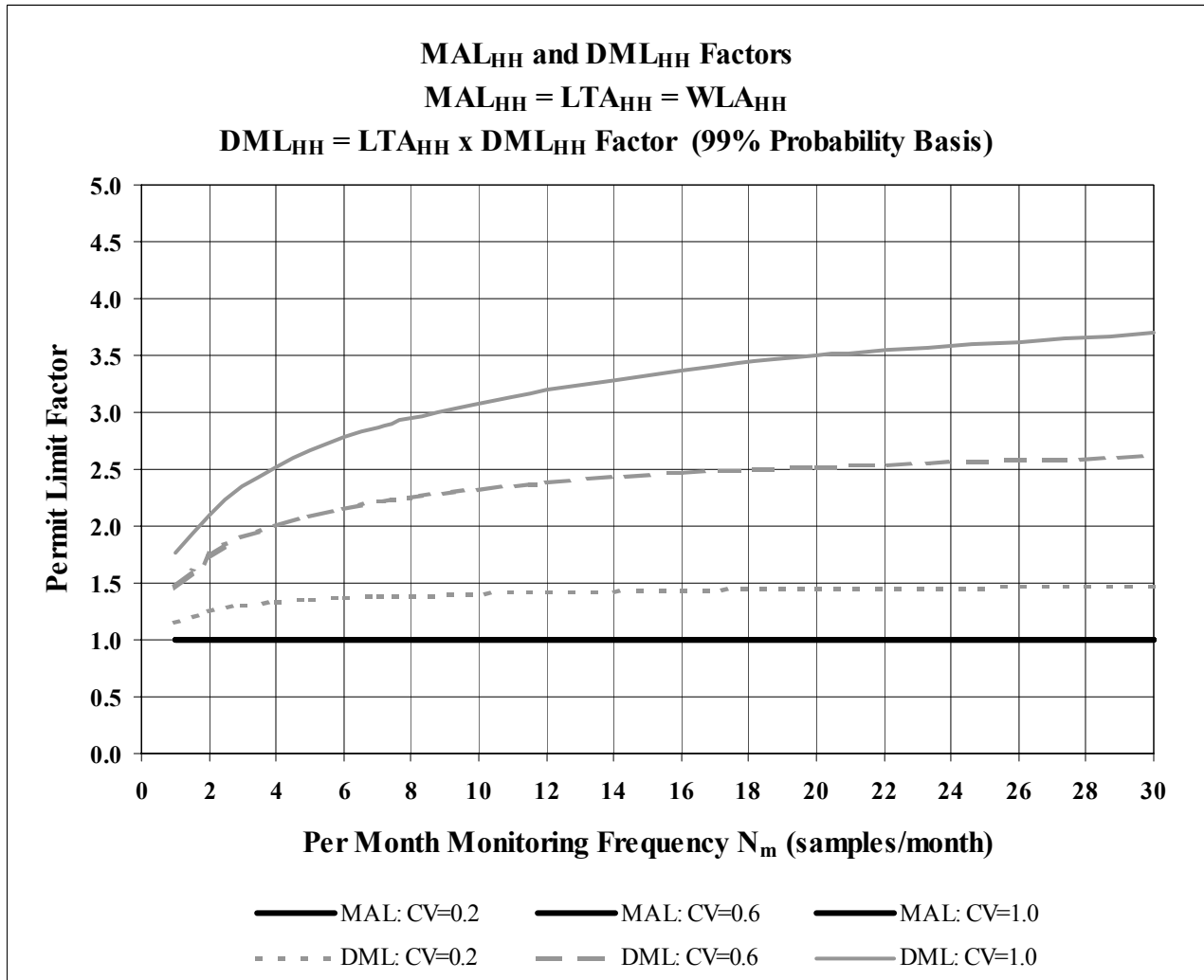


Figure G-1. Human Health-Based MAL and DML Permit Limit Factors vs. Per Month Monitoring Frequency N_m

APPENDIX H
EQUATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NUMERICAL CRITERIA TO PROTECT
THE AGRICULTURE BENEFICIAL USE

(1) **General.** Agriculture use YMS and SS numerical criteria are implemented according to OAC 785:46 and OAC 252:690-3-79 through 3-85. Wasteload allocation, criterion long term average and permit limit development equations are described in this appendix.

(2) **Reasonable potential.**
See OAC 785:46.

(3) **WLA_{YMS} and WLA_{SS}.**

$$WLA_{YMS} = C_{YMS} + \frac{(C_{YMS} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [H-1]$$

$$WLA_{SS} = C_{SS} + \frac{(C_{SS} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [H-2]$$

(4) **LTA_{YMS} and LTA_{SS} for mineral constituents**

$$LTA_{YMS} = WLA_{YMS} \quad [H-3]$$

$$LTA_{SS} = WLA_{SS} \times \text{EXP} \left(0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{4} \right) - 2.326 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{4} \right)} \right) \quad [H-4]$$

(5) **LTA_{CL}, LTA_{SO4}, and LTA_{TDS}.**

$$LTA_{CL} = \text{MIN} (LTA_{YMS}, LTA_{SS}) \text{ for chlorides.} \quad [H-5]$$

$$LTA_{SO4} = \text{MIN} (LTA_{YMS}, LTA_{SS}) \text{ for sulfates.} \quad [H-6]$$

$$LTA_{TDS} = \text{MIN} (LTA_{YMS}, LTA_{SS}) \text{ for total dissolved solids.} \quad [H-7]$$

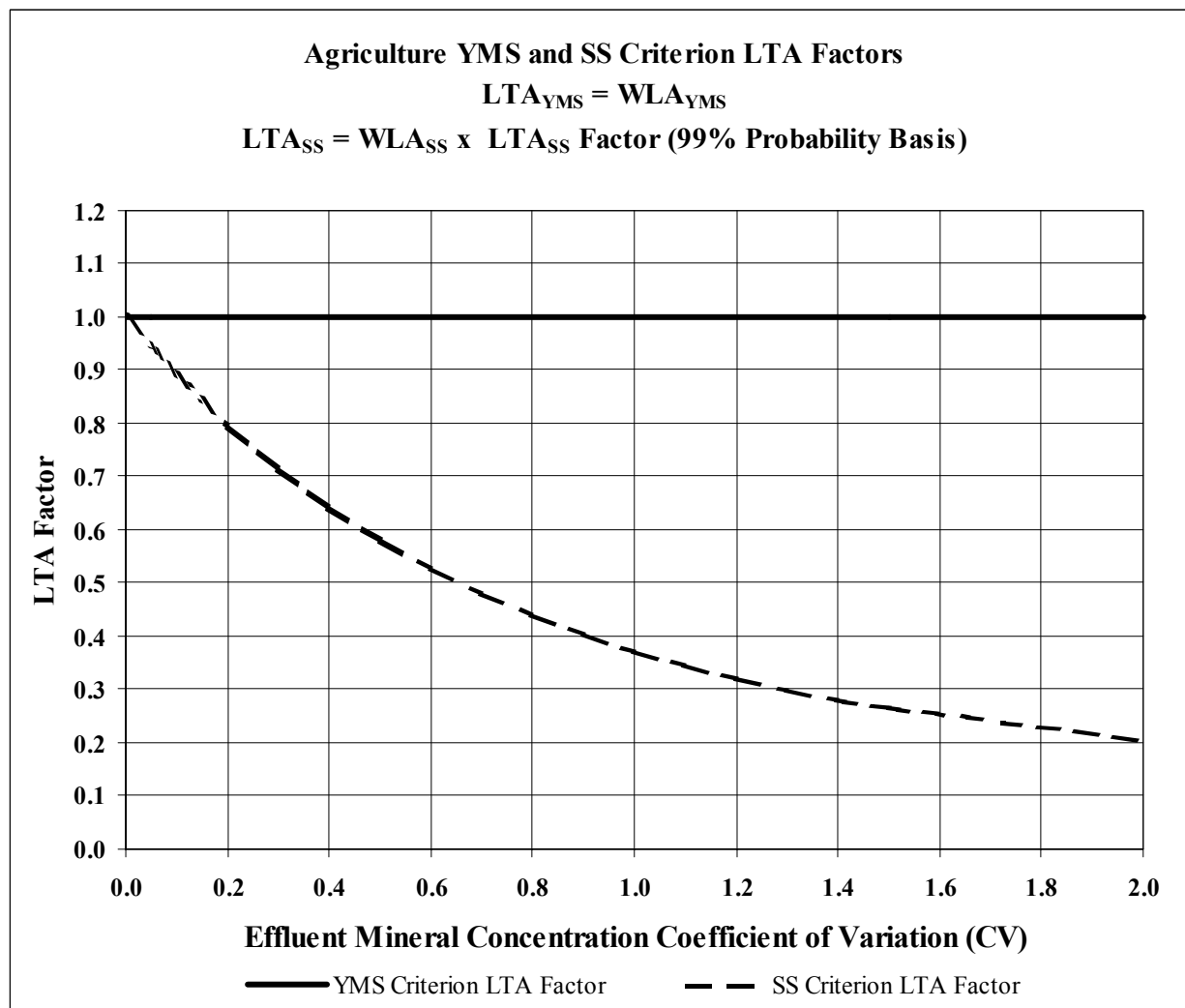


Figure H-1. Agriculture Criteria LTA Factors vs. Effluent Coefficient of Variation

(6) **Permit Limitations.** The more stringent of the YMS and SS LTAs for each mineral constituent is used to develop water quality-based permit limitations for that substance. OAC 785:45 requires that the long term average mineral constituent concentrations used to develop permit limitations be not less than 700 mg/l for TDS and not less than 250 mg/l for chlorides and sulfates. The following permit limit development equations account for this minimum LTA requirement.

(A) MAL_{CL} , MAL_{SO_4} , and MAL_{TDS} (95% probability basis).

$$MAL_{CL} = \text{MAX}(250, LTA_{CL}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [\text{H-8}]$$

$$MAL_{SO_4} = \text{MAX}(250, LTA_{SO_4}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [\text{H-9}]$$

$$MAL_{TDS} = \text{MAX}(700, LTA_{TDS}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [\text{H-10}]$$

(B) **DML_{CL}, DML_{SO4}, and DML_{TDS} (95% probability basis).**

$$DML_{CL} = \text{MAX}(250, LTA_{CL}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right) \quad [\text{H-11}]$$

$$DML_{SO_4} = \text{MAX}(250, LTA_{SO_4}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right) \quad [\text{H-12}]$$

$$DML_{TDS} = \text{MAX}(700, LTA_{TDS}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right) \quad [\text{H-13}]$$

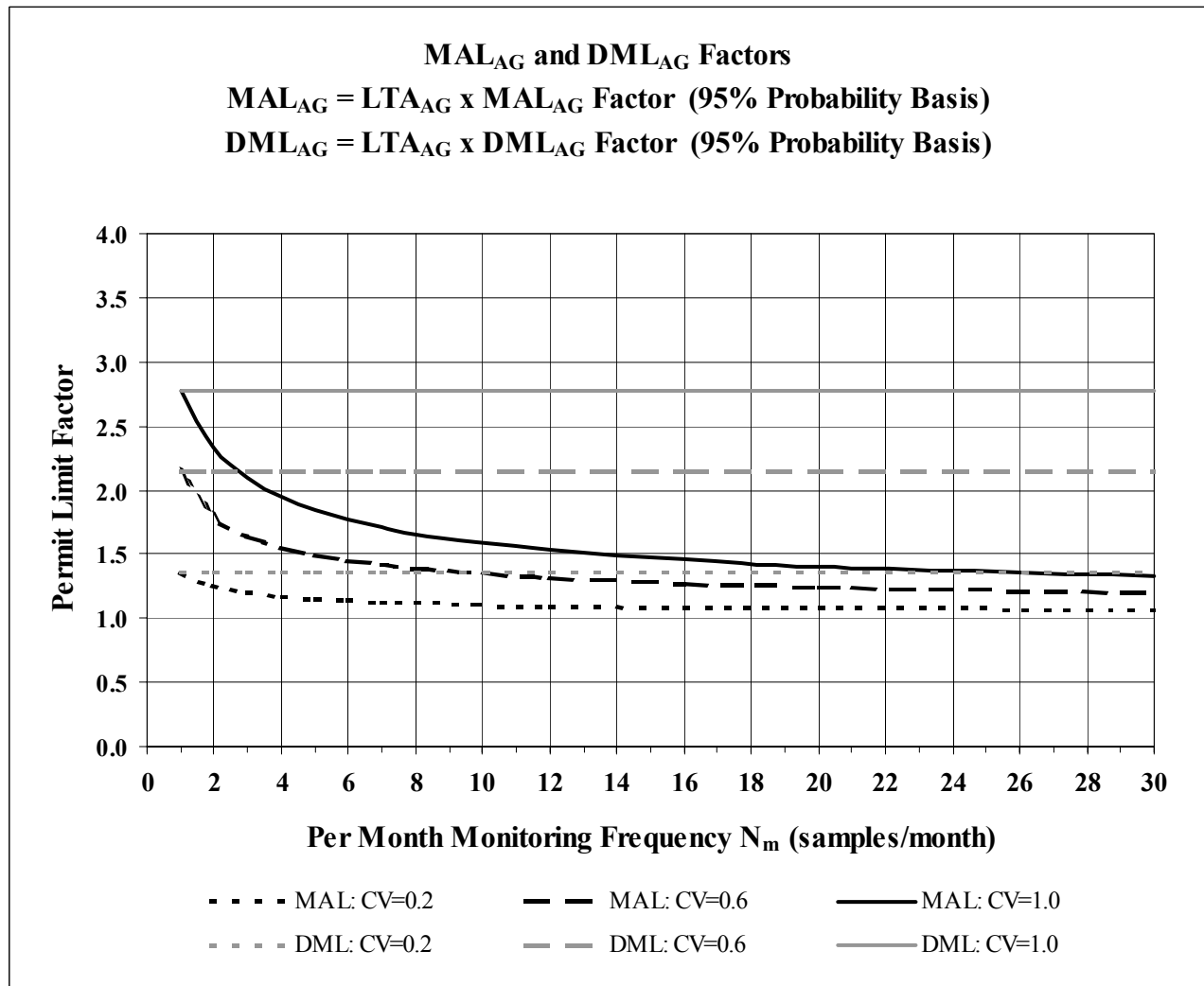


Figure H-2. Agriculture MAL and DML Permit Limit Factors vs. Per Month Monitoring Frequency N_m

APPENDIX I
PERFORMANCE-BASED EFFLUENT MONITORING FREQUENCY REDUCTIONS

Where one or more permit violations of any kind for a limited parameter (not resulting in SNC) have been exhibited during the two year period of record, Table I-1 is used to determine performance-based monitoring frequency reductions. Where there has been no permit violation of any kind for a limited parameter during the two year period of record, Table I-2 is used to determine performance-based monitoring frequency reductions. If a permit contains a monthly average mass loading limit, but not a monthly average concentration limit, the equivalent monthly average concentration limit may be derived from the monthly average mass loading limit and the flow basis (the high 30-day average flow during the two year period of record for industrial facilities and the design flow for municipal facilities). Performance-based monitoring frequency reductions shall not be based on a weekly average, a daily minimum or a daily maximum concentration limit.

**Table I-1. Performance Based Monitoring Frequency Reductions
(One or More Permit Violations During Two Year Period of Record Not Resulting in SNC)**

Baseline Monitoring Frequency (previous permit)	Ratio (Percent) of Long-term Average Effluent Concentration for Two Year Period of Record to Monthly Average Concentration Limit ^a				
	< 25%	≥25% and <50%	≥50% and <65%	≥65% and <75%	≥75%
7/week (daily)	3/week	4/week	5/week	6/week	NR
6/week	3/week	4/week	4/week	5/week	NR
5/week	3/week	3/week	4/week	NR	NR
4/week	2/week	3/week	NR	NR	NR
3/week	2/week	2/week	NR	NR	NR
2/week	1/week	NR	NR	NR	NR
1/week	2/month	NR	NR	NR	NR
2/month	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
1/month	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

^a NR means "no reduction."

**Table I-2. Performance Based Monitoring Frequency Reductions
(No Permit Violations During Two Year Period of Record)**

Baseline Monitoring Frequency (previous permit)	Ratio (Percent) of Long-term Average Effluent Concentration for Two Year Period of Record to Monthly Average Concentration Limit ^a				
	< 25%	≥25% and <50%	≥50% and <65%	≥65% and <75%	≥75%
7/week (daily)	2/week	3/week	4/week	5/week	6/week
6/week	2/week	3/week	3/week	4/week	5/week
5/week	1/week	2/week	3/week	4/week	4/week
4/week	1/week	2/week	2/week	3/week	NR
3/week	1/week	2/week	2/week	NR	NR
2/week	2/month	1/week	1/week	NR	NR
1/week	1/month	2/month	NR	NR	NR
2/month	1/month	NR	NR	NR	NR
1/month	1/2 months	NR	NR	NR	NR
1/2 months	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

^a NR means “no reduction.”

APPENDIX J BACKGROUND MONITORING

Background monitoring is unnecessary if a BT/C ratio is > 1.0 . The maximum BT/C ratio for which background monitoring is required, which decreases as the value of the associated criterion increases, is expressed by Equations J-1, J-2 and J-3.

$$(BT/C)_{\max} = 1.0, \text{ where the criterion } \leq 1.0 \text{ } \mu\text{g/l.} \quad [J-1]$$

$$(BT/C)_{\max} = \frac{1}{2^{\log(\text{criterion})}}, \text{ where the criterion } > 1.0 \text{ } \mu\text{g/l and } \leq 1000 \text{ } \mu\text{g/l.} \quad [J-2]$$

$$(BT/C)_{\max} = 0.125, \text{ where the criterion } > 1000 \text{ } \mu\text{g/l.} \quad [J-3]$$

If the BT/C ratio $\leq (BT/C)_{\max}$, then background monitoring is required.

The relationship between criterion magnitude and $(BT/C)_{\max}$, and under what conditions that background monitoring is required, is illustrated in Figure J-1.

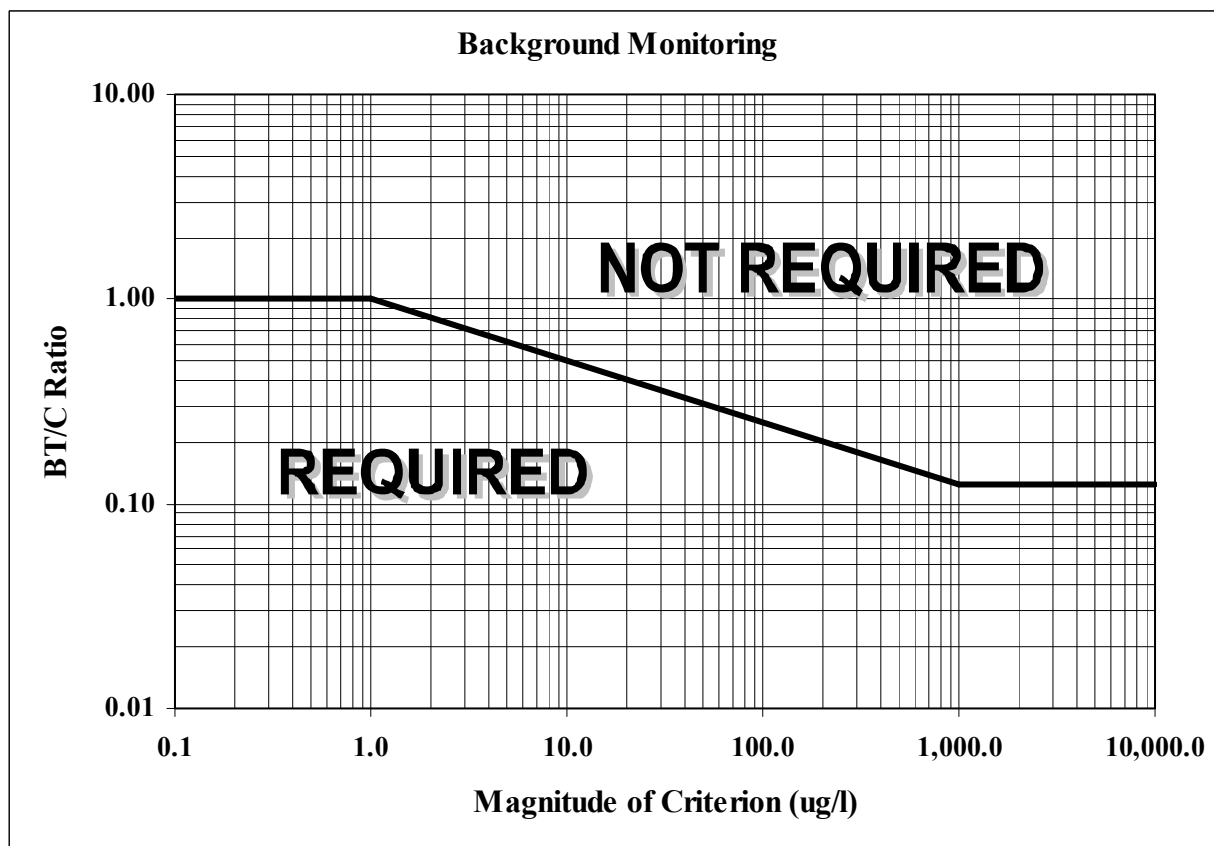


Figure J-1. $(BT/C)_{\max}$ Threshold for Background Monitoring