

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
WATER UTILITY OPERATOR LICENSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

October 21, 2015
10:00 a.m.

TCEQ
12100 Park 35 Circle, Bldg. C, Room 131
Austin, Texas

MINUTES

Members Attending

Roy Staggs
Timothy Crosswhite
Robb Starr
Kenny Hutchins
Russell Hamilton
Larry Bell

Members Absent

Ginger Laird
Tony Bonaverture
Ray Gooden
Michael Urrutia
Gary Sober
Mark Rich
Leonard Leinfelder

TCEQ Staff Attending

Jaya Zyman, PRS
Russ Gardner, PRS
Andrew McBride
Laurie Fleet, Water Quality Division
Don Purdy, PRS
Linda Saladino, PRS
Paul Munguia, PRS

Non WUOLAC Members Attending

Andrew Wenzel, TEEX

Call to order quorum check and approval of minutes from last meeting.

Motion to approve minutes was initiated by Kenny Hutchins and seconded by Larry Bell.

Old Business

- WUOLAC committee submitted a document (attachment A) in response to the April 2012 guidance regarding Direct Supervision. This document will be presented to Public Drinking Water for their review and consideration.
- WUOLAC requested the supplemental work experience form be revised to clarify that non process control experience does not count towards getting or upgrading a license. TCEQ staff will draft a revision prior to the next WUOLAC meeting.

Drinking Water Advisory Work Group (DWAAG), Education Sub-Committee Report

The DWAAG did not meet, therefore no report was given.

Occupational Licensing Updates, Paul Munguia, Occupational Licensing

- TCEQ will solicit nominations in early January to fill vacancies for members whose terms will end in August of 2016. WUOLAC requested the solicitation include what characteristics TCEQ is looking for to fill the upcoming vacancies.

TCEQ seeks to fill vacancies with individuals who will provide a balanced representation of individuals in Texas. Some characteristics to be considered include: geography, income, ethnicity, business and government (different sizes and types), trade groups, associations or

organizations, consumer and public interest groups, industries or occupations regulated or directly affected by TCEQ, and consumers of services provided by industries or occupations regulated by TCEQ.

TCEQ Water Quality Clarification of Evaporative Lagoon/Pond General Permitting Concerns, Laurie Fleet, TCEQ Water Quality

Laurie Fleet reviewed the Newly Amended Evaporation General Permit WQG100000 requirements and procedures. She also explained the permit provisions and the liner and pond design criteria. WUOLAC had no specific questions. Linda Saladino will relay Laurie's contact information to Gary Sober, who could not be in attendance, if he had any specific questions. Attached is the General Permit to Dispose of Wastewater via Evaporation (attachment B).

Preapproval Licensing Exam Applications, Russ Gardner, Occupational Licensing

Russ Gardner led a discussion regarding Occupational Licensing's move towards a preapproval process for all licensing exams. Attachment C provides a draft proposal of the process and a flowchart depicting the preapproval process. WUOLAC was generally supportive of the preapproval process. WUOLAC has three main concerns. First, how would the preapproval process work when an individual attends a training school with the intention of attempting an exam immediately following the completion of the course requirement(s). This may be addressed with a conditional approval, where all aspects of the application are reviewed and preapproved with the exception of the course completion. Then upon proof of course completion the application would then be fully preapproved. The second concern is that older licensees or licensees seeking to upgrade their license may find the process cumbersome. WUOLAC suggested ensuring our website is as clear and as user-friendly as possible regarding this process. Third, is ensuring communication of this change is thorough. Members of WUOLAC agreed to help spread the message. Specifically, Russell Hamilton offered to include this information in their TWUA newsletter to help spread the message. TCEQ is in agreement that communication is key to a successful implantation.

BPAT Exam Implementation Update, Linda Saladino, Occupational Licensing

A final copy of the 100-question licensing exam for the Backflow Prevention Assembly Testers (BPAT) was available for the 10/21/15 meeting. As the revised Customer Service Inspector (CSI) exam is finalized, edits to the BPAT exam may be necessary for consistency due to crossover topics such as cross-connection control on both exams. Once the final copies of the BPAT exam are printed and distributed to the regional offices and made available through the TCEQ computer-based testing system, the TCEQ will give the current BPAT training providers a two months' notice to transition to the new licensing process.

Other

Adjourn

Closed meeting, Linda Saladino, Occupational Licensing

WUOLAC and TCEQ Water Supply subject matter experts reviewed the proposed changes and updates to the CSI exam. Changes are being made to the CSI exam in response to recent rule changes in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 290 regarding the state-lead ban requirements.

Attachment A

PO Box 8065
Lumberton Texas 77657

.....
WUOLAC

October 20, 2015

Dear Mr. Russell Gardner,

As President of the Water Utility Operator Licensing Advisory Committee (WUOLAC), I would like to officially provide the stance that the committee has taken regarding the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) staff guidance document concerning the "Direct Supervision" approved April 2012.

WUOLAC desires that direct supervision means a trained, certified person onsite and that staff guidance should be amended to reflect onsite direct supervision. Guidelines number 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 should be amended to reflect this change.

Without modifications or abolishment, the practices outlined in the staff guidance will jeopardize public health.

The regulated community adamantly desires to modify or eliminate this policy because they are the ones on the front line. They see firsthand how it can jeopardize public health. I have seen plenty of unqualified, inexperienced people try to install, repair and disinfect water lines. My experiences are the same as those of my peers across the state. One would never seek to have a Plumber rewire the power sub-station for the whole town, or a Nurse Aid perform heart surgery. The outcomes can be the same when an individual without the training, experience and knowledge of how the greater system works on our public water system. The Nurse Aide and construction crew can be just as deadly.

Just a short time ago the TCEQ was writing citations for unqualified workers doing work on the distribution system. Just as the plumbing industry does. According to the staff guidance document, we are basically saying that it is acceptable if you can call someone when you have a question by phone or other electronic means. How do we know that they know when to call for assistance? This is not a safe practice. The use of all of one's senses is critical in the evaluation process. These senses are in not in play over the phone or through electronic devices—for example, smell. The potential for creating a mass health hazard is much greater than the work done on one house or one commercial facility.

The Plumbing Code, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), legal descriptions and many other training institutions, professions all define direct supervision as "on site" the ability to direct every action, or in plumbing it says, "Direct Supervision is constant and direct supervision over everything the apprentice does whilst at work". The way the staff guidance is written now someone with no experience can do the work under an appropriately licensed individual without "on site" supervision. The person with little to no experience is still in the unconsciously incompetent stage. He will not even know how to explain most situations to his licensed supervisor over the phone.

There were nine items listed in the staff guidance document specifically that needed no license personnel to complete:

- 1.) Line Repair, we do not feel as though any line repairs should be made without onsite supervision. There are too many variables that come into play while repairing or opening a potable water main that can adversely affect the quality of water and jeopardize public health. You could very easily have someone use a pipe that was used in sewer to repair the water line. Just knowing when to turn off the water is important and those decisions need to be made onsite. This item might not also be the product of the Public Water System hiring them. This may be a contractor hired by a developer, or subcontractor even. They do not know the reasons why you cannot shut off the water to the whole subdivision or know that samples need to be taken.
- 2.) Meter reading, we have no issue with this item, as it is not process control.
- 3.) Water line excavation, we could argue that this is an important process, but as long as you have a licensed person there to directly supervise the repair/construction, and turning the water on and off then we can understand if this was left alone as long as it is just excavating.
- 4.) Disinfection procedures for new construction and storage tank inspections. Absolutely there needs to be onsite supervision from licensed person to perform disinfection procedures on any part of the potable water system. The damage created, or the water lost because of over or under treatment is costly. In new construction if you leave super chlorinated water in a pipe too long it can harden or damage the gaskets. They also could easily open a super chlorinated line into a feed and unknowingly let that tainted water into an area where there are customers. This could happen easily in a subdivision with new construction sections being added to the existing system.
- 5.) Distribution flushing. Absolutely there needs to be under the onsite direction of a licensed individual. One cannot flush lines without affecting the public water supply in some fashion. Having someone flushing lines who has not shown any level of competency is dangerous, if they try to do it all at one time it can drop pressures to a dangerous level. Also as it was recommended, they need to be checking chlorine residuals while flushing which can only be done by a licensed person.

- 6.) Operation of valves within the distribution system. Absolutely there needs to be under the onsite direction of a licensed individual. One does not want a contractor who only knows how to excavate and wrap a clamp around a pipe, turning off more water than necessary. A common occurrence is a developer establishing a large subdivision sees he has a leak on a service line that he has installed. Being it is within his one year warranty, he decides to dig it up and correct it. Instead of digging up the tap first and shutting off just the one, he turns the water off to the entire subdivision to correct only a small tap leak. The public water system is unaware that this has even happened. The PWS gets a low water pressure call and investigates it and is told by numerous people that the water goes off frequently. They sale lockable valve boxes, but the contractor has the same access to the keys as the PWS. If you do find one that he cannot find a key to then he will just take his track hoe and dig the valve up. They do not know what they are doing and how it affects the PWS.
- 7.) New Construction. The Public Water System assumes control and warranty actions FOREVER that quite possibly a roofing contractor, framer, concrete finisher or developer or anyone with means to buy or rent a digging apparatus put in, pressure tested and disinfected. Yes--they are supposed to be under a licensed person, but quite often that person is someone with the PWS and you have to hold their hand the entire time. Quite often it starts getting very political after you have turned it down numerous times. With someone licensed onsite they are there to "direct" each action or course, and provide "supervision" which means critical watching and directing. There is no plausible deniability.
- 8.) Water well and service pump replacement. These items are typically behind a locked structure that the licensed people control. We know when they are there and we control the output. In all other items before this one that is not the case.
- 9.) Water storage and pressure maintenance facility and inspection. Inspections need to be made by someone with proper training, they do not necessarily need to have a distribution or operator's license. We feel as though there needs to be an operator present onsite during inspection, so that there is nothing assumed on the operation of the tank or vessel.

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In conclusion, the guidance document is in direct conflict with the Texas Administrative Code 290.38 in the process control definitions. WUOLAC believes that items 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 listed are activities that directly affect the potability of public drinking water, and should be performed by a licensed individual or, under "onsite" direct supervision in regards to public health and safety. Thank you for your time and consideration of this important public health situation.

Sincerely,

Robb Starr

President

Water Utility Operator Licensing Advisory Committee

Phone 409-755-1559 ext. 123

Cell 409-284-5447

robbs@lumbertonmud.com

cc: Jaya Zayman
Paul Munguia
Linda Saladino

Attachment B

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

P.O. Box 13087 Austin, Texas 78711-3087



GENERAL PERMIT TO DISPOSE OF WASTEWATER
under provisions of Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code
and 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 205

This permit supersedes and replaces
General Permit No. WQG100000, issued on March 28, 2014.

Wastewater generated from industrial or water treatment facilities
located in the state of Texas

may be disposed of by evaporation from surface impoundments adjacent to water in the state

only according to wastewater limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this general permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ or commission), the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the commission. The issuance of this general permit does not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for disposal of wastewater. This includes property belonging to, but not limited to, any individual, partnership, corporation or other entity. Neither does this general permit authorize any invasion of personal rights nor any violation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. It is the responsibility of the permittee to acquire property rights as may be necessary for the disposal of wastewater.

This general permit and the authorization contained herein shall expire at midnight, five years after the issued date.

ISSUED DATE: SEP 15 2015

EFFECTIVE DATE: SEP 15 2015

Byron W. Shaw 9-15-15
For the Commission

**TCEQ GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER WQG100000
RELATING TO THE DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER BY EVAPORATION**

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General Permit No. WQG100000

Part I. Definitions

All definitions in the Texas Water Code (TWC), §26.001 and Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC) Chapter 305, *Consolidated Permits*, shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this general permit are as follows:

Air contaminant – Particulate matter, radioactive material, dust, fumes, gas, mist, smoke, vapor, odor, or any combination thereof produced by processes other than natural. Water vapor is not an air contaminant.

Discharge or to discharge – To deposit, conduct, drain, emit, throw, run, allow to seep, or otherwise release or dispose of, or to allow, permit or suffer any of these acts or omissions. For purposes of this permit, an allowable discharge of wastewater can only occur adjacent to water in the state, by evaporation.

Evaporation Pond – A type of surface impoundment that stores and evaporates wastewater.

Facility – Includes all contiguous land and fixtures, structures, or appurtenances used for storing, processing, treating, or disposing of wastewater. A facility may consist of several storage, processing, treatment, or disposal operation units.

Groundwater – Subsurface water that occurs below the water table in soils and geologic formations that are saturated, other than underflow of a stream or an underground stream.

Hazardous waste – As defined in 30 TAC Chapter 330, *Municipal Solid Waste*.

Hydrologic connection – The interflow and exchange between surface water and groundwater.

Liner – Any barrier in the form of a layer, membrane, or blanket, either naturally existing, constructed, or installed; to prevent a significant hydrologic connection between liquids contained in retention facilities and water in the state.

Medical waste – As defined in 30 TAC Chapter 330, *Municipal Solid Waste*.

Notice of change (NOC) – A written submission to the executive director from a permittee authorized under a general permit, providing information on changes to information previously provided to the commission, or any changes with respect to the nature or operations of the regulated entity or the characteristics of the discharge.

Notice of intent (NOI) – A written submission to the executive director from an applicant notifying its intent to discharge or dispose of waste under the provisions of a general permit.

Notice of termination (NOT) – A written submission to the executive director from a permittee authorized under a general permit requesting termination of coverage under the general permit.

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Nuisance – Any discharge of air contaminant(s) including, but not limited to, odors of sufficient concentration and duration that are or may tend to be injurious to or which adversely affects human health or welfare, animal life, vegetation, or property, or which interferes with the normal use and enjoyment of animal life, vegetation, or property.

Operator – A person responsible for the management of a facility subject to the provisions of this general permit. Operators include entities with day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the general permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

Owner – The person who owns a facility or part of a facility, including the owner of the land on which a facility is located.

Permittee – Any person issued or covered by a permit.

Radioactive substance – As defined in 30 TAC Chapter 336, *Radioactive Substance Rules*.

Stormwater – Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff, or drainage. This term excludes rainfall directly on or into an evaporation pond.

Surface impoundment – A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids.

Water in the state – Groundwater, percolating or otherwise, lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico inside the territorial limits of the state as defined in the Texas Water Code, §26.001, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or nonnavigable, and including the beds and banks of all water-courses and bodies of surface water, that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or subject to the jurisdiction of the state; except that waters in treatment systems that are authorized by state or federal law, regulation, or permit, and that are created for the purpose of waste treatment are not considered to be water in the state.

Part II. Permit Applicability and Coverage

Section A. Disposal Covered

This general permit authorizes the disposal of wastewater by evaporation from surface impoundments adjacent to water in the state, that is generated from industrial or water treatment facilities, except wastewater that:

1. has an oil and grease concentration greater than 100 milligrams per liter;
2. has a pH that is:
 - a. less than 5.0 standard units;

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- b. more than 10.0 standard units;
 - c. outside the liner manufacturer's recommended pH range for synthetic liners; or
 - d. corrosive to the evaporation pond liner.
3. creates a fire or explosion hazard;
 4. contains any radioactive substances, hazardous wastes, or medical wastes;
 5. contains constituents that will inhibit evaporation, or are incompatible with or would damage the evaporation pond liner;
 6. is regulated under another wastewater general permit; or
 7. consists solely of domestic wastewater, subject to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 309, *Domestic Wastewater Effluent Limitation and Plant Siting*.

Section B. Limitations on Coverage

1. No discharge is allowed by this general permit into water in the state. Discharge by disposal of wastewater by evaporation from surface impoundments adjacent to water in the state is allowed only under the conditions described in this general permit.
2. Industrial and water treatment facilities that are located in areas of the state where the average annual rainfall exceeds the average annual lake surface evaporation rate are prohibited from obtaining coverage under this general permit. Average annual rainfall and average annual lake surface evaporation data for the area where the facility is located or proposed to be located must be obtained from the Texas Water Development Board.
3. This general permit does not provide authorization for the storage, processing, or disposal of solid waste. It is the responsibility of any person conducting such activities to comply with any applicable requirements of the Commission, as described in 30 TAC Chapters 312, 330, and 335, *Sewage Sludge Use, Disposal and Transportation, Municipal Solid Waste, and Industrial Solid Waste and Municipal Hazardous Waste*, respectively.
4. This general permit does not authorize the discharge or disposal of stormwater otherwise authorized by the Construction General Permit (TXR150000), the Multi-Sector General Permit (TXR050000), or an individual stormwater permit. It is the responsibility of any person conducting such activities to obtain authorization under the Construction General Permit (TXR150000), the Multi-Sector General Permit (TXR050000), or an individual stormwater permit.
5. This general permit does not authorize the discharge or disposal of wastewater generated at a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation, as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 321, Subchapter B, *Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations*.

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6. This general permit does not authorize discharges into or adjacent to water in the state from activities that are regulated by the Railroad Commission of Texas, including oil and gas facilities.
7. Disposal of wastewater shall not be authorized by this general permit where prohibited by 30 TAC Chapter 213, *Edwards Aquifer*, 30 TAC Chapter 311, *Watershed Protection*, or any other state statute, rule, or regulation.
8. The executive director shall deny or suspend a facility's authorization for disposal under this general permit based on a rating of "unsatisfactory performer" according to commission rules in 30 TAC §60.3, *Use of Compliance History*. The executive director shall deny an application for authorization under this general permit for any of the reasons described in 30 TAC §§205.4(c)(2)(A) - (F). An applicant who owns or operates a facility classified as an "unsatisfactory performer" is entitled to a hearing before the commission prior to having its coverage denied or suspended, in accordance with TWC, §26.040(h). Denial of authorization for disposal under this general permit will be done according to commission rules in 30 TAC Chapter 205, *General Permits for Waste Discharges*. If authorization for disposal is denied under this general permit, the executive director may require the person whose authorization is denied to apply for an individual permit.
9. The executive director may deny an application for authorization under a general permit, and may require that the applicant apply for an individual permit, for any of the reasons described in 30 TAC §§205.4(c)(3)(A) - (F). Additionally, the executive director may cancel, revoke, or suspend authorization for disposal under this general permit based on a finding of historical and significant noncompliance with the provisions of this general permit.

Section C. Application for Coverage

1. Contents of the Notice of Intent (NOI)

Applicants seeking authorization for disposal of wastewater under this general permit must submit a completed NOI on a form approved by the executive director at least 30 calendar days before disposing of wastewater. The NOI shall, at a minimum, include:

- a. the legal name and address of the owner and operator;
 - b. the facility name and address;
 - c. the location, description, and size of each evaporation pond; and
 - d. a description of each wastestream entering the evaporation pond.
2. Submission of an NOI is an acknowledgment that the conditions of this general permit are applicable to the proposed disposal, and that the applicant agrees to comply with the conditions of this general permit. Provisional authorization to dispose of wastewater under the terms and conditions of this general permit begins 48 hours after a completed NOI is postmarked for delivery to the TCEQ. If the TCEQ provides for electronic submission of NOIs during the term of this permit, provisional authorization begins immediately following

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confirmation of receipt of the electronic NOI form by the TCEQ. The NOI must be submitted to the address indicated on the NOI form. Following review of the NOI, the executive director will:

- a. determine that the NOI is complete and confirm coverage by providing a written notification and an authorization number;
 - b. determine that the NOI is incomplete and request additional information needed to complete the NOI; or
 - c. deny coverage in writing. Denial of coverage will be made in accordance with 30 TAC §205.4, *Applications and Notices of Intent*.
3. For activities located in areas regulated by 30 TAC Chapter 213, *Edwards Aquifer*, this authorization is separate from the requirements of those rules. Disposal may not commence for sites regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 213 until all applicable requirements of the Edwards rules are met, including an approved Edwards Aquifer protection plan, if applicable. For facilities located on or within ten stream miles upstream of the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone, applicants shall also submit a copy of the NOI to the appropriate TCEQ Regional Offices shown below. The applicant may not dispose of wastewater by evaporation until authorization is received from the regional office.

Counties: Comal, Bexar, Medina, and Kinney

Counties: Williamson, Travis, and Hays

Contact:

TCEQ

Water Program Manager
San Antonio Regional Office
14250 Judson Rd.
San Antonio, Texas 78233-4480
(210) 490-3096

Contact:

TCEQ

Water Program Manager
Austin Regional Office
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087
(512) 339-2929

4. Authorization under this general permit is not transferable. If the owner or operator of the regulated entity changes, the present owner and operator shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) and the new owner and operator shall submit an NOI. Any change in a permittee's Charter Number, as registered with the Texas Secretary of State, is considered a change in ownership of the company. The NOT and NOI must be submitted no later than 10 days prior to the changes to avoid a lapse in authorization for the facility.
5. If the owner or operator becomes aware that they failed to submit any relevant facts, or submitted incorrect information in an NOI, or that information provided in the NOI changes (for example, permittee address or details about an evaporation pond), the correct information shall be provided to the executive director in a Notice of Change (NOC) within 14 days after discovery. An NOT is required for a change in the site location or changes in ownership or operator.

Section D. Termination of Coverage

1. A permittee shall terminate coverage under this general permit through the submittal of an NOT, on a form approved by the executive director, when the owner or operator of the facility changes, or when disposal becomes unnecessary, is delayed, or is authorized under an individual permit.
2. An NOT must be submitted within 10 days after the facility completes the closure requirements in Part III.B.3., obtains coverage under an individual permit, or obtains coverage under an alternative general permit. Compliance with the conditions and requirements of this permit are required until an NOT is submitted.
3. Unless coverage is terminated because authorization has been obtained under an alternative general permit or an individual permit, the permittee must include, with the NOT, the certification that all evaporation ponds have been properly closed, in accordance with Part III.B.3.
4. Authorization to dispose of wastewater terminates on the day that an NOT is postmarked for delivery. If the TCEQ provides for electronic submission of NOTs, authorization under this general permit terminates immediately following confirmation of receipt of the electronic NOT form by the TCEQ.

Section E. Authorization under an Individual Permit

1. Wastewater disposal eligible for authorization by this general permit may alternatively be authorized by an individual permit according to 30 TAC Chapter 305, *Consolidated Permits*.
2. When an individual permit is issued for wastewater disposal that is currently authorized under this general permit, the permittee shall submit an NOT to the executive director. The permittee cannot hold both a general permit authorization and an individual permit for the same wastewater disposal activity.
3. The disposal of wastewater from facilities currently authorized by an individual permit may only be authorized under this general permit if the following conditions are met:
 - a. the disposal meets the applicability and eligibility requirements for coverage under this general permit;
 - b. the current individual permit does not contain requirements related to monitoring, facility inspections, or evaporation pond design, construction, or operation that are more stringent than the requirements of this general permit, unless the conditions that resulted in the requirements have ceased and any contamination that resulted in those requirements is removed or remediated;
 - c. the executive director has not determined that continued coverage under an individual permit is required based on consideration of a history of substantive non-compliance or other site-specific considerations;

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- d. a previous application or permit for the disposal has not been denied, terminated, or revoked by the executive director as a result of enforcement or water-quality related concerns. The executive director may provide a waiver to this provision based on new circumstances at the facility, or if there is a new facility owner or operator; and
- e. the applicant submits an NOI and requests cancellation or amendment of the existing individual permit, as appropriate.

Section F. Permit Expiration, Renewal, or Amendment

1. This general permit is effective for five years from the issued date. Authorizations for disposal under the provisions of this general permit may be issued until the expiration date of the general permit. This general permit may be amended, revoked, or cancelled by the commission after notice and comment as provided by 30 TAC § 205.3, *Public Notice, Public Meetings, and Public Comment* and §205.5, *Permit Duration, Amendment, and Renewal*.
2. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 205, *General Provisions for Waste Discharges*, if the executive director proposes to reissue this general permit prior to the expiration date, the general permit shall remain in effect after the expiration date for those existing facilities authorized under the permit. The general permit will remain in effect for authorized facilities until the date the commission takes final action on the proposal to reissue this general permit. No new NOIs will be accepted or new authorizations issued under this general permit after the expiration date of this general permit or after the effective date of an amended and re-issued general permit.
3. Upon issuance of a renewed or amended general permit, all facilities, including those covered under the expired general permit, will be required to submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of the new or amended permit within 90 days following the effective date of the renewed permit. A facility may also obtain an individual permit, or shall cease disposal of wastewater. A facility that obtained authorization under the March 28, 2014 General Permit WQG100000 prior to the effective date of this general permit is not required to submit an NOI and may continue to operate under the terms and conditions of this general permit, until such time as this general permit is amended, renewed, or expired.
4. According to 30 TAC §205.5(d), *Permit Duration, Amendment, and Renewal*, if the commission does not propose to reissue this general permit at least 90 days before the expiration date, permittees authorized under this general permit shall submit an application for an individual or alternative general permit before the expiration date. If the application for an individual or alternative general permit is submitted before the general permit expiration date, authorization under this expiring general permit remains in effect until the issuance or denial of an individual or alternative general permit.

Part III. Permit Requirements

Section A. General Requirements

All facilities authorized by this general permit must comply with the following general requirements.

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1. The permittee shall notify the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office at least one calendar week before putting into operation any new or replacement evaporation pond. For purposes of this general permit, "putting into operation" means the evaporation pond commences the receipt of wastewater.
2. Facilities that generate industrial solid wastes, as defined in 30 TAC §335.1, shall comply with the provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, *Industrial Solid Waste and Municipal Hazardous Waste*. If the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 335 do not apply, the solid wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 361, *Solid Waste Disposal*.
3. Facilities authorized by this general permit shall meet any applicable requirements relating to the authorization of air contaminant emissions under 30 TAC Chapter 116, *Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification*.
4. In the event that the requirements of this general permit conflict with other applicable rules or statutes, the permittee shall comply with the most stringent requirement.
5. The facility shall be designed and operated to prevent the occurrence of a nuisance condition.
6. The permittee shall take reasonable steps necessary to prevent adverse effects to human health or safety, or to the environment. The permittee shall immediately cease disposal upon becoming aware that the disposal method may endanger human health or safety, or the environment, and provide notification to TCEQ as required in Part III. A.7.a.
7. The permittee shall provide the following noncompliance notifications.
 - a. Any noncompliance that may endanger human health or safety, or the environment, shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. The information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office within 24 hours of the permittee becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written report shall also be provided by the permittee to the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office and the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. The written report shall contain:
 - (1) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - (2) the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment;
 - (3) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times. If the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
 - (4) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance and to mitigate its adverse effects.

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- b. In the event the evaporation pond or the evaporation pond leak collection system overflows, the permittee shall give 24-hour oral or fax notice and five-day written notice to TCEQ as required by paragraph 7.a. above.
- c. Any noncompliance other than that specified in paragraphs 7.a. and 7.b. above, or any required information that was not submitted or submitted incorrectly in response to any noncompliance, shall be reported to the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office and to the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance or that incorrect information was submitted.

Section B. Evaporation Pond Design, Construction, and Closure

- 1. Design Analysis. A licensed Texas professional engineer shall design evaporation ponds according to the following criteria. Rainfall and evaporation data for the area where the facility is located or proposed to be located must be obtained from the Texas Water Development Board. Written documentation shall include the reference sources for rainfall and evaporation data. The design shall be signed and sealed by a Texas licensed professional engineer. This certification and all supporting documents must be retained onsite until the evaporation pond is closed in accordance with Part III.B.3 of this permit.
 - a. Evaporation ponds must be designed and maintained to prevent any discharge into water in the state.
 - b. Evaporation pond sizing shall be based upon whichever of the following two evaluations results in a larger capacity pond. Both evaluations must use the example water balances provided in Appendix A.
 - (1) Average Conditions: The evaporation pond must have enough surface area and capacity to evaporate the design flow to the pond under average rainfall and average evaporation conditions with no annual accumulation.
 - (2) Critical Conditions: The evaporation pond must have enough surface area and capacity to evaporate the design flow to the pond under the highest rainfall and lowest evaporation conditions in the last 25 years.
 - c. For evaporation ponds that were constructed prior to the effective date of this general permit that do not comply with the sizing requirements in Part III.B.1.b., the permittee shall implement measures or provide additional storage to store and dispose of the additional wastewater (the difference between required pond volume and the actual pond volume). The permittee must implement one or more of the following measures to prevent an unauthorized discharge from the evaporation pond(s):
 - (1) construct additional evaporation pond(s) in compliance with Part III.B.1.b.;
 - (2) provide adequate alternate source of storage and disposal of additional wastewater;or

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- (3) develop a contingency plan which identifies that the permittee is capable of managing any additional wastewater. The plan shall be put into effect when the evaporation pond exceeds storage capacity (encroaches into the freeboard) and prior to an unauthorized discharge and may include the following:
 - i) contract with a third party to haul the additional wastewater offsite to a TCEQ permitted wastewater treatment facility;
 - ii) connect to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW);
 - iii) modify the facility processes or wastewater management;
 - iv) implement evaporation enhancing measures; or
 - v) implement other equivalent approaches.
- d. Design of the evaporation pond shall include a top freeboard of not less than two feet. The design shall also account for settlement and slope stability of the materials used at the time of design and construction.
- e. Evaporation ponds shall be designed with a volume allocation for solids accumulation based on the expected settleable solids content of the wastewater. The design shall identify the period of time used for calculating the solids volume allocation.
- f. The engineer shall generate a report that identifies:
 - (1) the existence of any geological formations such as faults or sinkholes at the facility, which may provide a hydrologic connection for stored wastewater to recharge groundwater.
 - (2) soil types and standard classifications for the location of each evaporation pond. Soil surveys compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) shall be utilized where available. Design aspects related to wastewater seepage shall address the soil's physical and chemical properties, and hydraulic characteristics. Soil limitations should also be addressed such as, but not limited to, rapid permeability, seasonal perched groundwater, and decreased available water capacity.
 - (3) the impact of wastewater seepage on the uses and water quality of local groundwater resources. The design of evaporation ponds must preclude the migration of wastewater and recharge into the underlying groundwater.
- 2. Evaporation Pond Construction Requirements. All evaporation ponds shall conform to the following requirements, except evaporation ponds for which: (1) a notification was provided to the TCEQ in accordance with 30 TAC 335.2(d) and 30 TAC 335.6 that was acknowledged, in writing, prior to the effective date of this general permit; or (2) a water quality Texas Land Application Permit was issued prior to the effective date of this general permit.

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- a. Each evaporation pond shall be constructed with a liner that meets one of the following requirements.
 - (1) Soil Liner: The soil liner shall contain clay-rich soil material (at least 30% of the liner material passing through a #200 mesh sieve, liquid limit greater than or equal to 30, and plasticity index greater than or equal to 15) which completely covers the sides and bottom of the evaporation pond. The liner material shall be compacted in lifts of no more than 8 inches to 95% standard proctor density at the optimum moisture content in accordance with ASTM D 698 to achieve a permeability equal to or less than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. The liner shall be a minimum thickness of 3.0 feet.
 - (2) Synthetic Liner: The liner shall be either a plastic or rubber membrane liner at least 40 mils in thickness that completely covers the sides and the bottom of the evaporation pond and that is not subject to degradation due to reaction with wastewater with which it will come into contact. If the lining material is vulnerable to ozone or ultraviolet deterioration, it shall be covered with a protective layer of soil of at least six inches or other suitable material. An evaporation pond with a membrane liner must include an underdrain with a leak detection and collection system.
- b. The permittee shall provide certification, signed and sealed by a Texas licensed professional engineer, that the completed lining and any required underdrain with a leak detection and collection system for the evaporation pond meet the above requirements prior to putting the evaporation pond into operation. A copy of the liner certification and any underdrain construction details (i.e., as-built drawings) for the evaporation pond shall be kept onsite until the evaporation pond is closed in accordance with the requirements of Part III.B.3.
- c. Soils used in the construction of an evaporation pond's embankment walls shall be free of foreign material such as paper, brush, trees, and large rocks. Soil embankment walls shall have a top width of at least five feet. The interior and exterior slopes of soil embankment walls shall be no steeper than one foot vertical to three feet horizontal unless alternate methods of slope stabilization are utilized. Soil embankment walls must be constructed of material compacted in lifts no greater than six inches to 95% of Standard Proctor Density at 1% to 3% of optimum moisture. All soil embankment walls shall be protected by a vegetative cover or other stabilizing material, excluding brush and trees, to prevent erosion. Erosion stops and water seals shall be installed on all piping penetrating the embankments.
- d. The following requirements must be met at the time: 1) a facility obtains authorization under this general permit; or 2) a facility that is currently authorized by this general permit begins construction of a new evaporation pond.
 - (1) Evaporation ponds shall not be located closer than 500 feet from a public water supply well.
 - (2) Evaporation ponds shall not be located closer than 150 feet from a private water well.

- (3) Evaporation ponds must be located more than 150 feet from the nearest property line and more than 1/4 mile from the nearest edge of any occupied residence or business structure, school (including associated recreational areas), permanent structure containing a place of worship, or public park, unless:
 - i. The affected landowner within the buffer zone provides written consent and approval of the location of the evaporation pond. The written consent must include the following: Name, physical address, mailing address, and phone number of the affected landowner; a description of the evaporation pond within the buffer zone for which the landowner is giving consent; an acknowledgement of consent by the affected landowner that excuses the permittee from otherwise applicable legal requirements regarding the buffer zone; and the signature of the affected landowner. In addition to the consent of the affected landowner, written consent is required from the governmental entity responsible for operating a school or public park, if the governmental entity is not the owner of the land; or
 - ii. An odor control plan, certified by a licensed Texas professional engineer, is developed and implemented to control nuisance odors at the facility and reduce the quantity of air contaminants emitted from the facility. At a minimum, the plan shall address existing climatological conditions such as wind velocity and atmospheric stability, wastewater characteristics, proposed solutions to prevent nuisance conditions at the edge of the property line and beyond, and identify all structural and management practices that the permittee must employ to minimize odor and control air contaminants at the facility. The plan must also address wastewater storage. If the executive director determines that the implementation and employment of these practices is not effective in controlling air contaminants, the permittee shall include any necessary additional abatement measures in the odor control plan and implement those measures to control and reduce these contaminants within the time period specified by the executive director.
 - e. Evaporation ponds may not be located in the 100-year flood plain, as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 301, *Levee Improvement Districts, District Plans of Reclamation, and Levees and Other Improvements*, unless the facility is protected from inundation and damage that may occur during a 100-year flood event.
3. Closure. Closure activities include the discontinued use of any evaporation pond regulated by this general permit. The permittee shall develop a closure plan that shall be kept onsite. Closure activities shall be conducted pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 335, 30 TAC Chapter 350, all other applicable regulations, and the closure plan. In accordance with 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), a permittee operating an evaporation pond shall notify the Corrective Action Section (MC-127) of the Remediation Division, in writing, of any closure activity at least 90 days prior to commencing such an activity. At a minimum the closure plan shall include procedures to make the following determinations:
 - a. If a release to the environment has occurred. If a release is confirmed, determine the lateral and vertical extent of contamination through compliance with 30 TAC Chapter 350;

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- b. The quantity of solid and liquid waste to be removed, as well as a methodology for management, handling, and disposal of the waste. This should include detailed information on disposal or treatment of all wastes generated, including information on location and quantity of wastes to be disposed off-site. For evaporation ponds that will be closed with waste in place, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 350;
- c. Specification of the sampling protocol, sample handling, hold times, preservation, quality assurance and quality control, and chain of custody information for the collection of soil and water samples; and
- d. A closure schedule that includes such milestones as: 1) initiation of closure, 2) removal, treatment, or disposal, of waste and product inventory, 3) completion of closure activities (should not be more than 180 days), and 4) submission of a final report (within 90 days of completion of closure activities).

A final report of closure activities shall be submitted to the Corrective Action Section (MC-127) of the Remediation Division within 90 days of completion of closure and shall provide detailed information on: 1) laboratory analysis conducted regarding release determination; 2) if the release determination indicates that there is a release or a potential for release subject to 30 TAC 350, the permittee shall conduct an investigation and necessary corrective action in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 350; 3) description of removal or decontamination activities; 4) laboratory analysis conducted regarding verification sampling (verification of samples are confirmatory samples of media which document the removal and decontamination of all waste or waste materials); 5) waste disposal activities; and 6) closure certification. The closure certification shall indicate that closure activities were conducted according to the closure plan, must be certified by a licensed Texas professional engineer, and must be signed by the owner and operator.

Section C. Operational Requirements

1. **Wastewater Monitoring.** Wastewater grab samples shall be collected and analyzed quarterly for total suspended solids, pH, and oil and grease. The wastewater samples shall be collected at a point located after all waste streams are commingled but prior to the wastewater entering the evaporation pond. If waste streams are not commingled, each waste stream must be sampled prior to entering the evaporation pond and analyzed separately. The wastewater samples shall be collected, stored, and transported to a laboratory using acceptable procedures, and analyzed by a National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program accredited laboratory, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 319, *Monitoring and Reporting System*
2. **Liner Maintenance and Repair.**
 - a. The permittee must maintain any evaporation pond liner to inhibit infiltration of wastewater.

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- b. The evaporation pond and liner shall be restricted from access by unauthorized personnel, and domestic and wild animals by fences or other protective devices. A facility perimeter fence or specific pond fencing may be used to satisfy this requirement.
- c. Earthen levees and embankments shall be vegetated or stabilized in a manner to control erosion. Vegetation, when utilized, shall be maintained at all times through mowing, watering, or other suitable maintenance practices. All trees or woody vegetation shall be removed and not allowed to grow within an evaporation pond or on an earthen levee or embankment.
- d. Any mechanical or structural damage to the liner shall be evaluated by a licensed Texas professional engineer within 30 days of the damage. If the licensed Texas professional engineer determines that the liner is damaged or does not meet the requirements in Part III.B.2.a., the evaporation pond must be removed from service within 24 hours and repaired. The evaporation pond may be put back into service after compliance with Part III.A.1. and Part III.B.2.b.
- e. Documentation of liner maintenance and repair shall be kept onsite.
- f. The permittee shall have a licensed Texas professional engineer review the documentation and complete an onsite evaluation of each evaporation pond every five years.
- g. If determined by the permittee or if notified by the executive director that significant potential exists for the contamination of groundwater or surface water, the permittee shall submit a groundwater monitoring plan in accordance with that notice. Upon approval by the executive director of the groundwater monitoring plan, the permittee shall implement the plan in accordance with the approved schedule.

3. Solids Management

- a. The permittee shall measure the solids volume in each evaporation pond every five years or at a frequency equal to the design period used to calculate the solids volume allocation, whichever is sooner. A record of the solids volume and the date measured shall be retained onsite. Solids shall be removed from the evaporation pond to prevent the solids volume from exceeding the designed volume allocation for solids accumulation.
- b. Removal of solids shall be conducted during favorable wind conditions that carry odors away from nearby receptors. The permittee shall notify the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office within 5 days after the cleaning has been completed. At no time shall emissions from any activity create a nuisance. Any increase in odors associated with a properly managed cleanout under this subsection will be taken into consideration by the executive director when determining compliance with the provisions of this general permit.
- c. The permittee shall notify the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office in writing two weeks prior to the time any evaporation pond is either cleaned out by means other than pumping or a liner is repaired or replaced. If the evaporation pond is cleaned out by

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means other than pumping or the liner is repaired or replaced, the permittee shall have the liner re-certified by a licensed Texas professional engineer. A copy of the liner re-certification shall be kept onsite until the evaporation pond is closed in accordance with the requirements of Part III.B.3.

- d. Solids removed from the evaporation pond shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, *Industrial Solid Waste and Municipal Hazardous Waste*. If the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 335 do not apply, the solid wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 361, *Solid Waste Disposal*.
4. Other Operational Requirements.
- a. The permittee shall maintain direct responsibility and control over all aspects of the wastewater storage and disposal system.
 - b. Stormwater drainage shall be designed to prevent or minimize commingling with wastewater or entry into evaporation ponds.
 - c. There shall be no water quality impairment to public and neighboring private drinking water wells or to water in the state due to wastewater handling at the facility.
 - d. Appropriate measures necessary to prevent spills and to clean up spills shall be taken. Where potential spills can occur, materials handling procedures and storage shall be specified. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified and the necessary equipment to implement a clean up shall be available to personnel.
 - e. Wastewater shall be managed in a manner that prevents the occurrence of nuisance conditions.
 - f. Infrastructure including pipes, ditches, pumps, and diversions shall be maintained to ensure ability to fully comply with the terms of this general permit.
 - g. The permittee shall make a visual inspection of each evaporation pond weekly and keep a record of inspections onsite for five years from the date of each inspection. The inspection shall document:
 - (1) the wastewater level;
 - (2) the presence of scum, floating solids, or floating vegetation;
 - (3) if erosion of the embankment has occurred;
 - (4) if trees, shrubs, or other woody vegetation is growing in the evaporation pond or on the embankment;
 - (5) if the synthetic liner is torn, punctured, or deteriorated; and

- (6) if leak detection and collection systems, if applicable, are in proper working condition and if a leak has occurred.
- h. The permittee shall take corrective action within 24 hours after a visual inspection that identifies a wastewater level that may cause an overflow; scum, floating solids, or floating vegetation in the evaporation pond; embankment erosion; trees, shrubs, or other woody vegetation growing in the evaporation pond or the embankment; faulty leak detection systems; or leaks from the evaporation pond liner or embankment.
 - i. Leaking evaporation ponds shall be removed from service within 24 hours and repaired. The permittee shall provide the required notifications in Part III.A.7.a for leaking evaporation ponds. The evaporation pond may be put back into service after compliance with Part III.A.1. and Part III.B.2.b.

Section D. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. All records, reports, drawings, certifications, and other documentation required by this general permit must be maintained for a minimum period of five years from the date of the record unless otherwise required by this general permit. This period may be extended at the request of the executive director.
2. Technical Report. The permittee shall develop and maintain a Technical Report. The Technical Report must be kept onsite, made readily available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request, and updated if changes occur at the facility. The Technical Report must contain the following records:
 - a. All engineering design documents required in Part III.B.1 of this general permit. These documents must be retained onsite until the evaporation pond is closed in accordance with Part III.B.3 of this permit.
 - b. A scaled site drawing of all land that is to be a part of the facility that shows the location of all existing and proposed structures and areas of the facility to include: wastewater treatment facilities, buildings, evaporation ponds, buffer zones, and water wells. A United States Geological Survey topographic map (7 1/2 minute series if available) of the area should be used to plot the exact boundaries of the facility. This drawing should have an index of wells and other prominent features.
 - c. Inspection reports and corrective actions taken.
 - d. Liner certifications and maintenance documentation for each evaporation pond. These documents and any underdrain construction details (i.e., as-built drawings) for the evaporation pond must be retained onsite until the evaporation pond is closed in accordance with Part III.B.3 of this permit.
 - e. As-built capacity of each evaporation pond, certified by a licensed Texas professional engineer. As-built capacity certifications shall be kept onsite until the evaporation pond is closed in accordance with the requirements of Part III.B.3

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- f. Solids volumes, dates the volume is measured, and solids cleanout dates.
- g. Wastewater analyses.
- h. NOIs, NOTs, and NOCs submitted to the executive director and acknowledgement certifications.
- i. Non-compliance notifications and reports submitted to the executive director.
- j. Odor control plan and written consent letters related to buffer zones, if applicable.
- k. Closure plan(s), post-closure report(s), and closure certification(s).
- l. Monitoring well map and analyses, if applicable.

Part IV. Standard Permit Conditions.

1. The permittee has a duty to comply with all applicable sections of Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code, TCEQ rules and all conditions in this general permit. Failure to comply with the statutes, rules, or any condition of the general permit will constitute a violation of the general permit and the statutes under which the general permit was issued. Any violation may be grounds for enforcement action, for terminating coverage under this general permit, or for requiring a permittee to apply for and obtain an individual permit.
2. It is not a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted disposal to maintain compliance with the general permit.
3. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the permit conditions. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with this general permit.
4. The permittee shall furnish any information, at the written request of the executive director, that is necessary to determine whether cause exists for revoking, suspending, or terminating authorization under this general permit. The requested information must be provided within a reasonable time frame and in no case later than 30 days from the date of the request.
5. Inspection and entry shall be allowed under TWC Chapters 26 and Texas Health and Safety Code §§ 361.032-361.033 and 361.037. The statement in TWC § 26.014 that Commission entry of a regulated entity shall occur in accordance with an establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection is not grounds for denial or restriction of entry to any part of the regulated entity, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.
6. Standard monitoring requirements.

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- a. Samples shall be collected and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored discharge or activity. Samples shall be delivered to the laboratory immediately upon collection, in accordance with any applicable analytical method and required maximum holding time. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall comply with procedures specified in 30 TAC §§319.11 – 319.12. Measurements, tests, and calculations shall be accurately accomplished in a representative manner.
 - b. Records of monitoring activities must include:
 - (1) the date, time, and place of sample or measurement;
 - (2) the identity of any individual who collected the sample or made the measurement;
 - (3) the chain-of-custody procedures used to maintain sample integrity from sample collection to laboratory delivery;
 - (4) the date and time of laboratory analysis;
 - (5) the identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - (6) the technique or method of analysis; and
 - (7) the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.
 - c. The permittee shall ensure that properly trained and authorized personnel monitor and sample the wastewater related to any permitted activity.
7. NOIs, NOTs, and NOCs shall be signed in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC § 305.44(a), *Signatories to Applications*. Reports and other information requested or required by the executive director shall be signed in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC § 305.128, *Signatories to Reports*.
 8. Authorization under this general permit may be suspended or revoked for the reasons stated in 30 TAC § 205.4, *Authorizations and Notices of Intent*. Notifying the TCEQ of planned changes or an anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
 9. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.
 10. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under Chapter 7 of the TWC for violations including but not limited to the following:
 - a. negligently or knowingly violating the TWC Chapter 26;
 - b. falsifying, tampering with, or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this general permit; and

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- c. knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this general permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance.

Part V. Fees

1. **Application Fee** – An application fee of \$100 must be submitted with each NOI. A fee is not required for submission of an NOT or NOC.
2. **Annual Water Quality Fee** – Facilities having an active authorization on September 1 of each year (have not submitted an NOT prior to this date) will be billed \$1,250 for the following fiscal year.

**Appendix A
Evaporation Pond Evaluation
Average Condition Evaluation**

The pond(s) must have enough surface area to evaporate all the flow to the pond(s) under average rainfall conditions. The pond is considered adequately sized when the Total Storage Necessary is less than or equal to zero. If this value is greater than zero, the pond's surface must be increased or the effluent flow reduced to ensure that no accumulation occurs during average conditions.

The following is a summary of calculations performed in determining the Total Storage Necessary:

Effluent Flow, in MGD: _____
 Pond Surface Acres: _____
 Pond Storage Volume, in acre-feet: _____
 TWDB Quadrangle: _____

<u>Month</u>	<u># of Days</u>	<u>Flow to Pond (acre-feet)</u>	<u>Evap Rate (feet)</u>	<u>Evap From Ponds (acre-feet)</u>	<u>Storage Requirement (acre-feet)</u>
January	31	0		0	0
February	28	0		0	0
March	31	0		0	0
April	30	0		0	0
May	31	0		0	0
June	30	0		0	0
July	31	0		0	0
August	31	0		0	0
September	30	0		0	0
October	31	0		0	0
November	30	0		0	0
December	31	0		0	0
Total Storage Necessary					0

$$\text{Flow to Pond} = (\text{Effluent Flow (MGD)}) * (\# \text{ of Days}) * (3.0684)$$

$$\text{Evaporation Rate} = \text{Average monthly net evaporation}^1$$

$$\text{Evaporation From Pond} = (\text{Pond Surface Acres}) * (\text{Evaporation Rate})$$

$$\text{Storage Requirement} = (\text{Flow to Pond}) - (\text{Evaporation From Pond})$$

$$\text{Total Storage Necessary} = \text{SUM} (\text{Storage Requirement})$$

¹Texas Water Development Board Lake Evaporation and Precipitation data for the appropriate Quadrangle for the period of record 1954 through present.

**Appendix A
Evaporation Pond Evaluation
Critical Condition Evaluation**

The critical condition evaluation is designed to evaluate the storage capacity of the pond(s) under a "worst case scenario." The worst case scenario is defined as the 25 year lowest net evaporation assuming daily flow to the pond at the permitted rate. The pond's storage capacity is considered adequate when the Total Storage Necessary is less than or equal to the Pond Storage Volume (the pond could contain all wastewater discharged when evaporation is lowest).

The following is a summary of calculations performed in determining the Total Storage Necessary:

Effluent Flow, in MGD: _____
 Pond Surface Acres: _____
 Pond Storage Volume, in acre-feet: _____
 TWDB Quadrangle: _____

<u>Month</u>	<u># of Days</u>	<u>Flow to Pond (acre-feet)</u>	<u>Evap Rate (feet)</u>	<u>Evap From Ponds (acre-feet)</u>	<u>Storage Requirement (acre-feet)</u>
January	31	0		0	0
February	28	0		0	0
March	31	0		0	0
April	30	0		0	0
May	31	0		0	0
June	30	0		0	0
July	31	0		0	0
August	31	0		0	0
September	30	0		0	0
October	31	0		0	0
November	30	0		0	0
December	31	0		0	0
Total Storage Necessary					0

Flow to Pond = (Effluent Flow (MGD)) * (# of Days)* (3.0684)

Evaporation Rate = 25 year lowest net evaporation distributed by month¹

Evaporation From Pond = (Pond Surface Acres) * (Evaporation Rate)

Storage Requirement = (Flow to Pond) - (Evaporation From Pond)

Total Storage Necessary = SUM (Storage Requirement)

¹Texas Water Development Board Lake Evaporation and Precipitation data for the appropriate Quadrangle for the most recent 25 year period.

Attachment C

TCEQ Preapproval Licensing Application Process

Background

Currently there are two different application processes when making application for a license issued under 30 TAC 30. Those making application utilizing the Computer Based Testing process are required to submit all documentation prior to attempting the licensing examination. Applicants attempting a paper examination are allowed to submit the application at the time of the examination.

Reasons for preapproved applications

TCEQ is considering requiring all applications to be submitted prior to attempting the examination based on these perceived advantages:

- consistency for all applicants and staff
- preventing applicants that do not meet the requirements from attempting the wrong exam (i.e., applied for a B exam but only meets C requirements)
- reduce distractions prior to exam
- TCEQ staff can more accurately prepare for off-site testing

Stakeholders

- All TCEQ Regions
- TWUA
- TEEEX
- TWQU
- TOWA

Pre Approval Process (also see flowchart)

- Applicant completes all licensing requirements prior to submitting an application
- Contact TCEQ to request a licensing application-Submit the completed application and fee
- TCEQ reviews the application for administrative completeness
- TCEQ notifies applicant of-deficiencies as applicable
- Applicant clears deficiencies, as applicable
- TCEQ mails the applicant an approval letter

- Applicant registers for an exam site
- Applicant passes the exam and receives the license

Possible Conflicts

- For those licenses requiring a high school diploma, students enrolled in high school courses would not be allowed to attempt the licensing exam prior to graduation.

Proposed Pre-Approval Process

