

June 4, 2025

Via email and FTP transfer: WRPT@tceq.texas.gov

And Via Hand Delivery

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Water Availability Division, MC-160
12100 Park 35 Circle
Building F, Suite 3101
Austin, Texas 78753

Re: Upper Trinity Regional Water District Application for
authorization to convey, divert, and reuse interbasin transfer-
based treated wastewater discharges into a watercourse; Texas
Water Code § 11.042. CN600639272

Dear TCEQ Water Availability Division:

In 2013, the Upper Trinity Regional Water District secured a water use permit authorizing it to construct and maintain a dam and reservoir on the North Sulphur River, tributary of the Sulphur River, in the Sulphur River Basin, for recreational, municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes in Fannin County—known as Lake Ralph Hall. The Lake Ralph Hall water use permit also authorizes the District to transfer water diverted from Lake Ralph Hall into the Trinity River Basin for beneficial use within the District's service area. Construction of Lake Ralph Hall is underway, with the interbasin transfer (IBT) of water expected to begin in early to mid-2026.

Water supplied by Lake Ralph Hall is a critical component of the District's ability to meet its anticipated water demands. The District intends to maximize the efficient use of Lake Ralph Hall diversions by indirectly reusing treated wastewater effluent derived from this IBT water. The attached application includes a request to convey, divert, and indirectly reuse treated wastewater flows that are comprised solely of flows in the Trinity River Basin created by the District's IBT-based discharges. Because these flows would not otherwise exist in the Trinity River Basin but for the District's IBT efforts, the diversions requested in this application should be authorized without being subject to Trinity River Basin priority.

To be clear, the District is not requesting any new appropriation of water, nor is it requesting the right to divert any water to which downstream water rights owners are lawfully entitled. This application is a request for a stand-alone water use permit that would authorize the District to convey, divert, and indirectly reuse flows in the Trinity River Basin that the District creates from its IBT-based treated wastewater discharges. The District's comprehensive water accounting plan, combined with its conservatively calculated transportation losses, will ensure that water rights holders and the environment will not be negatively impacted by the requests contained in this application.

The Upper Trinity Regional Water District has been a leader in water resources development, management, and conservation in the North Texas region since its creation in 1989. The District's Lake Ralph Hall indirect reuse efforts will add to this legacy. The enclosed application contains the necessary bed-and-banks authorization request that would allow this important indirect reuse project to move forward.

In addition to the application, you will also find enclosed correspondence transmitting a check payable to TCEQ in the amount of \$14,630.84, which reflects one-half of the application fee.

Please accept this application for processing, review, and ultimate approval. Thank you in advance for your timely attention to this request.

Sincerely,



Jason Hill
Direct: (737) 471-1509



JTH/mts

Enc.

cc: *Via Email:*

Larry Patterson, P.E., UTRWD Executive Director

Email: [REDACTED]

Ronna P. Hartt, P.E., UTRWD Director of Water Resources and Planning

Email: [REDACTED]

Matthew Boyle, UTRWD General Counsel

Email: [REDACTED]

Ellen McDonald, PhD., P.E., Plummer

Email: [REDACTED]

Cody McCann, EIT, Plummer

Email: [REDACTED]

Kathy Alexander, Ph.D., Policy & Technical Analyst

Water Availability Division

Email: Kathy.alexander@tceq.texas.gov

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TCEQ WATER RIGHTS PERMITTING APPLICATION

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION CHECKLIST

Complete and submit this checklist for each application. See Instructions Page. 5.

APPLICANT(S): UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

Indicate whether the following items are included in your application by writing either Y (for yes) or N (for no) next to each item (all items are not required for every application).

Y/N

☒ **Administrative Information Report**
☐ Additional Co-Applicant Information
☐ Additional Co-Applicant Signature Pages
☒ Written Evidence of Signature Authority
☒ **Technical Information Report**
☒ USGS Map (or equivalent)
☒ Map Showing Project Details
☐ Original Photographs
☐ Water Availability Analysis
☒ **Worksheet 1.0**
☐ Recorded Deeds for Irrigated Land
☐ Consent For Irrigation Land
☒ **Worksheet 1.1**
☐ Addendum to Worksheet 1.1
☒ **Worksheet 1.2**
☐ Addendum to Worksheet 1.2
☒ **Worksheet 2.0**
☐ Additional W.S 2.0 for Each Reservoir
☐ Dam Safety Documents
☐ Notice(s) to Governing Bodies
☐ Recorded Deeds for Inundated Land
☐ Consent For Inundation Land

Y/N

☒ **Worksheet 3.0**
☐ Additional W.S 3.0 for each Point
☐ Recorded Deeds for Diversion Points
☐ Consent For Diversion Access
☒ **Worksheet 4.0**
☒ TPDES Permit(s)
☒ WWTP Discharge Data
☐ 24-hour Pump Test
☐ Groundwater Well Permit
☐ Signed Water Supply Contract
☒ **Worksheet 4.1**
☒ **Worksheet 5.0**
☐ Addendum to Worksheet 5.0
☒ **Worksheet 6.0**
☒ Water Conservation Plan(s)
☒ Drought Contingency Plan(s)
☒ Documentation of Adoption
☒ **Worksheet 7.0**
☒ Accounting Plan
☒ **Worksheet 8.0**
☒ Fees
☒ Public Involvement Plan Submitted

For Commission Use Only:

Proposed/Current Water Right Number: _____

Basin: _____ Watermaster area Y/N: _____

RECEIVED

JUN 04 2025

Water Availability Division

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION REPORT

The following information is required for all new applications and amendments.

***** Applicants are strongly encouraged to schedule a pre-application meeting with TCEQ Staff to discuss Applicant's needs prior to submitting an application. Call the Water Rights Permitting Team to schedule a meeting at (512) 239-4600.**

1. TYPE OF APPLICATION (Instructions, Page. 6)

Indicate, by marking X, next to the following authorizations you are seeking.

☐ New Appropriation of State Water

☐ Amendment to a Water Right *

☒ Bed and Banks

****If you are seeking an amendment to an existing water rights authorization, you must be the owner of record of the authorization. If the name of the Applicant in Section 2, does not match the name of the current owner(s) of record for the permit or certificate or if any of the co-owners is not included as an applicant in this amendment request, your application could be returned. If you or a co-applicant are a new owner, but ownership is not reflected in the records of the TCEQ, submit a change of ownership request (Form TCEQ-10204) prior to submitting the application for an amendment. See Instructions page. 6. Please note that an amendment application may be returned, and the Applicant may resubmit once the change of ownership is complete.***

Please summarize the authorizations or amendments you are seeking in the space below or attach a narrative description entitled "Summary of Request."

See Exhibit A: Summary of Request.

2. APPLICANT INFORMATION (Instructions, Page. 6)

a. Applicant

Indicate the number of Applicants/Co-Applicants 1
(Include a copy of this section for each Co-Applicant, if any)

What is the Full Legal Name of the individual or entity (applicant) applying for this permit?

UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

(If the Applicant is an entity, the legal name must be spelled exactly as filed with the Texas Secretary of State, County, or in the legal documents forming the entity.)

If the applicant is currently a customer with the TCEQ, what is the Customer Number (CN)?
You may search for your CN on the TCEQ website at

<http://www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/index.cfm?fuseaction=cust.CustSearch>

CN : CN600639272 (leave blank if you do not yet have a CN).

What is the name and title of the person or persons signing the application? Unless an application is signed by an individual applicant, the person or persons must submit written evidence that they meet the signatory requirements in 30 TAC § 295.14.

First/Last Name: Larry N. Patterson

Title: Executive Director

Have you provided written evidence meeting the signatory requirements in 30 TAC § 295.14, as an attachment to this application? See attached Resolution.

What is the applicant's mailing address as recognized by the US Postal Service (USPS)? You may verify the address on the USPS website at

<https://tools.usps.com/go/ZipLookupAction!input.action>.

Name: Upper Trinity Regional Water

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 305

City: Lewisville

State: TX

ZIP Code: 75067

Indicate an X next to the type of Applicant:

<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Sole Proprietorship-D.B.A.
<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Corporation
<input type="checkbox"/> Trust	<input type="checkbox"/> Estate
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Government	<input type="checkbox"/> State Government
<input type="checkbox"/> County Government	<input type="checkbox"/> City Government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

For Corporations or Limited Partnerships, provide:

State Franchise Tax ID Number: N/A SOS Charter (filing) Number: N/A

3. APPLICATION CONTACT INFORMATION (Instructions, Page. 9)

If the TCEQ needs additional information during the review of the application, who should be contacted? Applicant may submit their own contact information if Applicant wishes to be the point of contact.

First and Last Name: Ellen McDonald, PhD., PE

Title: Principal

Organization Name: Plummer Associates, Inc.

Mailing Address: 1320 S. University Drive, Suite 100

City: Fort Worth

State: TX

ZIP Code: 76107

Phone No.: 817-806-1714

Extension:

Fax No.:

E-mail Address:



4. WATER RIGHT CONSOLIDATED CONTACT INFORMATION (Instructions, Page. 9)

This section applies only if there are multiple Owners of the same authorization. Unless otherwise requested, Co-Owners will each receive future correspondence from the Commission regarding this water right (after a permit has been issued), such as notices and water use reports. Multiple copies will be sent to the same address if Co-Owners share the same address. Complete this section if there will be multiple owners and all owners agree to let one owner receive correspondence from the Commission. Leave this section blank if you would like all future notices to be sent to the address of each of the applicants listed in section 2 above.

I/We authorize all future notices be received on my/our behalf at the following:

First and Last Name: N/A

Title: N/A

Organization Name: N/A

Mailing Address: N/A

City: N/A State: N/A ZIP Code: N/A

Phone No.: N/A Extension: N/A

Fax No.: N/A E-mail Address: N/A

5. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION (Instructions, Page. 9)

- a. The application will not be processed unless all delinquent fees and/or penalties owed to the TCEQ or the Office of the Attorney General on behalf of the TCEQ are paid in accordance with the Delinquent Fee and Penalty Protocol by all applicants/co-applicants. If you need assistance determining whether you owe delinquent penalties or fees, please call the Water Rights Permitting Team at (512) 239-4600, prior to submitting your application.

1. Does Applicant or Co-Applicant owe any fees to the TCEQ? **Yes / No** **No**

If **yes**, provide the following information:

Account number: **N/A** Amount past due: **N/A**

2. Does Applicant or Co-Applicant owe any penalties to the TCEQ? **Yes / No** **No**

If **yes**, please provide the following information:

Enforcement order number: **N/A** Amount past due: **N/A**

- b. If the Applicant is a taxable entity (corporation or limited partnership), the Applicant must be in good standing with the Comptroller or the right of the entity to transact business in the State may be forfeited. See Texas Tax Code, Subchapter F. Applicant's may check their status with the Comptroller at <https://mycpa.cpa.state.tx.us/coa/>

Is the Applicant or Co-Applicant in good standing with the Comptroller? **Yes / No** **N/A**

- c. The commission will not grant an application for a water right unless the applicant has submitted all Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) surveys of groundwater and surface water use – if required. See TWC §16.012(m) and 30 TAC § 297.41(a)(5).

Applicant has submitted all required TWDB surveys of groundwater and surface water? **Yes / No** **Yes**

6. SIGNATURE PAGE (Instructions, Page. 11)

Applicant:

I, Larry N. Patterson, Executive Director
(Typed or printed name) (Title)

certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

I further certify that I am authorized under Title 30 Texas Administrative Code §295.14 to sign and submit this document and I have submitted written evidence of my signature authority.

Signature: Larry N. Patterson Date: 5/29/25
(Use blue ink)

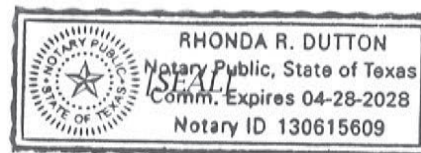
Subscribed and Sworn to before me by the said

on this 29 day of May, 20 25.

My commission expires on the 28 day of April, 20 28.

Rhonda R. Dutton
Notary Public

Denton, TX
County, Texas



If the Application includes Co-Applicants, each Applicant and Co-Applicant must submit an original, separate signature page

TECHNICAL INFORMATION REPORT

WATER RIGHTS PERMITTING

This Report is required for applications for new or amended water rights. Based on the Applicant's responses below, Applicant are directed to submit additional Worksheets (provided herein). A completed Administrative Information Report is also required for each application.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to schedule a pre-application meeting with TCEQ Permitting Staff to discuss Applicant's needs and to confirm information necessary for an application prior to submitting such application. Please call Water Availability Division at (512) 239-4600 to schedule a meeting. Applicant attended a pre-application meeting with TCEQ Staff for this Application? Y / N Y (If yes, date : 5/13/2025).

1. New or Additional Appropriations of State Water. Texas Water Code (TWC) § 11.121 (Instructions, Page. 12)

State Water is: *The water of the ordinary flow, underflow, and tides of every flowing river, natural stream, and lake, and of every bay or arm of the Gulf of Mexico, and the storm water, floodwater, and rainwater of every river, natural stream, canyon, ravine, depression, and watershed in the state. TWC § 11.021.*

- a. Applicant requests a new appropriation (diversion or impoundment) of State Water? Y / N N
- b. Applicant requests an amendment to an existing water right requesting an increase in the appropriation of State Water or an increase of the overall or maximum combined diversion rate? Y / N N (If yes, indicate the Certificate or Permit number: N/A)

If Applicant answered yes to (a) or (b) above, does Applicant also wish to be considered for a term permit pursuant to TWC § 11.1381? Y / N N

- c. Applicant requests to extend an existing Term authorization or to make the right permanent? Y / N N (If yes, indicate the Term Certificate or Permit number: N/A)

If Applicant answered yes to (a), (b) or (c), the following worksheets and documents are required:

- **Worksheet 1.0 – Quantity, Purpose, and Place of Use Information Worksheet**
- **Worksheet 2.0 - Impoundment/Dam Information Worksheet** (submit one worksheet for each impoundment or reservoir requested in the application)
- **Worksheet 3.0 - Diversion Point Information Worksheet** (submit one worksheet for each diversion point and/or one worksheet for the upstream limit and one worksheet for the downstream limit of each diversion reach requested in the application)
- **Worksheet 5.0 – Environmental Information Worksheet**
- **Worksheet 6.0 – Water Conservation Information Worksheet**
- **Worksheet 7.0 – Accounting Plan Information Worksheet**
- **Worksheet 8.0 – Calculation of Fees**
- **Fees calculated on Worksheet 8.0 – see instructions Page. 34.**
- **Maps – See instructions Page. 15.**
- **Photographs - See instructions Page. 30.**

Additionally, if Applicant wishes to submit an alternate source of water for the project/authorization, see Section 3, Page 3 for Bed and Banks Authorizations (Alternate sources may include groundwater, imported water, contract water or other sources).

Additional Documents and Worksheets may be required (see within).

2. Amendments to Water Rights. TWC § 11.122 (Instructions, Page. 12)

This section should be completed if Applicant owns an existing water right and Applicant requests to amend the water right. ***If Applicant is not currently the Owner of Record in the TCEQ Records, Applicant must submit a Change of Ownership Application (TCEQ-10204) prior to submitting the amendment Application or provide consent from the current owner to make the requested amendment. If the application does not contain consent from the current owner to make the requested amendment, TCEQ will not begin processing the amendment application until the Change of Ownership has been completed and will consider the Received Date for the application to be the date the Change of Ownership is completed. See instructions page. 6.***

Water Right (Certificate or Permit) number you are requesting to amend: _____ N/A

Applicant requests to sever and combine existing water rights from one or more Permits or Certificates into another Permit or Certificate? Y / N N (if yes, complete chart below):

List of water rights to sever	Combine into this ONE water right
N/A	N/A

- a. Applicant requests an amendment to an existing water right to increase the amount of the appropriation of State Water (diversion and/or impoundment)? Y / N N

If yes, application is a new appropriation for the increased amount, complete Section 1 of this Report (PAGE. 1) regarding New or Additional Appropriations of State Water.

- b. Applicant requests to amend existing Term authorization to extend the term or make the water right permanent (remove conditions restricting water right to a term of years)? Y / N N

If yes, application is a new appropriation for the entire amount, complete Section 1 of this Report (PAGE. 1) regarding New or Additional Appropriations of State Water.

- c. Applicant requests an amendment to change the purpose or place of use or to add an additional purpose or place of use to an existing Permit or Certificate? Y / N N

If yes, submit:

- **Worksheet 1.0 – Quantity, Purpose, and Place of Use Information Worksheet**
- **Worksheet 1.2 - Notice: “Marshall Criteria”**

- d. Applicant requests to change: diversion point(s); or reach(es); or diversion rate? Y / N N

If yes, submit:

- **Worksheet 3.0 - Diversion Point Information Worksheet** (submit one worksheet for each diversion point or one worksheet for the upstream limit and one worksheet for the downstream limit of each diversion reach)
- **Worksheet 5.0 – Environmental Information** (Required for any new diversion points that are not already authorized in a water right)

- e. Applicant requests amendment to add or modify an impoundment, reservoir, or dam? Y / N N

If yes, submit: Worksheet 2.0 - Impoundment/Dam Information Worksheet (submit one worksheet for each impoundment or reservoir)

- f. Other - Applicant requests to change any provision of an authorization not mentioned above? Y / N N *If yes, call the Water Availability Division at (512) 239-4600 to discuss.*

Additionally, all amendments require:

- **Worksheet 8.0 – Calculation of Fees; and Fees calculated – see instructions Page. 34**
- **Maps – See instructions Page. 15.**
- **Additional Documents and Worksheets may be required (see within).**

3. Bed and Banks. TWC § 11.042 (Instructions, Page 13)

- a. Pursuant to contract, Applicant requests authorization to convey, stored or conserved water to the place of use or diversion point of purchaser(s) using the bed and banks of a watercourse? TWC § 11.042(a). Y/N N

If yes, submit a signed copy of the Water Supply Contract pursuant to 30 TAC §§ 295.101 and 297.101. Further, if the underlying Permit or Authorization upon which the Contract is based does not authorize Purchaser's requested Quantity, Purpose or Place of Use, or Purchaser's diversion point(s), then either:

- 1. Purchaser must submit the worksheets required under Section 1 above with the Contract Water identified as an alternate source; or*
- 2. Seller must amend its underlying water right under Section 2.*

- b. Applicant requests to convey water imported into the state from a source located wholly outside the state using the bed and banks of a watercourse? TWC § 11.042(a-1). Y / N N

If yes, submit: worksheets 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 7.0, 8.0, Maps and fees from the list below.

- c. Applicant requests to convey Applicant's own return flows derived from privately owned groundwater using the bed and banks of a watercourse? TWC § 11.042(b). Y / N N

If yes, submit: worksheets 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 7.0, 8.0, Maps, and fees from the list below.

- d. Applicant requests to convey Applicant's own return flows derived from surface water using the bed and banks of a watercourse? TWC § 11.042(c). Y / N Y

If yes, submit: worksheets 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, Maps, and fees from the list below.

****Please note, if Applicant requests the reuse of return flows belonging to others, the Applicant will need to submit the worksheets and documents under Section 1 above, as the application will be treated as a new appropriation subject to termination upon direct or indirect reuse by the return flow discharger/owner.***

- e. Applicant requests to convey water from any other source, other than (a)-(d) above, using the bed and banks of a watercourse? TWC § 11.042(c). Y / N N

If yes, submit: worksheets 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 7.0, 8.0, Maps, and fees from the list below.

Worksheets and information:

- **Worksheet 1.0 – Quantity, Purpose, and Place of Use Information Worksheet**
- **Worksheet 2.0 - Impoundment/Dam Information Worksheet** (submit one worksheet for each impoundment or reservoir owned by the applicant through which water will be conveyed or diverted)
- **Worksheet 3.0 - Diversion Point Information Worksheet** (submit one worksheet for the downstream limit of each diversion reach for the proposed conveyances)
- **Worksheet 4.0 – Discharge Information Worksheet** (for each discharge point)

- **Worksheet 5.0 – Environmental Information Worksheet**
- **Worksheet 6.0 – Water Conservation Information Worksheet**
- **Worksheet 7.0 – Accounting Plan Information Worksheet**
- **Worksheet 8.0 – Calculation of Fees; and Fees calculated – see instructions Page. 34**
- **Maps – See instructions Page. 15.**
- **Additional Documents and Worksheets may be required (see within).**

4. **General Information, Response Required for all Water Right Applications (Instructions, Page 15)**

- a. Provide information describing how this application addresses a water supply need in a manner that is consistent with the state water plan or the applicable approved regional water plan for any area in which the proposed appropriation is located or, in the alternative, describe conditions that warrant a waiver of this requirement (*not required for applications to use groundwater-based return flows*). Include citations or page numbers for the State and Regional Water Plans, if applicable. Provide the information in the space below or submit a supplemental sheet entitled “Addendum Regarding the State and Regional Water Plans”:

See attached Exhibit A section Regarding State and Regional Water Plans

- b. Did the Applicant perform its own Water Availability Analysis? Y / N N

If the Applicant performed its own Water Availability Analysis, provide electronic copies of any modeling files and reports.

- C. Does the application include required Maps? (Instructions **Page. 15**) Y / N Y

WORKSHEET 1.0

Quantity, Purpose and Place of Use

1. New Authorizations (Instructions, Page. 16)

Submit the following information regarding quantity, purpose and place of use for requests for new or additional appropriations of State Water or Bed and Banks authorizations:

Quantity (acre- feet) <i>(Include losses for Bed and Banks)</i>	State Water Source (River Basin) or Alternate Source <i>*each alternate source (and new appropriation based on return flows of others) also requires completion of Worksheet 4.0</i>	Purpose(s) of Use	Place(s) of Use <i>*requests to move state water out of basin also require completion of Worksheet 1.1 Interbasin Transfer</i>
27,000	Lake Ralph Hall derived Return Flows	Municipal, Industrial, Agricultural	Within UTRWD's service area

27,000 Total amount of water (in acre-feet) to be used annually (*include losses for Bed and Banks applications*)

If the Purpose of Use is Agricultural/Irrigation for any amount of water, provide:

a. Location Information Regarding the Lands to be Irrigated

- i) Applicant proposes to irrigate a total of N/A acres in any one year. This acreage is all of or part of a larger tract(s) which is described in a supplement attached to this application and contains a total of N/A acres in N/A County, TX.

- ii) Location of land to be irrigated: In the N/A Original Survey No. N/A, Abstract No. N/A.

A copy of the deed(s) or other acceptable instrument describing the overall tract(s) with the recording information from the county records must be submitted. Applicant's name must match deeds.

If the Applicant is not currently the sole owner of the lands to be irrigated, Applicant must submit documentation evidencing consent or other documentation supporting Applicant's right to use the land described.

Water Rights for Irrigation may be appurtenant to the land irrigated and convey with the land unless reserved in the conveyance. 30 TAC § 297.81.

2. Amendments - Purpose or Place of Use (Instructions, Page. 12)

- a. Complete this section for each requested amendment changing, adding, or removing Purpose(s) or Place(s) of Use, complete the following:

Quantity (acre-feet)	Existing Purpose(s) of Use	Proposed Purpose(s) of Use*	Existing Place(s) of Use	Proposed Place(s) of Use**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*If the request is to add additional purpose(s) of use, include the existing and new purposes of use under "Proposed Purpose(s) of Use."

**If the request is to add additional place(s) of use, include the existing and new places of use under "Proposed Place(s) of Use."

Changes to the purpose of use in the Rio Grande Basin may require conversion. 30 TAC § 303.43.

- b. For any request which adds Agricultural purpose of use or changes the place of use for Agricultural rights, provide the following location information regarding the lands to be irrigated:
- Applicant proposes to irrigate a total of N/A acres in any one year. This acreage is all of or part of a larger tract(s) which is described in a supplement attached to this application and contains a total of N/A acres in N/A County, TX.
 - Location of land to be irrigated: In the N/A Original Survey No. N/A, Abstract No. N/A.
A copy of the deed(s) describing the overall tract(s) with the recording information from the county records must be submitted. Applicant's name must match deeds. If the Applicant is not currently the sole owner of the lands to be irrigated, Applicant must submit documentation evidencing consent or other legal right for Applicant to use the land described.

Water Rights for Irrigation may be appurtenant to the land irrigated and convey with the land unless reserved in the conveyance. 30 TAC § 297.81.
- c. Submit Worksheet 1.1, Interbasin Transfers, for any request to change the place of use which moves State Water to another river basin.
- d. See Worksheet 1.2, Marshall Criteria, and submit if required.
- e. See Worksheet 6.0, Water Conservation/Drought Contingency, and submit if required.

WORKSHEET 1.1

INTERBASIN TRANSFERS, TWC § 11.085

Submit this worksheet for an application for a new or amended water right which requests to transfer State Water from its river basin of origin to use in a different river basin. A river basin is defined and designated by the Texas Water Development Board by rule pursuant to TWC § 16.051.

Applicant requests to transfer State Water to another river basin within the State? Y / N N/A

1. Interbasin Transfer Request (Instructions, Page. 20)

- a. Provide the Basin of Origin. N/A
- b. Provide the quantity of water to be transferred (acre-feet). N/A
- c. Provide the Basin(s) and count(y/ies) where use will occur in the space below:
N/A

2. Exemptions (Instructions, Page. 20), TWC § 11.085(v)

Certain interbasin transfers are exempt from further requirements. Answer the following:

- a. The proposed transfer, which in combination with any existing transfers, totals less than 3,000 acre-feet of water per annum from the same water right. Y/N N/A
- b. The proposed transfer is from a basin to an adjoining coastal basin? Y/N N/A
- c. The proposed transfer from the part of the geographic area of a county or municipality, or the part of the retail service area of a retail public utility as defined by Section 13.002, that is within the basin of origin for use in that part of the geographic area of the county or municipality, or that contiguous part of the retail service area of the utility, not within the basin of origin? Y/N N/A
- d. The proposed transfer is for water that is imported from a source located wholly outside the boundaries of Texas, except water that is imported from a source located in the United Mexican States? Y/N N/A

3. Interbasin Transfer Requirements (Instructions, Page. 20)

For each Interbasin Transfer request that is not exempt under any of the exemptions listed above Section 2, provide the following information in a supplemental attachment titled "Addendum to Worksheet 1.1, Interbasin Transfer":

- a. the contract price of the water to be transferred (if applicable) (also include a copy of the contract or adopted rate for contract water);
- b. a statement of each general category of proposed use of the water to be transferred and a detailed description of the proposed uses and users under each category;
- c. the cost of diverting, conveying, distributing, and supplying the water to, and treating the water for, the proposed users (example - expert plans and/or reports documents may be provided to show the cost);

- d. describe the need for the water in the basin of origin and in the proposed receiving basin based on the period for which the water supply is requested, but not to exceed 50 years (the need can be identified in the most recently approved regional water plans. The state and regional water plans are available for download at this website: (<http://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/swp/index.asp>);
- e. address the factors identified in the applicable most recently approved regional water plans which address the following:
 - (i) the availability of feasible and practicable alternative supplies in the receiving basin to the water proposed for transfer;
 - (ii) the amount and purposes of use in the receiving basin for which water is needed;
 - (iii) proposed methods and efforts by the receiving basin to avoid waste and implement water conservation and drought contingency measures;
 - (iv) proposed methods and efforts by the receiving basin to put the water proposed for transfer to beneficial use;
 - (v) the projected economic impact that is reasonably expected to occur in each basin as a result of the transfer; and
 - (vi) the projected impacts of the proposed transfer that are reasonably expected to occur on existing water rights, instream uses, water quality, aquatic and riparian habitat, and bays and estuaries that must be assessed under Sections 11.147, 11.150, and 11.152 in each basin (*if applicable*). If the water sought to be transferred is currently authorized to be used under an existing permit, certified filing, or certificate of adjudication, such impacts shall only be considered in relation to that portion of the permit, certified filing, or certificate of adjudication proposed for transfer and shall be based on historical uses of the permit, certified filing, or certificate of adjudication for which amendment is sought;
- f. proposed mitigation or compensation, if any, to the basin of origin by the applicant; and
- g. the continued need to use the water for the purposes authorized under the existing Permit, Certified Filing, or Certificate of Adjudication, if an amendment to an existing water right is sought.

WORKSHEET 1.2

NOTICE. “THE MARSHALL CRITERIA”

This worksheet assists the Commission in determining notice required for certain **amendments** that do not already have a specific notice requirement in a rule for that type of amendment, and *that do not change the amount of water to be taken or the diversion rate*. The worksheet provides information that Applicant **is required** to submit for such amendments which include changes in use, changes in place of use, or other non-substantive changes in a water right (such as certain amendments to special conditions or changes to off-channel storage). These criteria address whether the proposed amendment will impact other water right holders or the on-stream environment beyond and irrespective of the fact that the water right can be used to its full authorized amount.

*This worksheet is **not required** for Applications in the Rio Grande Basin requesting changes in the purpose of use, rate of diversion, point of diversion, and place of use for water rights held in and transferred within and between the mainstems of the Lower Rio Grande, Middle Rio Grande, and Amistad Reservoir. See 30 TAC § 303.42.*

*This worksheet is **not required** for amendments which are only changing or adding diversion points, or request only a bed and banks authorization or an IBT authorization. However, Applicants may wish to submit the Marshall Criteria to ensure that the administrative record includes information supporting each of these criteria*

1. The “Marshall Criteria” (Instructions, Page. 21)

Submit responses on a supplemental attachment titled “Marshall Criteria” in a manner that conforms to the paragraphs (a) – (g) below:

- a. Administrative Requirements and Fees. Confirm whether application meets the administrative requirements for an amendment to a water use permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11 and Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapters 281, 295, and 297. An amendment application should include, but is not limited to, a sworn application, maps, completed conservation plan, fees, etc.
- b. Beneficial Use. Discuss how proposed amendment is a beneficial use of the water as defined in TWC § 11.002 and listed in TWC § 11.023. Identify the specific proposed use of the water (e.g., road construction, hydrostatic testing, etc.) for which the amendment is requested.
- c. Public Welfare. Explain how proposed amendment is not detrimental to the public welfare. Consider any public welfare matters that might be relevant to a decision on the application. Examples could include concerns related to the well-being of humans and the environment.
- d. Groundwater Effects. Discuss effects of proposed amendment on groundwater or groundwater recharge.

- e. State Water Plan. Describe how proposed amendment addresses a water supply need in a manner that is consistent with the state water plan or the applicable approved regional water plan for any area in which the proposed appropriation is located or, in the alternative, describe conditions that warrant a waiver of this requirement. The state and regional water plans are available for download at:
<http://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/swp/index.asp>.
- f. Waste Avoidance. Provide evidence that reasonable diligence will be used to avoid waste and achieve water conservation as defined in TWC § 11.002. Examples of evidence could include, but are not limited to, a water conservation plan or, if required, a drought contingency plan, meeting the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 288.
- g. Impacts on Water Rights or On-stream Environment. Explain how proposed amendment will not impact other water right holders or the on-stream environment beyond and irrespective of the fact that the water right can be used to its full authorized amount.

WORKSHEET 2.0

Impoundment/Dam Information

This worksheet is **required** for any impoundment, reservoir and/or dam. Submit an additional Worksheet 2.0 for each impoundment or reservoir requested in this application.

If there is more than one structure, the numbering/naming of structures should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

1. Storage Information (Instructions, Page. 21)

- a. Official USGS name of reservoir, if applicable: _____ N/A
- b. Provide amount of water (in acre-feet) impounded by structure at normal maximum operating level: _____ N/A
- c. The impoundment is on-channel _____ N/A or off-channel _____ N/A (mark one)
- i. Applicant has verified on-channel or off-channel determination by contacting Surface Water Availability Team at (512) 239-4600? Y / N _____ N/A
 - ii. If on-channel, will the structure have the ability to pass all State Water inflows that Applicant does not have authorization to impound? Y / N _____ N/A
- d. Is the impoundment structure already constructed? Y / N _____ N/A
- i. For already constructed **on-channel** structures:
 - 1. Date of Construction: _____ N/A
 - 2. Was it constructed to be an exempt structure under TWC § 11.142? Y / N _____ N/A
 - a. If Yes, is Applicant requesting to proceed under TWC § 11.143? Y / N _____ N/A
 - b. If No, has the structure been issued a notice of violation by TCEQ? Y / N _____ N/A
 - 3. Is it a U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (formerly Soil Conservation Service (SCS)) floodwater-retarding structure? Y / N _____ N/A
 - a. If yes, provide the Site No. _____ N/A and watershed project name _____ N/A;
 - b. Authorization to close "ports" in the service spillway requested? Y / N _____ N/A
 - ii. For **any** proposed new structures or modifications to structures:
 - 1. Applicant **must** contact TCEQ Dam Safety Section at (512) 239-0326, *prior to submitting an Application*. Applicant has contacted the TCEQ Dam Safety Section regarding the submission requirements of 30 TAC, Ch. 299? Y / N _____ N/A
Provide the date and the name of the Staff Person _____ N/A
 - 2. As a result of Applicant's consultation with the TCEQ Dam Safety Section, TCEQ has confirmed that:
 - a. No additional dam safety documents required with the Application. Y / N _____ N/A
 - b. Plans (with engineer's seal) for the structure required. Y / N _____ N/A
 - c. Engineer's signed and sealed hazard classification required. Y / N _____ N/A
 - d. Engineer's statement that structure complies with 30 TAC, Ch. 299 Rules required. Y / N _____ N/A

3. Applicants **shall** give notice by certified mail to each member of the governing body of each county and municipality in which the reservoir, or any part of the reservoir to be constructed, will be located. (30 TAC § 295.42). Applicant must submit a copy of all the notices and certified mailing cards with this Application. Notices and cards are included? Y / N N/A

iii. Additional information required for **on-channel** storage:

1. Surface area (in acres) of on-channel reservoir at normal maximum operating level: N/A.
2. Based on the Application information provided, Staff will calculate the drainage area above the on-channel dam or reservoir. If Applicant wishes to also calculate the drainage area they may do so at their option. Applicant has calculated the drainage area. Y/N N/A
If yes, the drainage area is N/A sq. miles.
(If assistance is needed, call the Surface Water Availability Team prior to submitting the application, (512) 239-4600).

2. Structure Location (Instructions, Page. 23)

- a. On Watercourse (if on-channel) (USGS name): N/A
- b. Zip Code: N/A
- c. In the N/A Original Survey No. N/A, Abstract No. N/A,
N/A County, Texas.

**** A copy of the deed(s) with the recording information from the county records must be submitted describing the tract(s) that include the structure and all lands to be inundated.***

*****If the Applicant is not currently the sole owner of the land on which the structure is or will be built and sole owner of all lands to be inundated, Applicant must submit documentation evidencing consent or other documentation supporting Applicant's right to use the land described.***

- d. A point on the centerline of the dam (on-channel) or anywhere within the impoundment (off-channel) is:

Latitude N/A°N, Longitude N/A°W.

****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***

- di. Indicate the method used to calculate the location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): N/A
- dii. Map submitted which clearly identifies the Impoundment, dam (where applicable), and the lands to be inundated. See instructions Page. 15. Y / N N/A

WORKSHEET 3.0

DIVERSION POINT (OR DIVERSION REACH) INFORMATION

This worksheet **is required** for each diversion point or diversion reach. Submit one Worksheet 3.0 for **each** diversion point and two Worksheets for **each** diversion reach (one for the upstream limit and one for the downstream limit of each diversion reach).

The numbering of any points or reach limits should be consistent throughout the application and on supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

1. Diversion Information (Instructions, Page. 24)

a. This Worksheet is to add new (select 1 of 3 below):

1. ☒ Diversion Point No.
2. ☐ Upstream Limit of Diversion Reach No.
3. ☐ Downstream Limit of Diversion Reach No.

b. Maximum Rate of Diversion for **this new point** 164 cfs (cubic feet per second)
or 73,608 gpm (gallons per minute)

c. Does this point share a diversion rate with other points? **Y / N** N
*If yes, submit Maximum **Combined** Rate of Diversion for all points/reaches* N/A cfs or N/A gpm

d. For amendments, is Applicant seeking to increase combined diversion rate? **Y / N** N

*** An increase in diversion rate is considered a new appropriation and would require completion of Section 1, New or Additional Appropriation of State Water.*

e. Check (✓) the appropriate box to indicate diversion location and indicate whether the diversion location is existing or proposed:

Check one		Write: Existing or Proposed
	Directly from stream	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	From an on-channel reservoir	Proposed
	From a stream to an on-channel reservoir	
	Other method (explain fully, use additional sheets if necessary)	

f. Based on the Application information provided, Staff will calculate the drainage area above the diversion point (or reach limit). If Applicant wishes to also calculate the drainage area, you may do so at their option.

Applicant has calculated the drainage area. **Y / N** N

If yes, the drainage area is N/A sq. miles.

(If assistance is needed, call the Surface Water Availability Team at (512) 239-4600, prior to submitting application)

2. Diversion Location (Instructions, Page 25)

- a. On watercourse (USGS name): Lake Lewisville
- b. Zip Code: 75067
- c. Location of point: In the N/A Original Survey No. N/A, Abstract No. N/A, Denton County, Texas.

A copy of the deed(s) with the recording information from the county records must be submitted describing tract(s) that include the diversion structure.

For diversion reaches, the Commission cannot grant an Applicant access to property that the Applicant does not own or have consent or a legal right to access, the Applicant will be required to provide deeds, or consent, or other documents supporting a legal right to use the specific points when specific diversion points within the reach are utilized. Other documents may include, but are not limited to: a recorded easement, a land lease, a contract, or a citation to the Applicant's right to exercise eminent domain to acquire access.

- d. Point is at:
Latitude 33.069356 °N, Longitude 96.964556 °W.
Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places
- e. Indicate the method used to calculate the location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): GoogleEarth
- f. Map submitted must clearly identify each diversion point and/or reach. See instructions Page. 38.
- g. If the Plan of Diversion is complicated and not readily discernable from looking at the map, attach additional sheets that fully explain the plan of diversion.

WORKSHEET 4.0

DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This worksheet required for any requested authorization to discharge water into a State Watercourse for conveyance and later withdrawal or in-place use. Worksheet 4.1 is also required for each Discharge point location requested. **Instructions Page. 26. Applicant is responsible for obtaining any separate water quality authorizations which may be required and for insuring compliance with TWC, Chapter 26 or any other applicable law.**

- a. The purpose of use for the water being discharged will be Municipal, Industrial, Agricultural.
- b. Provide the amount of water that will be lost to transportation, evaporation, seepage, channel or other associated carriage losses 0.3 % and explain the method of calculation: approved by TCEQ, conveyance losses of 0.3% per mile of conveyance along streams used for conveyance of Chapman Lake return flows, proposed same discharge points and streams for Lake Ralph Hall return flows

Is the source of the discharged water return flows? Y / N Y If yes, provide the following information:

1. The TPDES Permit Number(s). See attached Exhibits (attach a copy of the **current** TPDES permit(s))
2. Applicant is the owner/holder of each TPDES permit listed above? Y / N N

PLEASE NOTE: If Applicant is not the discharger of the return flows, the application should be submitted under Section 1, New or Additional Appropriation of State Water, as a request for a new appropriation of state water. If Applicant is the discharger, then the application should be submitted under Section 3, Bed and Banks.

3. Monthly WWTP discharge data for the past 5 years in electronic format. (Attach and label as "Supplement to Worksheet 4.0").
 4. The percentage of return flows from groundwater 0%, surface water 100%?
 5. If any percentage is surface water, provide the base water right number(s) Permit No. 5821.
- c. Is the source of the water being discharged groundwater? Y / N N If yes, provide the following information:
1. Source aquifer(s) from which water will be pumped: N/A
 2. Any 24 hour pump test for the well if one has been conducted. If the well has not been constructed, provide production information for wells in the same aquifer in the area of the application. See <http://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/data/gwdbbrpt.asp>. Additionally, provide well numbers or identifiers N/A.
 3. Indicate how the groundwater will be conveyed to the stream or reservoir.
N/A
 4. A copy of the groundwater well permit if it is located in a Groundwater Conservation District (GCD) or evidence that a groundwater well permit is not required.
- ci. Is the source of the water being discharged a surface water supply contract? Y / N N
If yes, provide the signed contract(s).
- cii. Identify any other source of the water N/A

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 8,402 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 32.18 cfs or 14,444 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Lake Lewisville
- d. Zip Code 75065
- f. Location of point: In the Nathaniel French Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 424, Denton County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.136623 °N, Longitude 97.015886 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 5,153 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 28.47 cfs or 12,778 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Cantrell Slough, tributary of Lake Lewisville
- d. Zip Code 76227
- f. Location of point: In the Marsella Jones Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 662, Denton County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.208790 °N, Longitude 96.989552 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 11,203 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 61.89 cfs or 27,778 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Little Elm Creek and the Elm Fork Trinity River (Lake Lewisville)
- d. Zip Code 76227
- f. Location of point: In the Thomas Naro Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 964, Denton County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.228600 °N, Longitude 96.937500 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 22,406 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 123.78 cfs or 55,556 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Doe Branch and the Elm Fork Trinity River (Lake Lewisville)
- d. Zip Code 75068
- f. Location of point: In the Jose Gonzales Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 447, Denton County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.215660 °N, Longitude 96.902120 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 784 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 3.79 cfs or 1,702 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: North Hickory Creek, Hickory Creek, and the Elm Fork Trinity River (Lake Lewisville)
- d. Zip Code 76249
- f. Location of point: In the Andrew J. Bernard Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 75, Denton County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.257326 °N, Longitude 97.246869 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 2,084 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 10.88 cfs or 4,882 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Ranger Branch, tributary of Lake Lewisville
- d. Zip Code 76266
- f. Location of point: In the H. Tierwester Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 1241, Denton County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.354879 °N, Longitude 97.163873 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 5,041 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 27.85 cfs or 12,500 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Aubrey Branch, tributary of Elm Fork Trinity River below Ray Roberts
- d. Zip Code 76227
- f. Location of point: In the D. Cowen Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 304, Denton County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.299759 °N, Longitude 96.992087 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 11,203 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 61.89 cfs or 27,778 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Little Elm Creek, tributary of Lake Lewisville
- d. Zip Code 75009
- f. Location of point: In the J. Queen Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 733, Collin County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.363614 °N, Longitude 96.828683 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 16,805 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 92.83 cfs or 41,667 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Unnamed tributary of Little Elm Creek, tributary of Lake Lewisville
- d. Zip Code 75009
- f. Location of point: In the T&P RR CO. Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 932, Collin County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.332057 °N, Longitude 96.794259 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 16,805 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 75.43 cfs or 33,854 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Little Elm Creek and the Elm Fork Trinity River (Lake Lewisville)
- d. Zip Code 76227
- f. Location of point: In the William Lumpkin Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 730, Denton County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.269722 °N, Longitude 96.915555 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 4.1

DISCHARGE POINT INFORMATION

This worksheet is required for **each** discharge point. Submit one Worksheet 4.1 for each discharge point. If there is more than one discharge point, the numbering of the points should be consistent throughout the application and on any supplemental documents (e.g. maps).

Instructions, Page 27.

For water discharged at this location provide:

- a. The amount of water that will be discharged at this point is 11,203 acre-feet per year. The discharged amount should include the amount needed for use and to compensate for any losses.
- b. Water will be discharged at this point at a maximum rate of 61.89 cfs or 27,778 gpm.
- c. Name of Watercourse as shown on Official USGS maps: Little Elm Creek and the Elm Fork Trinity River (Lake Lewisville)
- d. Zip Code 75009
- f. Location of point: In the J. B. Menefee Original Survey No. , Abstract No. 632, Collin County, Texas.
- g. Point is at:
Latitude 33.397583 °N, Longitude 96.795906 °W.
****Provide Latitude and Longitude coordinates in decimal degrees to at least six decimal places***
- h. Indicate the method used to calculate the discharge point location (examples: Handheld GPS Device, GIS, Mapping Program): TCEQ Wastewater Outfalls online ArcGIS webmap

Map submitted must clearly identify each discharge point. See instructions Page. 15.

WORKSHEET 5.0

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

1. Impingement and Entrainment

This section is required for any new diversion point that is not already authorized. Indicate the measures the applicant will take to avoid impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms (ex. Screens on any new diversion structure that is not already authorized in a water right). **Instructions, Page 29.**

The applicant will take reasonable measures to avoid impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms for any new diversion structure along the boundary of Lewisville Lake.

2. New Appropriations of Water (Canadian, Red, Sulphur, and Cypress Creek Basins only) and Changes in Diversion Point(s)

This section is required for new appropriations of water in the Canadian, Red, Sulphur, and Cypress Creek Basins and in all basins for requests to change a diversion point. **Instructions, Page 30.**

Description of the Water Body at each Diversion Point or Dam Location. (Provide an Environmental Information Sheet for each location),

a. Identify the appropriate description of the water body.

☐ Stream

☐ Reservoir

Average depth of the entire water body, in feet: N/A

☐ Other, specify: N/A

b. Flow characteristics

If a stream, was checked above, provide the following. For new diversion locations, check one of the following that best characterize the area downstream of the diversion (check one).

☐ Intermittent – dry for at least one week during most years

☐ Intermittent with Perennial Pools – enduring pools

☐ Perennial – normally flowing

Check the method used to characterize the area downstream of the new diversion location.

☐ USGS flow records

☐ Historical observation by adjacent landowners

☐ Personal observation

☐ Other, specify: N/A

c. Waterbody aesthetics

Check one of the following that best describes the aesthetics of the stream segments affected by the application and the area surrounding those stream segments.

- ☐ Wilderness: outstanding natural beauty; usually wooded or unpastured area; water clarity exceptional
- ☐ Natural Area: trees and/or native vegetation common; some development evident (from fields, pastures, dwellings); water clarity discolored
- ☐ Common Setting: not offensive; developed but uncluttered; water may be colored or turbid
- ☐ Offensive: stream does not enhance aesthetics; cluttered; highly developed; dumping areas; water discolored

d. Waterbody Recreational Uses

Are there any known recreational uses of the stream segments affected by the application?

- ☐ Primary contact recreation (swimming or direct contact with water)
- ☐ Secondary contact recreation (fishing, canoeing, or limited contact with water)
- ☐ Non-contact recreation

Submit the following information in a Supplemental Attachment, labeled Addendum to Worksheet 5.0:

1. Photographs of the stream at the diversion point or dam location. Photographs should be in color and show the proposed point or reservoir and upstream and downstream views of the stream, including riparian vegetation along the banks. Include a description of each photograph and reference the photograph to the map submitted with the application indicating the location of the photograph and the direction of the shot.
2. If the application includes a proposed reservoir, also include:
 - i. A brief description of the area that will be inundated by the reservoir.
 - ii. If a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit is required, provide the project number and USACE project manager.
 - iii. A description of how any impacts to wetland habitat, if any, will be mitigated if the reservoir is greater than 5,000 acre-feet.

3. Alternate Sources of Water and/or Bed and Banks Applications

This section is required for applications using an alternate source of water and bed and banks applications in any basins. **Instructions, page 31.**

a. For all bed and banks applications:

- i. Submit an assessment of the adequacy of the quantity and quality of flows remaining after the proposed diversion to meet instream uses and bay and estuary freshwater inflow requirements.

b. For all alternate source applications:

- i. If the alternate source is treated return flows, provide the TPDES permit number Attached 

- ii. If groundwater is the alternate source, or groundwater or other surface water will be discharged into a watercourse provide:

Reasonably current water chemistry information including but not limited to the following parameters in the table below. Additional parameters may be requested if there is a specific water quality concern associated with the aquifer from which water is withdrawn. If data for onsite wells are unavailable; historical data collected from similar sized wells drawing water from the same aquifer may be provided. However, onsite data may still be required when it becomes available. Provide the well number or well identifier. Complete the information below for each well and provide the Well Number or identifier.

Parameter	Average Conc.	Max Conc.	No. of Samples	Sample Type	Sample Date/Time
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chloride, mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
pH, standard units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Temperature*, degrees Celsius	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Temperature must be measured onsite at the time the groundwater sample is collected.

- iii. If groundwater will be used, provide the depth of the well N/A and the name of the aquifer from which water is withdrawn N/A.

WORKSHEET 6.0

Water Conservation/Drought Contingency Plans

This form is intended to assist applicants in determining whether a Water Conservation Plan and/or Drought Contingency Plans is required and to specify the requirements for plans.

Instructions, Page 31.

*The TCEQ has developed guidance and model plans to help applicants prepare plans. Applicants may use the model plan with pertinent information filled in. For assistance submitting a plan call the Resource Protection Team (Water Conservation staff) at 512-239-4600, or e-mail wras@tceq.texas.gov. The model plans can also be downloaded from the TCEQ webpage. **Please use the most up-to-date plan documents available on the webpage.***

1. Water Conservation Plans

- a. The following applications must include a completed Water Conservation Plan (30 TAC § 295.9) for each use specified in 30 TAC, Chapter 288 (municipal, industrial or mining, agriculture – including irrigation, wholesale):

1. Request for a new appropriation or use of State Water.
2. Request to amend water right to increase appropriation of State Water.
3. Request to amend water right to extend a term.
4. Request to amend water right to change a place of use.
**does not apply to a request to expand irrigation acreage to adjacent tracts.*
5. Request to amend water right to change the purpose of use.
**applicant need only address new uses.*
6. Request for bed and banks under TWC § 11.042(c), when the source water is State Water
**including return flows, contract water, or other State Water.*

- b. If Applicant is requesting any authorization in section (1)(a) above, indicate each use for which Applicant is submitting a Water Conservation Plan as an attachment:

1. ☒ Municipal Use. See 30 TAC § 288.2. **
2. ☒ Industrial or Mining Use. See 30 TAC § 288.3.
3. ☒ Agricultural Use, including irrigation. See 30 TAC § 288.4.
4. ☒ Wholesale Water Suppliers. See 30 TAC § 288.5. **

****If Applicant is a water supplier, Applicant must also submit documentation of adoption of the plan. Documentation may include an ordinance, resolution, or tariff, etc. See 30 TAC §§ 288.2(a)(1)(J)(i) and 288.5(1)(H). Applicant has submitted such documentation with each water conservation plan? Y / N ☒**

- c. Water conservation plans submitted with an application must also include data and information which: supports applicant's proposed use with consideration of the plan's water conservation goals; evaluates conservation as an alternative to the proposed

appropriation; and evaluates any other feasible alternative to new water development.
See 30 TAC § 288.7.

Applicant has included this information in each applicable plan? Y / N Y

2. Drought Contingency Plans

- a. A drought contingency plan is also required for the following entities if Applicant is requesting any of the authorizations in section (1) (a) above - indicate each that applies:
1. X Municipal Uses by public water suppliers. See 30 TAC § 288.20.
 2. X Irrigation Use/ Irrigation water suppliers. See 30 TAC § 288.21.
 3. X Wholesale Water Suppliers. See 30 TAC § 288.22.
- b. If Applicant must submit a plan under section 2(a) above, Applicant has also submitted documentation of adoption of drought contingency plan (*ordinance, resolution, or tariff, etc. See 30 TAC § 288.30*) Y / N Y

WORKSHEET 7.0

ACCOUNTING PLAN INFORMATION WORKSHEET

The following information provides guidance on when an Accounting Plan may be required for certain applications and if so, what information should be provided. An accounting plan can either be very simple such as keeping records of gage flows, discharges, and diversions; or, more complex depending on the requests in the application. Contact the Surface Water Availability Team at 512-239-4600 for information about accounting plan requirements, if any, for your application. **Instructions, Page 34.**

1. Is Accounting Plan Required

Accounting Plans are generally required:

- For applications that request authorization to divert large amounts of water from a single point where multiple diversion rates, priority dates, and water rights can also divert from that point;
- For applications for new major water supply reservoirs;
- For applications that amend a water right where an accounting plan is already required, if the amendment would require changes to the accounting plan;
- For applications with complex environmental flow requirements;
- For applications with an alternate source of water where the water is conveyed and diverted; and
- For reuse applications.

2. Accounting Plan Requirements

- a. A **text file** that includes:
 1. an introduction explaining the water rights and what they authorize;
 2. an explanation of the fields in the accounting plan spreadsheet including how they are calculated and the source of the data;
 3. for accounting plans that include multiple priority dates and authorizations, a section that discusses how water is accounted for by priority date and which water is subject to a priority call by whom; and
 4. Should provide a summary of all sources of water.
- b. A **spreadsheet** that includes:
 1. Basic daily data such as diversions, deliveries, compliance with any instream flow requirements, return flows discharged and diverted and reservoir content;
 2. Method for accounting for inflows if needed;
 3. Reporting of all water use from all authorizations, both existing and proposed;
 4. An accounting for all sources of water;
 5. An accounting of water by priority date;
 6. For bed and banks applications, the accounting plan must track the discharged water from the point of delivery to the final point of diversion;
 7. Accounting for conveyance losses;
 8. Evaporation losses if the water will be stored in or transported through a reservoir. Include changes in evaporation losses and a method for measuring reservoir content resulting from the discharge of additional water into the reservoir;
 9. An accounting for spills of other water added to the reservoir; and
 10. Calculation of the amount of drawdown resulting from diversion by junior rights or diversions of other water discharged into and then stored in the reservoir.

WORKSHEET 8.0 CALCULATION OF FEES

This worksheet is for calculating required application fees. Applications are not Administratively Complete until all required fees are received. **Instructions, Page. 34**

1. NEW APPROPRIATION

	Description	Amount (\$)
Filing Fee	Circle fee correlating to the total amount of water* requested for any new appropriation and/or impoundment. Amount should match total on Worksheet 1, Section 1. Enter corresponding fee under Amount (\$) . <u>In Acre-Feet</u> a. Less than 100 \$100.00 b. 100 - 5,000 \$250.00 c. 5,001 - 10,000 \$500.00 d. 10,001 - 250,000 \$1,000.00 e. More than 250,000 \$2,000.00	
Recording Fee		\$25.00
Agriculture Use Fee	<i>Only for those with an Irrigation Use.</i> Multiply 50¢ x _____ Number of acres that will be irrigated with State Water. **	
Use Fee	<i>Required for all Use Types, excluding Irrigation Use.</i> Multiply \$1.00 x _____ Maximum annual diversion of State Water in acre-feet. **	
Recreational Storage Fee	<i>Only for those with Recreational Storage.</i> Multiply \$1.00 x _____ acre-feet of in-place Recreational Use State Water to be stored at normal max operating level.	
Storage Fee	<i>Only for those with Storage, excluding Recreational Storage.</i> Multiply 50¢ x _____ acre-feet of State Water to be stored at normal max operating level.	
Mailed Notice	Cost of mailed notice to all water rights in the basin. Contact Staff to determine the amount (512) 239-4600.	
TOTAL		\$

2. AMENDMENT OR SEVER AND COMBINE

	Description	Amount (\$)
Filing Fee	Amendment: \$100	
	OR Sever and Combine: \$100 x _____ of water rights to combine	
Recording Fee		\$12.50
Mailed Notice	Additional notice fee to be determined once application is submitted.	
TOTAL INCLUDED		\$

3. BED AND BANKS

	Description	Amount (\$)
Filing Fee		\$100.00
Recording Fee		\$12.50
Mailed Notice	Additional notice fee to be determined once application is submitted.	
TOTAL INCLUDED		\$

**SUPPLEMENT TO
APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION
TO REUSE WATER GRANTED UNDER PERMIT NO. 5821
AND USE OF THE BED AND BANKS OF A STATE WATER COURSE
TO DELIVER SAID WATER**

**PURSUANT TO
TEXAS WATER CODE § 11.042(c)**

UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

In addition to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (“TCEQ” or the “Commission”) Application Forms (Forms 10214b and 10214c) required documents, a description of the application to reuse water originally granted under Permit No. 5821 sought by Upper Trinity Regional Water District (“UTRWD”) in the Application (the “Application”) is provided in Exhibit A of this supplement to the Application. The following documents are attached as Exhibits:

- A. Summary of Request
- B. Water Use Permit No. 5821
- C. Vicinity Map
- D. Authority to File Application
- E. UTRWD Lakeview Regional Water Reclamation Facility TPDES Permit No. WQ0010698001
- F. UTRWD Peninsula Water Reclamation Plant TPDES Permit No. WQ0014323001
- G. UTRWD Riverbend Regional Water Reclamation Facility TPDES Permit No. WQ0010698002
- H. UTRWD Doe Branch Regional Water Reclamation Plant TPDES Permit No. WQ0010698003
- I. City of Krum Wastewater Treatment Facility TPDES Permit No. WQ0010729001
- J. City of Sanger Wastewater Treatment Facility TPDES Permit No. WQ0014372001
- K. City of Aubrey Wastewater Treatment Facility TPDES Permit No. WQ0013647001
- L. City of Celina – Legacy Hills Water Reclamation Facility TPDES No. WQ0016068001
- M. City of Celina – Downtown Wastewater Treatment Facility TPDES Permit No. WQ0014246001
- N. Mustang SUD Sandbrock Wastewater Treatment Facility TPDES Permit No. WQ0015536001
- O. City of Celina – Razor Water Reclamation Facility TPDES No. WQ0016392001
- P. Supplement to Worksheet 4.0
- Q. Water Conservation Plan
- R. Drought Contingency Plan
- S. Reuse Accounting System Documentation
- T. Reuse Accounting System
- U. Application Fees
- V. Public Involvement Plan Form

Exhibit A

Summary of Request

The TCEQ has authorized Upper Trinity Regional Water District (“UTRWD” or “the District”) to construct a new 180,000 acre feet impoundment in the Sulphur River Basin and divert 45,000 acre feet of water from it each year for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses in the Trinity River Basin. Construction of the new reservoir is underway. UTRWD expects to begin the interbasin transfer of water in early to mid 2026. Water Use Permit No. 5821, as amended, is included as **Exhibit B**.

This new Sulphur River Basin supply is a critical component of the District’s ability to meet its rapidly growing Trinity River Basin demands. UTRWD intends to maximize the efficient use of this important water supply by indirectly reusing treated wastewater effluent derived from its interbasin transfer (“IBT”) water. The District’s reuse efforts fit squarely within the agency’s definition of water conservation—*i.e.*, the District intends to make even more efficient use of its existing water supplies by implementing additional water recycling and reuse. The enclosed application contains the necessary bed-and-banks authorization request that would allow this reuse project to move forward.

The District requests authorization to convey and divert its IBT-based treated wastewater effluent. The conveyance route will begin at certain Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System-permitted discharge points and follow an unnamed tributary of Little Elm Creek, Little Elm Creek, Doe Branch, Cantrell Slough, North Hickory Creek, Hickory Creek, Ranger Branch, Clear Creek, and Aubrey Branch, the Elm Fork Trinity River and the Elm Fork Trinity River (Lewisville Lake), all in the Trinity River Basin. The discharge locations are shown in the vicinity map included as **Exhibit C**.

In addition, the District requests to divert these flows, less carriage losses, at one or more points of diversion along the perimeter of Lewisville Lake for municipal, industrial, and agricultural reuse. Because these flows would not otherwise exist in the Trinity River Basin but for the District’s IBT efforts, the diversions requested in this application should be authorized without being subject to Trinity River Basin priority. To be clear, the District is not requesting any new appropriation of water. It is not requesting a right to storage in Lewisville Lake or elsewhere. It is not requesting a right to divert water to which downstream water rights owners are lawfully entitled. The total requested diversion volume is an amount not to exceed 27,000 acre-feet per year of discharged IBT-based effluent, less a carriage loss factor of 0.3 percent per mile. This calculation is based on a requested single reuse and pass-through cycle of the water imported from Lake Ralph Hall in the Sulphur River Basin. UTRWD’s comprehensive water accounting plan, combined with its conservatively calculated transportation losses, will ensure that

water rights holders and the environment will not be negatively impacted by the requests contained in this application.

The Region C Water Planning Group developed and adopted the Initially Prepared Plan for the 2026 Regional Water Planning process for the area of the State that includes UTRWD and its customers (the “IPP”). The planning group identified Lake Ralph Hall indirect reuse as a recommended water management strategy to help meet UTRWD’s future water demands in the Region C planning area. The 2021 Region C Plan submitted to and approved by the Texas Water Development Board indicates that UTRWD’s reuse of Lake Ralph Hall water is an important part of UTRWD’s future water supply.

Conservation and Feasibility – 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 288.7

The District’s Drought Contingency Plan and its implemented Water Conservation Plan (“WCP”) achieve the highest practicable levels of water conservation and efficiency achievable within the District. This places UTRWD’s water conservation and drought contingency efforts in an elite category across the entire state. Additionally, the District’s WCP incorporates water conservation practices and strategies recommended by the Water Conservation Advisory Council. Notwithstanding these extensive efforts, the District faces a water supply deficit. Lake Ralph Hall indirect reuse is an extension of the District’s work to rely on water conservation to help bridge its projected demand/supply gap. It reflects UTRWD’s reasonable diligence and commitment to conserve and maximize the beneficial use of its water supplies without waste. Lake Ralph Hall indirect reuse adds a reliable, drought-resilient source of supply that will help meet water needs for decades to come in a manner that is consistent with the District’s conservation priorities.

The Region C Water Planning Group places strong emphasis on water conservation and reuse as a means of meeting projected water needs. The District’s Region C water planning partners and the Texas Water Development Board have endorsed the Lake Ralph Hall indirect reuse, recommending it as a water management strategy in the 2021 Region C Water Plan, as well as the IPP.

Consistency with Water Conservation Goals and Objectives

Water conservation is one critical element of UTRWD’s effort to meet future water supply needs, in an economical manner, and without sacrificing quality of life standards. One of the primary goals of the WCP is to encourage greater reuse of water in helping to sustain an adequate supply. Lake Ralph Hall indirect reuse supports this goal by maximizing beneficial use of its IBT water supply through reuse. The use of the proposed diverted flows will be a continuation of the District’s beneficial use and consumption of its anticipated Sulphur River Basin supply.

Conservation Alternatives

Effective water conservation can prolong the need for development of new water supplies, minimize associated environmental impacts, reduce the strain that high water demand places on existing infrastructure, and reduce the high cost of water supply development. Even with robust conservation measures, the water supplied through the Lake Ralph Hall reuse project is critical in meeting the District's projected demands. Water conservation through reuse of water is *the* gold-standard conservation alternative to new water supply development. The District is projected to face a water-supply deficit of 107,774 acre-feet annually by 2070. Reduction in water consumption will not offset the significant water demand increases over the regional water planning horizon. Conservation—viewed through the lens of consumption-reduction measures alone—is not a feasible alternative to the indirect reuse of Lake Ralph Hall. The water made available through the requested water use permit will improve the efficiency in the use of the District's water supplies and will, by its nature, increase the recycling and reuse of water. The indirect reuse of Lake Ralph Hall water is by definition a water conservation project.

Other Feasible Alternatives

The Region C Water Planning Group recognizes the feasibility of Lake Ralph Hall indirect reuse. The recommendation followed the planning group's comprehensive analysis of existing and proposed water supply strategies for the District, including multiple supply alternatives.

In addition, the Region C Water Planning Group has identified several alternative management strategies for the District. These are alternatives that the planning group determined could be developed in the future to further complement the District's recommended strategies, or that can serve as alternatives in the event one or more recommended strategies becomes infeasible. These alternatives include George Parkhouse Reservoir (North), George Parkhouse Reservoir (South), Red River Off-Channel Reservoir, Lake Texoma, Toledo Bend, and Oklahoma. The list of identified alternatives for the District also includes *additional reuse*—illustrating that indirect reuse, like Lake Ralph Hall indirect reuse, is one of the most consistently recognized feasible alternatives to new water supply development.

Exhibit B

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



WATER USE PERMIT

Permit No. 5821

Type §§ 11.121, 11.085

Permittee: Upper Trinity Regional
Water District

Address: P.O. Drawer 305
Lewisville, Texas 75067

Filed: August 13, 2004

Granted: DEC 11 2013

Purposes: Municipal, Industrial,
Agricultural, and
Recreation

Counties: Fannin, Collin, Cooke,
Dallas, Denton, Grayson,
and Wise

Watercourse: North Sulphur River,
Tributary of the
Sulphur River

Watershed: Sulphur and Trinity River
Basins

WHEREAS, Upper Trinity Regional Water District (UTRWD, Applicant or Permittee) applied for a water use permit to construct and maintain a dam and reservoir (Lake Ralph Hall) with a maximum capacity of 180,000 acre-feet of water and a surface area of approximately 8,500 acres, on the North Sulphur River, tributary of the Sulphur River, Sulphur River Basin in Fannin County for recreation purposes; and

WHEREAS, Applicant seeks to divert and use not to exceed 45,000 acre-feet of water per year from the perimeter of Lake Ralph Hall for municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes at a maximum combined diversion rate of 205 cfs (92,000 gpm); and

WHEREAS, Applicant indicates that diversions from the reservoir may be "overdrafted" as a part of the system operation with existing UTRWD supplies from other basins to achieve maximum conservation of limited water resources; and

WHEREAS, Applicant indicates that of the 45,000 acre-feet of water per year requested, 34,082 acre-feet of water per year is available on a firm basis; and

WHEREAS, Applicant seeks to use the water within its service area in all or parts of Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Fannin, Grayson, and Wise Counties and also seeks authorization for the interbasin transfer of water to those counties in the Trinity River Basin pursuant to Texas Water Code (TWC) ' 11.085; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Lake Ralph Hall is located 22.5 miles in a southeast direction from City of Bonham and 4.8 miles in a northeast direction from City of Ladonia. Station 70+00 on the centerline of the proposed dam is S 32E W, 1,600 feet from the northeast corner of H. McMillian Survey, Abstract No. 713, in Fannin County, Texas also being at 33.463E N Latitude, 95.901E W Longitude; and

WHEREAS, to the extent that return flows exist, they will be returned to various streams in the Trinity River Basin and the Sulphur River Basin; and

WHEREAS, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) finds that jurisdiction over the application is established; and

WHEREAS, Applicant submitted the *Conceptual Design and Analysis of the Proposed North Sulphur River Riparian Habitat Mitigation Area for Lake Ralph Hall*, which was accepted and approved by the Executive Director; and

WHEREAS, Applicant submitted the *Lake Ralph Hall Accounting Plan*, which was accepted and approved by the Executive Director; and

WHEREAS, the Executive Director performed a water availability analysis and determined that 34,082 acre-feet of water per year is available on a firm basis from the proposed reservoir; and

WHEREAS, the Executive Director recommends that special conditions be included in the permit to protect instream uses, water quality conditions, and senior and superior water rights; and

WHEREAS, notice of the application was mailed and published, and public meetings were held on March 27, 2006 and March 28, 2006; and

WHEREAS, numerous requests for a contested case hearing were received for this application; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has complied with the requirements of the Texas Water Code and Rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality in issuing this water use permit;

NOW, THEREFORE, this Water Use Permit No. 5821 is issued to Upper Trinity Regional Water District subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. IMPOUNDMENT

Permittee is authorized to construct and maintain a dam and reservoir (Lake Ralph Hall) with a maximum capacity of 180,000 acre-feet of water on the North Sulphur River, tributary of the Sulphur River, Sulphur River Basin in Fannin County. Station 70+00 on the centerline of the dam will be located S 32E W, 1,600 feet from the northeast corner of H. McMillian Survey, Abstract No. 713 in

Fannin County, at 33.463E N Latitude, 95.901E W Longitude, 22.5 miles in a southeast direction from City of Bonham, and 4.8 miles in a northeast direction from City of Ladonia in Fannin County, Texas.

2. USE

- A. Permittee is authorized to use the impounded water for recreation purposes.
- B. Permittee is authorized to divert and use not to exceed 45,000 acre-feet of water per year, of which 34,082 acre-feet of water per year is available on a firm basis, for municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes.
- C. Permittee is authorized an interbasin transfer to use the authorized water within its service area in all or parts of Fannin, Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Grayson, and Wise Counties within the Sulphur and Trinity River Basins.

3. DIVERSION

- A. Permittee is authorized to divert the authorized water from any point on the perimeter of Lake Ralph Hall.
- B. Permittee is authorized to divert the authorized water at a maximum combined diversion rate of 205 cfs (92,000 gpm).

4. TIME PRIORITY

The time priority for this right is August 13, 2004.

5. CONSERVATION

Permittee shall implement water conservation plans that provide for the utilization of those practices, techniques, and technologies that will reduce or maintain the consumption of water, prevent or reduce the loss or waste of water, maintain or improve the efficiency in the use of water, increase the recycling and reuse of water, and prevent the pollution of water, so that a water supply is made available for future or alternative uses. Permittee shall develop, submit, and implement water conservation plans as required by law. Each water conservation plan submitted to the Executive Director shall comply with relevant state conservation standards and shall be designed to result in the highest practicable levels of water conservation and efficiency achievable within the jurisdiction of the Permittee at the time of submission. Such plans shall include a requirement that in every wholesale water contract entered into, on or after the effective date of this permit, including any contract extension or renewal, each successive wholesale customer will develop and implement conservation measures that will result in the highest practicable levels of water conservation and efficiency in

order to comply with TWC § 11.085 (1)(2). If Permittee authorizes the resale of water by a customer, then the contract for resale must have water conservation requirements so that each successive wholesale customer in the resale of the water will be required to implement water conservation measures.

6. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- A. Permittee shall only impound and divert water authorized by this permit in accordance with the most recently approved *Lake Ralph Hall Accounting Plan*. Permittee shall maintain said plan in electronic format and make the data available to the Executive Director upon request. Any modifications to the *Lake Ralph Hall Accounting Plan* shall be approved by the Executive Director. Only such modification that changes the permit terms must be in the form of an amendment to the permit. Should Permittee fail to maintain the accounting plan or notify the Executive Director of any modifications to the plan, Permittee shall immediately cease impoundments and diversions authorized in Paragraph 1. IMPOUNDMENT and Paragraph 2. USE, and either apply to amend the permit, or voluntarily forfeit the permit. If Permittee fails to amend the accounting plan or forfeit the permit, the Commission shall be notified immediately by Permittee upon modification of the accounting plan and provided with the appropriate documents effectuating such changes.
- B. All mitigation plans and monitoring required herein shall comply with conditions set forth in 33 United States Code, § 1341, commonly known as the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) § 401 and Title 30 TAC § 279. Mitigation and monitoring plans shall also comply with § 404 of the CWA.
- C. Following deliberate impoundment of water in Lake Ralph Hall to elevation 510 feet mean sea level (MSL), Permittee shall complete and maintain the restored channel mitigation area with stored water released from Lake Ralph Hall as described in the *Conceptual Design and Analysis of the Proposed North Sulphur River Riparian Habitat Mitigation Area for Lake Ralph Hall (revised March 18, 2010)* and documented in the *Lake Ralph Hall Accounting Plan*. Prior to operation of the recirculation pump system in the restored channel mitigation area, Permittee shall obtain the appropriate authorizations under § 11.042 of the Texas Water Code.
- D. As identified in the *Conceptual Design and Analysis of the Proposed North Sulphur River Riparian Habitat Mitigation Area for Lake Ralph Hall*, Permittee shall construct approximately 14,500 linear feet of riparian habitat along a segment of the abandoned channel of the original North Sulphur River (the restored channel mitigation area) located on the south bank of the existing river channel immediately downstream of the proposed dam for Lake Ralph Hall.

- E. Impoundment of water and diversions under this permit are contingent upon commencement of construction of the approved *Conceptual Design and Analysis of the Proposed North Sulphur River Riparian Habitat Mitigation Area for Lake Ralph Hall*. Modifications or changes to this design must be approved by the Executive Director. Only such modification that changes the permit terms must be in the form of an amendment to the permit.
- F. Permittee shall install flow measurement devices to measure flow associated with the recirculation pump system identified in the *Conceptual Design and Analysis of the Proposed North Sulphur River Riparian Habitat Mitigation Area for Lake Ralph Hall*. Those measurement devices shall be connected to the SCADA system as required by Special Condition G.
- G. Permittee shall install multiple water quality and water level logger instrumentation in the deeper pool habitats, as identified in the *Conceptual Design and Analysis of the Proposed North Sulphur River Riparian Habitat Mitigation Area for Lake Ralph Hall*, in the restored channel mitigation area to continuously monitor dissolved oxygen, temperature, and water level within the pools. Permittee shall connect the monitoring instruments to a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system to detect a measurement below the *Texas Surface Water Quality Standards* (Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 307) for Segment 0305 for a period of greater than 24 hours or detect if the water surface in the pools drops more than one foot below its normal level. The instrumentation and SCADA system shall be maintained in good working order throughout the term of the permit. Permittee shall maintain records of the SCADA system data for a period of not less than five years after its collection and shall make it available to the Executive Director upon request.
- H. In the event that the above mentioned water level and/or water quality parameters within the restored channel mitigation area drop below the Water Quality Standards for Segment 0305 for a period greater than 24 hours, Permittee shall release water from Lake Ralph Hall, and/or utilize the recirculation pump system to provide flow through the mitigation area in order to restore the water level or help ensure compliance with the Water Quality Standards.
- I. Upon completion of the construction and enhancement of the restored channel mitigation area, Permittee shall establish and maintain an appropriate fish community representative of the aquatic life use designation for Segment 0305 of the *Texas Surface Water Quality Standards* (Title 30 TAC § 307). If available, the initial fish stocking shall be composed of, at a minimum, fish species listed in the *Conceptual Design and Analysis of the Proposed North Sulphur River Riparian*

Habitat Mitigation Area for Lake Ralph Hall. Permittee shall obtain the fish to be stocked in the restored channel from local sources if available.

- J. Permittee shall visit the restored channel mitigation area at a minimum of once per month for a period of five years following deliberate impoundment of water in Lake Ralph Hall and completion of the mitigation area to inspect and observe the condition of the mitigation area and take any appropriate action, such as initiate reservoir releases or engage the recirculation pump system, so as to ensure compliance with the *Conceptual Design and Analysis of the Proposed North Sulphur River Riparian Habitat Mitigation Area for Lake Ralph Hall*.
- K. In consultation with the Executive Director, Permittee shall conduct monitoring of the restored channel mitigation area twice a year for a period of five years following deliberate impoundment of water in Lake Ralph Hall and completion of the mitigation area. Monitoring shall include discharge measurements, assessment of fish and macroinvertebrate communities, physical habitat assessment, and documenting survival success of the planted vegetation within the restored channel riparian area. All aquatic biological monitoring and physical habitat assessments shall take place in the index period (March 15 – October 15) with at least one of the twice a year monitoring events taking place in the critical period (July 1 – September 15). Aquatic biological monitoring and habitat characterization shall follow TCEQ protocols set forth in the *Surface Water Quality Monitoring Procedures, Volume 2: Methods for Collecting and Analyzing Biological Community and Habitat Data*. (TCEQ 2005).
- L. Permittee shall submit a report to the Executive Director every two years summarizing the twice a year monitoring activities in Special Condition K. Permittee shall also submit a final report at the end of the five-year monitoring period summarizing the monitoring efforts. The report shall include an assessment of the fish and macroinvertebrate communities and the biological metric scoring criteria used to assess aquatic life uses. In the event that aquatic life is not meeting the water quality standards for Segment 0305, the report shall identify and outline remedial management strategies to be implemented to meet the designated aquatic life use.
- M. Permittee shall establish and maintain a riparian buffer zone of permanent vegetation around the perimeter of the reservoir averaging at least 50 feet in width with the exception of reasonable access areas and the area of the dam and spillway. Permittee shall also establish and maintain riparian buffer zones 25 to 50 feet wide at or below elevation 560 feet MSL along Bear Creek, Brushy Creek, Pickle Creek, Davis Creek, Leggets Branch, Bralley Pool Creek, Merrill Creek, the North Sulphur River, and along unnamed tributaries within the area of the reservoir project. The buffer zone shall be planted with native vegetation as necessary to ensure

complete coverage at maturity.

- N. Permittee shall implement measures to minimize impacts to aquatic resources due to entrainment or impingement including, but not limited to, the installation of screens at the diversion facilities.
- O. Permittee shall install and maintain measuring devices which account for, within 5% accuracy, the quantity of water diverted from the points authorized above in Paragraph 3. DIVERSION and maintain measurement records. Permittee shall allow representatives of the TCEQ reasonable access to the property to inspect the measuring device and records.

7. TIME LIMITATIONS

- A. Construction of the dam and reservoir shall be in accordance with plans approved by the Executive Director. Construction of the dam without final approval of the construction plans is a violation of this authorization.
- B. Construction shall begin within two years of issuance of this permit and be completed within ten years of the issuance of this permit, unless Permittee applies for and is subsequently granted an extension of time before the expiration of these time limitations.

This water use permit is issued subject to all superior and senior water rights in the Sulphur River Basin.

Permittee agrees to be bound by the terms, conditions, and provisions contained herein and such agreement is a condition precedent to the granting of this permit.

All other matters requested in the application which are not specifically granted by this water use permit are denied.

This water use permit is issued subject to the Rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and to the right of continuing supervision of State resources exercised by the Commission.


For the Commission

ISSUED: DEC 11 2013

Exhibit C

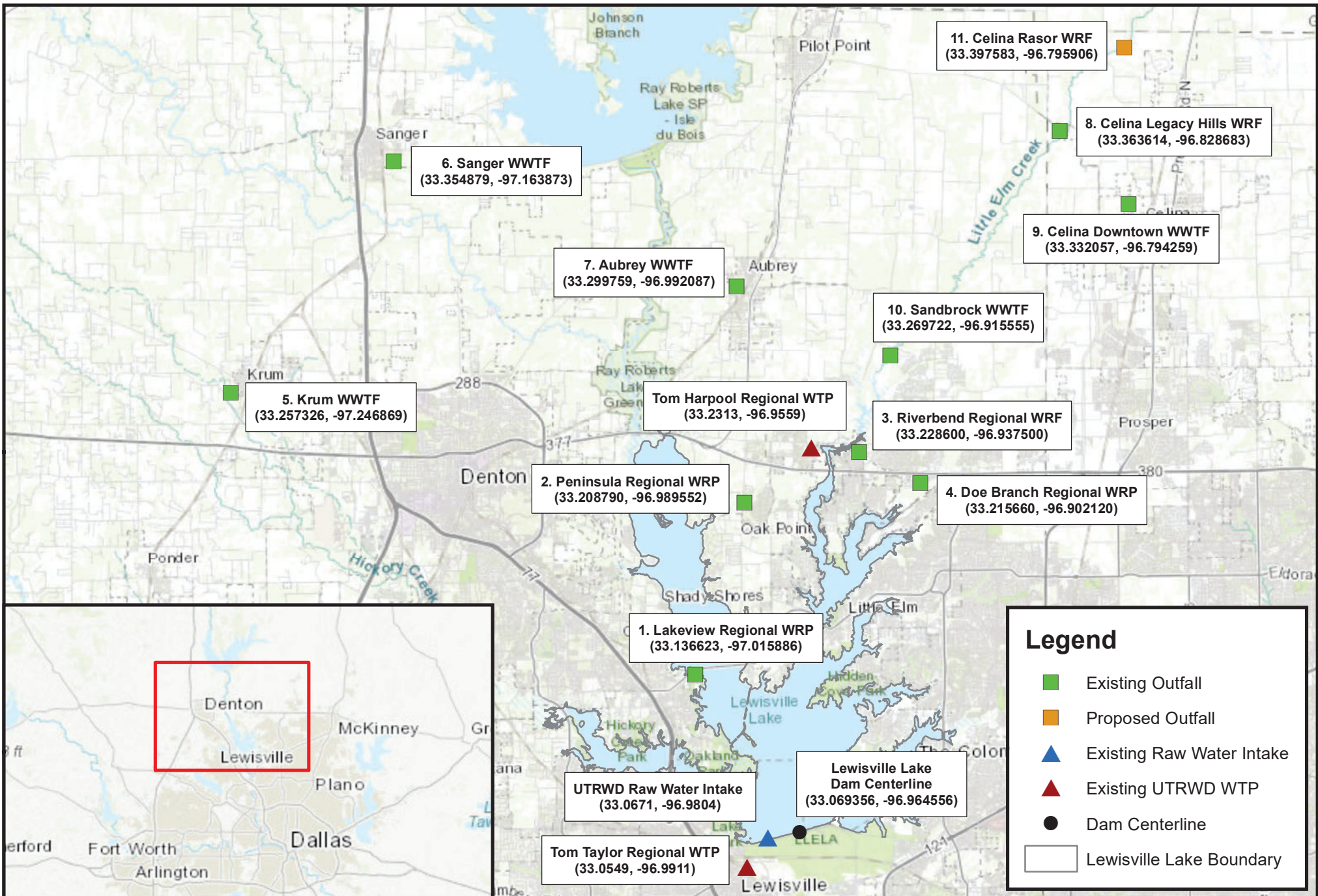


Exhibit D



RESOLUTION

REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION # 2020 - 07

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT AUTHORIZING THE FILING AND PROSECUTION OF AN APPLICATION WITH THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FOR REUSE OF LAKE RALPH HALL WATER.

WHEREAS, on December 11, 2013 the District secured Water Use Permit No. 5821 (the "Permit") from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the "Commission"), which includes, among other things, the authorization to construct and maintain a dam and reservoir known as Lake Ralph Hall (the "Reservoir"); and

WHEREAS, the Permit, also includes the authorization to transfer Lake Ralph Hall water for use within its service area in all or parts of Fannin, Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Grayson and Wise Counties within the Sulphur and Trinity River Basins; and

WHEREAS, on or about February 15, 2017, the District secured a Section 408 Authorization from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (the "USACE") allowing Lake Ralph Hall water to pass through Lewisville Lake; and

WHEREAS, on January 30, 2020, the District secured a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit from USACE allowing commencement of construction for the Reservoir; and

WHEREAS, the District submitted an Abridged Application for funding from the Texas Water Development Board for construction anticipated to begin by the end of 2020.

WHEREAS, the Texas Water Plan has identified Reuse of Lake Ralph Hall water as a water management strategy for the District; and

WHEREAS, the District desires to vigorously pursue full development of its rights for interbasin water from Lake Ralph Hall to include water reuse from wastewater treatment plants discharging into Lewisville Lake; and

WHEREAS, in order for the District to secure the Reuse Water Right, an application must be filed and prosecuted with the Commission to obtain authorization to reuse Lake Ralph Hall water (the "Application"), and

WHEREAS, the District desires to utilize a bed and banks authorization from the Commission to be consistent with the Section 408 Authorization from the USACE and to facilitate reuse; and

WHEREAS, the District now desires to file the Application, and to authorize its Executive Director, on behalf of the District, to prepare and execute the Application.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Directors does hereby authorize the filing and prosecution of the Application with the Commission for Reuse of Lake Ralph Hall water.

SECTION 2. That the Executive Director is hereby directed to execute and file the Application and any necessary supporting information or documents on behalf of the District, to appear and arrange for the appearance of persons representing the District at any proceeding on the Application before the Commission, and to direct the prosecution, compromise and settlement of the Application on behalf of the District.

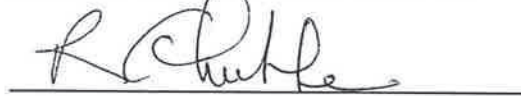
SECTION 3. That this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

DULY PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 5TH DAY OF MARCH 2020.

Recommended:


Larry N. Patterson, Executive Director

Executed:


Richard Lubke, President

Attest:


Brian Roberson, Secretary

Exhibit E

Jon Niermann, *Chairman*
Emily Lindley, *Commissioner*
Bobby Janecka, *Commissioner*
Kelly Keel, *Interim Executive Director*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

November 10, 2023

Jody Zabolio, P.E., Director of Operations and
Water Resources
Upper Trinity Regional Water District
P.O. Box 305
Lewisville, Texas 75067

RE: Upper Trinity Regional Water District
Permit No. WQ0010698001

This letter is your notice that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) executive director (ED) has acted on the above-named application. According to 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Section 50.135 the ED's action became effective on the date the ED signed the permit or other action. A copy of the final action is enclosed and cites the effective date.

For certain matters, a **motion to overturn**, which is a request that the commission review the ED's action on an application, may be filed with the chief clerk. Whether a motion to overturn is procedurally available for a specific matter is determined by Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code Chapter 50. According to 30 TAC Section 50.139, an action by the ED is not affected by a motion to overturn filed under this section unless expressly ordered by the commission.

If a motion to overturn is filed, the motion must be received by the chief clerk within 23 days after the date of this letter. An original and 7 copies of a motion must be filed with the chief clerk in person or by mail. The Chief Clerk's mailing address is Office of the Chief Clerk (MC 105), TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. On the same day the motion is transmitted to the chief clerk, please provide copies to the Environmental Law Deputy Director (MC 173), and the Public Interest Counsel (MC 103), both at the same TCEQ address listed above. If a motion is not acted on by the commission within 45 days after the date of this letter, then the motion shall be deemed overruled.

You may also request **judicial review** of the ED's action. The procedure and timelines for seeking judicial review of a commission or ED action are governed by Texas Water Code Section 5.351.

Individual members of the public may seek further information by calling the TCEQ Public Education Program, toll free, at 1-800-687-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laurie Gharis".

Laurie Gharis
Chief Clerk

LG/cb

cc: Garrett T. Arthur, TCEQ Public Interest Counsel (MC 103)

Jon Niermann, *Presidente*
Emily Lindley, *Comisionada*
Bobby Janecka, *Comisionado*
Kelly Keel, *Director Ejecutivo interino*



COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DE TEXAS

Protegiendo a Texas al Reducir y Prevenir la Contaminación

10 de noviembre de 2023

Jody Zabolio, P.E., Director of Operations and
Water Resources
Upper Trinity Regional Water District
P.O. Box 305
Lewisville, Texas 75067

RE: Upper Trinity Regional Water District
Permiso No. WQ0010698001

Esta carta es su aviso de que el director ejecutivo (ED, por sus siglas en inglés) de la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por sus siglas en inglés) ha actuado sobre la solicitud mencionada anteriormente. De acuerdo con 30 Código Administrativo de Texas (TAC, por sus siglas en inglés) Sección 50.135, la acción del ED entró en vigencia en la fecha en que el ED firmó el permiso u otra acción. Se adjunta una copia de la acción final y se cita la fecha de vigencia.

Para ciertos asuntos, una **moción para revocar**, que es una solicitud para que la comisión revise la acción del ED sobre una solicitud, puede presentarse ante el secretario oficial. Si una moción para revocar está disponible desde el punto de vista procesal para un asunto específico está determinado por el Título 30 del Capítulo 50 del Código Administrativo de Texas. De acuerdo con 30 TAC Sección 50.139, una acción del ED no se ve afectada por una moción de revocación presentada bajo esta sección a menos que la comisión lo ordene expresamente.

Si se presenta una moción para revocarla, la moción debe ser recibida por el secretario oficial dentro de los 23 días posteriores a la fecha de esta carta. Se debe presentar una copia original y 7 copias de una moción ante el secretario oficial en persona o por correo. La dirección postal del Secretario Oficial es Office of the Chief Clerk (MC 105), TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. El mismo día en que se transmite la moción al secretario oficial, proporcione copias al Director Adjunto de Derecho Ambiental D (MC 173) y al Asesor de Interés Público (MC 103), ambos en la misma dirección de la TCEQ mencionada anteriormente. Si una moción no es tomada en cuenta por la comisión dentro de los 45 días posteriores a la fecha de esta carta, entonces la moción se considerará anulada.

También puede solicitar una **revisión judicial** de la acción del ED. El procedimiento y los plazos para solicitar la revisión judicial de una comisión o acción del ED se rigen por la Sección 5.351 del Código de Agua de Texas.

Los miembros individuales del público pueden solicitar más información llamando al Programa de Educación Pública de la TCEQ, al número gratuito, al 1-800-687-4040.

Atentamente,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laurie Gharis".

Laurie Gharis
Secretaria Oficial

LG/cb

cc: Garrett T. Arthur, Asesor de Interés Público de la TCEQ (MC 103)



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0010698001
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0020354]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This is a renewal that replaces TPDES
Permit No. WQ0010698001 issued on
August 13, 2018.

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

Upper Trinity Regional Water District

whose mailing address is

P.O. Box 305
Lewisville, Texas 75067

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the Lakeview Regional Water Reclamation
Facility, SIC Code 4952

located approximately 900 feet northeast of the intersection of North Lakeview Drive and
Lakeview West, in the City of Lake Dallas, Denton County, Texas 75065

directly to Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth
in this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ),
the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does
not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of
wastewater along the discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited
to, property belonging to any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does
this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **five years from the date of issuance.**

ISSUED DATE: November 3, 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Keel", written over a horizontal line.

For the Commission

INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through completion of expansion to the 7.5 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 5.5 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 10,625 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (459)	15	25	35	Five/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (688)	25	40	60	Five/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	4 (183)	7	10	15	Five/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (46)	2	4	6	One/two weeks	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 7.5 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 7.5 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 14,444 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	7 (438)	12	22	32	Five/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (938)	25	40	60	Five/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (188)	6	10	15	Five/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (63)	2	4	6	One/two weeks	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance

Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.
- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance

with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the

regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or
 - iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.

- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee;
 - ii. the permit number(s);
 - iii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iv. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.
6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30

TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC § 7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.

- a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.

- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.
9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well,

container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel, appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested annually in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids

criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a

single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

- viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.
 - ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.
4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

- Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.
- Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.
- Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.
- Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.
- Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test	- annually
PCBs	- annually

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a landfill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk biosolids are applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee’s specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested annually in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category B facility must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class B license or higher. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. The chronic aquatic life mixing zone is defined as a volume within a radius of 100 feet from the point of discharge. Chronic toxic criteria apply at the edge of the chronic aquatic life mixing zone.
4. The permittee has submitted sufficient evidence of legal restrictions prohibiting residential structures within the part of the buffer zone not owned by the permittee according to 30 TAC § 309.13(e)(3). The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). (See Attachment A.)
5. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
6. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, daily may be reduced to five/week in the Interim and Final phases. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary to protect human health or the environment.
7. Prior to construction of the Final phase treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary transmittal letter in accordance

with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Page 2a of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.

8. The permittee shall notify the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing at least forty-five days prior to the completion of the Final phase facilities on Notification of Completion Form 20007.

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS**CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER**

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. **Scope, Frequency, and Methodology**

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 6%, 8%, 11%, 15%, and 20% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 15% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction
 - 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing

and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.

- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:
 - 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
 - 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
 - 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
 - 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
 - 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test, unless statistically significant toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid;
 - 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction; and
 - 7) a PMSD of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth.
- b. Statistical Interpretation
 - 1) For the water flea survival and reproduction test, the statistical analyses used to determine the inhibition concentration of effluent that would cause a 25% reduction (IC₂₅) in survival or mean young per female shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.
 - 2) For the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical analyses used to determine the IC₂₅ in survival or growth shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.
 - 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and

Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)” (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.

- 4) Most point estimates are derived from a mathematical model that assumes a continuous dose-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-continuous (threshold) response, or a non-monotonic dose-response relationship, the IC₂₅ should be determined based on the method guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 5) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic dose-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review of test validity and acceptability. The method guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used as the basis, along with best professional judgement, for making a determination of test validity and acceptability.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests shall be the receiving water collected at a point upstream of the discharge as close as possible to the discharge point but unaffected by the discharge. Where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges to receiving waters that are classified as intermittent streams, or where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions, the permittee shall:
 - a) substitute a synthetic dilution water that has a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge; or
 - b) use the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge.
- 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;
 - b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);
 - c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.
- 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard,

reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.

d. Samples and Composites

- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
- 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
- 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
- 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.
- 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 1 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.
 - 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and

January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.

- 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
- 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.

c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:

- 1) For the water flea, Parameter T4P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 2) For the water flea, Parameter T6P3B, report the IC25 for survival.
- 3) For the water flea, Parameter T5P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 4) For the water flea, Parameter T7P3B, report the IC25 for reproduction.
- 5) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T4P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 6) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T6P6C, report the IC25 for survival.
- 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T5P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T7P6C, report the IC25 for growth.

d. Enter the following codes for retests only:

- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. A significant effect is defined as an IC25 of a specified endpoint (survival, growth, or reproduction) less than the critical dilution. Significant lethality is defined as a survival IC25 less than the critical dilution. Similarly, significant sublethality is defined as a growth or reproduction IC25 less than the critical dilution.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any species that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive

months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.

- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.
- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
 - 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple

characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;

- 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the

facility's effluent toxicity;

- 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates persistent significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may

be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.

- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times Date Time Date Time
 Composites No. 1 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	6%	8%	11%	15%	20%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival Mean						
Total Mean						
CV%*						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

PERCENT SURVIVAL

	Percent effluent					
Time of Reading	0%	6%	8%	11%	15%	20%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

1. Is the IC₂₅ for reproduction less than the critical dilution (15%)? _____ YES _____
NO
2. Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (15%)? _____ YES _____ NO
3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
IC₂₅ survival = _____%
IC₂₅ reproduction = _____%

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times
Composites
Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
6%							
8%							
11%							
15%							
20%							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST

FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
6%									
8%									
11%									
15%									
20%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

- Is the IC₂₅ for growth less than the critical dilution (15%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (15%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
 IC₂₅ survival = _____%
 IC₂₅ growth = _____%
 david

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. The toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with “Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms,” fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. The control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
 - d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a best management practice, a chemical-specific limit, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions
- a. Test Acceptance – The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
 - b. Dilution Water - In accordance with Part 1.c., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
 - c. Samples and Composites

- 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001.
- 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
- 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
- 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
- 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this permit in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter "1."
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter "1."

d. Enter the following codes for retests only:

- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter "1."
- 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter "1."

4. Persistent Mortality

The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.

- a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
- b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analysis to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
 - 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting

characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;

- 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;

- 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates persistent significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in item 5.h. The report will also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival

of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.

- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TPDES Permit No. WQ0010698001



Exhibit F



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0014323001
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0124745]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This major amendment supersedes and
replaces TPDES Permit No.
WQ0014323001 issued on December
27, 2016.

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

Upper Trinity Regional Water District

whose mailing address is

P.O. Box 305
Lewisville, Texas 75067

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the Peninsula Regional Water Reclamation
Plant, SIC Code 4952

located at 1130 Naylor Road, in Denton County, Texas 76227

to Cantrell Slough; thence to Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth
in this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ),
the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does
not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of
wastewater along the discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited
to, property belonging to any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does
this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **five years from the date of issuance.**

ISSUED DATE: March 24, 2022

For the Commission

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 2.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.94 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 2,611 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (39)	10	20	30	One/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	12 (94)	20	40	60	One/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (16)	5	10	15	One/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (7.8)	2	4	6	One/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored twice per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 5.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 2.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 3.1 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 2.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 5,556 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (83)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	12 (200)	20	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (33)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (17)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 5.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM III EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 3.1 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 4.6 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 3.1 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 8,611 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (129)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	12 (310)	20	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (52)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (26)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 4.6 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 4.6 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 12,778 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (192)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	12 (460)	20	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (77)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (38)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance

Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.

- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions

established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or

- iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.
- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee and the permit number(s);
 - ii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iii. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.
6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30 TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC §

7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.
- a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.
- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the

Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.

9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well, container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel,

appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase; annually in the Interim II, III and Final phases in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC

Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. Effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC §

312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.

- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.

- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.
 - viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.
 - ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.
4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

- Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.
- Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.
- Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.
- Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.
- Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are

defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test	- once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase; annually in the Interim II, III and Final phases
PCBs	- once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase; annually in the Interim II, III and Final phases

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk is applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee's specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. Effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase; annually in the Interim II, III and Final phases in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. Effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. Effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category C facility in the Interim I phase must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class C license or higher. This Category B facility in the Interim II, III and Final phases must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class B license or higher. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. There is no mixing zone established for this discharge to an intermittent stream with perennial pools. Chronic toxic criteria apply at the point of discharge.
4. The permittee submitted evidence of legal restrictions (on file) prohibiting residential structures within the part of the buffer zone not owned by the permittee according to 30 TAC § 309.13(e)(3). The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). (See Attachment A.)
5. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
6. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, daily may be reduced to 5/week for all phases. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary to protect human health or the environment.
7. Prior to construction of the 3.1 MGD and 4.6 MGD wastewater treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary

transmittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Page 2b and 2c of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.

Plans and specifications have been approved for the 2.0 MGD wastewater treatment facility, in accordance with 30 TAC § 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. A summary transmittal approval letter was issued on February 25, 2021 (Log No. 0121/068). A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.

8. The permittee shall notify the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing at least forty-five days prior to the completion of the new facilities on Notification of Completion Form 20007.
9. There is an EPA-approved WER of 6.43 used to calculate the total copper effluent criteria for this facility.

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS**CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER**

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the 2.0 MGD facility, the permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 100% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction
 - 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates

significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.

- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:
 - 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
 - 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
 - 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
 - 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
 - 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test, unless statistically significant toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid;
 - 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction, unless statistically significant sublethal toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid; and
 - 7) a PMSD of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth, unless statistically significant sublethal toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid.
- b. Statistical Interpretation
 - 1) For the water flea survival and reproduction test, the statistical analyses used to determine the inhibition concentration of effluent that would cause a 25% reduction (IC25) in survival or mean young per female shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.
 - 2) For the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical

analyses used to determine the IC₂₅ in survival or growth shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.

- 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)" (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.
- 4) Most point estimates are derived from a mathematical model that assumes a continuous dose-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-continuous (threshold) response, or a non-monotonic dose-response relationship, the IC₂₅ should be determined based on the method guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 5) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic dose-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review of test validity and acceptability. The method guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used as the basis, along with best professional judgement, for making a determination of test validity and acceptability.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests shall be the receiving water collected at a point upstream of the discharge as close as possible to the discharge point but unaffected by the discharge. Where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges to receiving waters that are classified as intermittent streams, or where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions, the permittee shall:
 - a) substitute a synthetic dilution water that has a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge; or
 - b) use the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge.
- 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;
 - b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to

completion (i.e., 7 days);

- c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.

- 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard, reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.

d. Samples and Composites

- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
- 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
- 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
- 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.
- 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the

Table 1 forms provided with this permit.

- 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.
 - 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
- 1) For the water flea, Parameter T4P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For the water flea, Parameter T6P3B, report the IC25 for survival.
 - 3) For the water flea, Parameter T5P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 4) For the water flea, Parameter T7P3B, report the IC25 for reproduction.
 - 5) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T4P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 6) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T6P6C, report the IC25 for survival.
 - 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T5P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T7P6C, report the IC25 for growth.
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. A significant effect is defined as an IC25 of a specified endpoint (survival, growth, or reproduction) less than the critical dilution. Significant lethality is

defined as a survival IC25 less than the critical dilution. Similarly, significant sublethality is defined as a growth or reproduction IC25 less than the critical dilution.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any species that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.
- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.
- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:

- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and

- confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
- 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.
- The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.
- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific

control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times Date Time Date Time
 Composites No. 1 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival Mean						
Total Mean						
CV%*						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time of Reading	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

1. Is the IC₂₅ for reproduction less than the critical dilution (100%)? _____ YES
 _____ NO

2. Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (100%)? _____ YES _____
 NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:

IC₂₅ survival = _____% effluent

IC₂₅ reproduction = _____% effluent

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times
Composites
Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
32%							
42%							
56%							
75%							
100%							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST

FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
32%									
42%									
56%									
75%									
100%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

- Is the IC₂₅ for growth less than the critical dilution (100%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (100%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
 IC₂₅ survival = _____% effluent
 IC₂₅ growth = _____% effluent

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the 2.0 MGD facility, the toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. Except as discussed in item 2.b., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a Best Management Practice (BMP), Chemical-Specific (CS) limits, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation after multiple toxic events.
- e. As the dilution series specified in the Chronic Biomonitoring Requirements includes a 100% effluent concentration, the results from those tests may fulfill the requirements of this Section; any tests performed in the proper time interval may be substituted. Compliance will be evaluated as specified in item a. The 50% survival in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted to comply with the minimum testing frequency defined in item b.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with item 1.c., the control and dilution water shall normally consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water. If the permittee utilizes the results of a chronic test to satisfy the requirements in item 1.e., the permittee may use the receiving water or dilution water that meets the requirements of item 2.a as the control and dilution water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this permit in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July

20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.

- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a “o” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a “o” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
 - 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a “o” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a “o” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”

4. Persistent Mortality

The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.

- a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
- b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall

specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analysis to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:

- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before

April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:

- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.
- The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.
- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE

activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in item 5.h. The report will also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.

- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

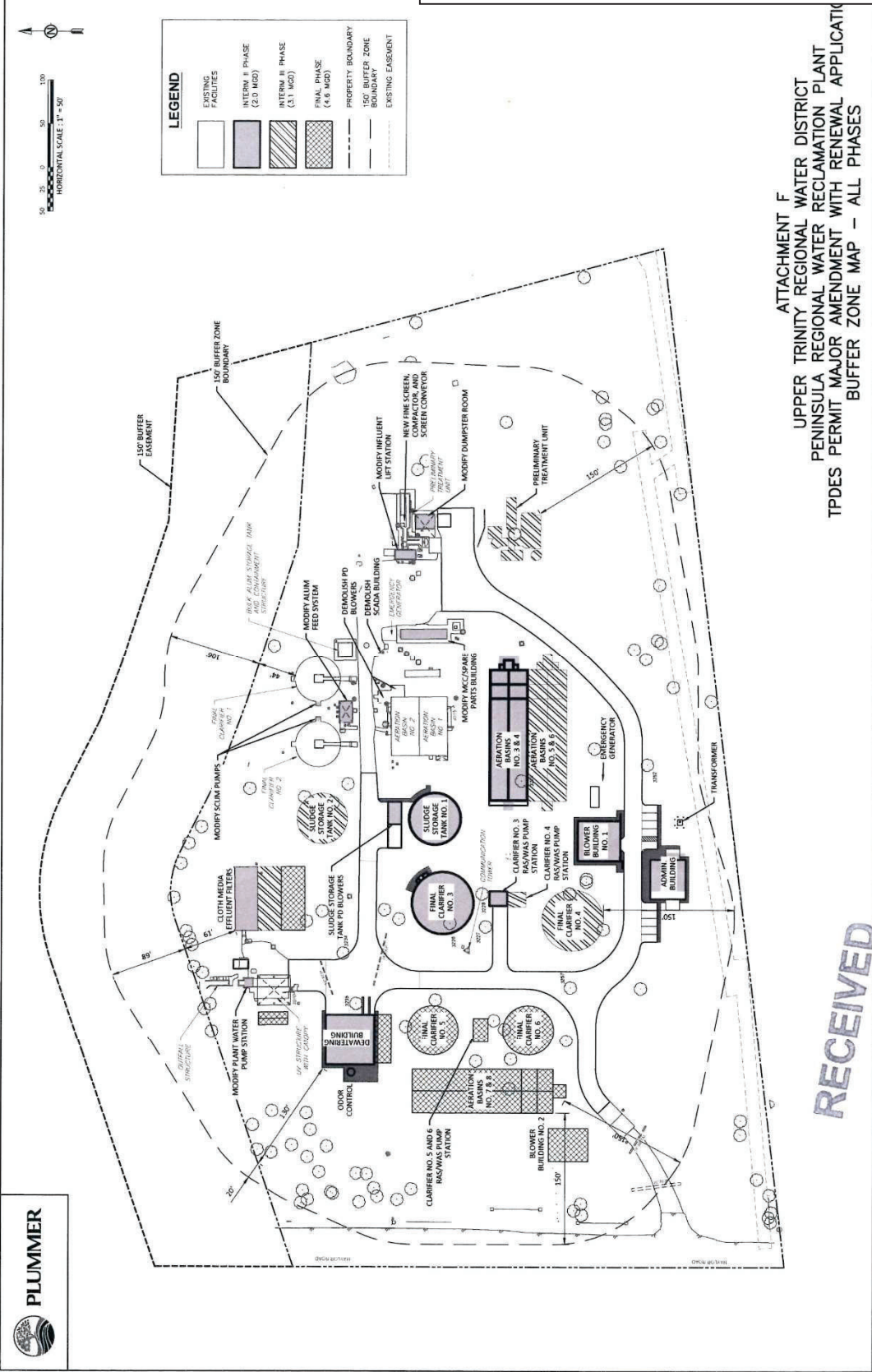
	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent



ATTACHMENT F
UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
PENINSULA REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION PLANT
TPDES PERMIT MAJOR AMENDMENT WITH RENEWAL APPLICATION
BUFFER ZONE MAP - ALL PHASES

RECEIVED

APR 05 2021

Water Quality Division
Application Team

Exhibit G

Jon Niermann, *Chairman*
Emily Lindley, *Commissioner*
Bobby Janecka, *Commissioner*
Kelly Keel, *Executive Director*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

January 12, 2024

Jason Pierce, Director of Operations
Upper Trinity Regional Water District
P.O. Box 305
Lewisville, Texas 75067

RE: Upper Trinity Regional Water District
Permit No. WQ0010698002

This letter is your notice that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) executive director (ED) has acted on the above-named application. According to 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Section 50.135 the ED's action became effective on the date the ED signed the permit or other action. A copy of the final action is enclosed and cites the effective date.

For certain matters, a **motion to overturn**, which is a request that the commission review the ED's action on an application, may be filed with the chief clerk. Whether a motion to overturn is procedurally available for a specific matter is determined by Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code Chapter 50. According to 30 TAC Section 50.139, an action by the ED is not affected by a motion to overturn filed under this section unless expressly ordered by the commission.

If a motion to overturn is filed, the motion must be received by the chief clerk within 23 days after the date of this letter. An original and 7 copies of a motion must be filed with the chief clerk in person or by mail. The Chief Clerk's mailing address is Office of the Chief Clerk (MC 105), TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. On the same day the motion is transmitted to the chief clerk, please provide copies to the Environmental Law Deputy Director (MC 173), and the Public Interest Counsel (MC 103), both at the same TCEQ address listed above. If a motion is not acted on by the commission within 45 days after the date of this letter, then the motion shall be deemed overruled.

You may also request **judicial review** of the ED's action. The procedure and timelines for seeking judicial review of a commission or ED action are governed by Texas Water Code Section 5.351.

Individual members of the public may seek further information by calling the TCEQ Public Education Program, toll free, at 1-800-687-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laurie Gharis".

Laurie Gharis
Chief Clerk

LG/cb

cc: Garrett T. Arthur, TCEQ Public Interest Counsel (MC 103)



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0010698002
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0123781]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This minor amendment supersedes and replaces TPDES Permit No. WQ0010698002 issued on January 23, 2023, and is reissued pursuant to 30 TAC § 305.62 (c)(2).

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

Upper Trinity Regional Water District

whose mailing address is

P.O. Box 305
Lewisville, Texas 75067

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the Riverbend Regional Water Reclamation Facility, SIC Code 4952

located at 1780 Navo Road in Denton County, Texas 76227

via Outfall 001 directly to Lewisville Lake; and via Outfall 002 to an unnamed tributary, thence to Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of wastewater along the discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited to, property belonging to any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **January 23, 2028**

ISSUED DATE: January 3, 2024



For the Commission

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through the date of completion of expansion to the 5.7 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 1.50 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 4,167 gallons per minute. The combined annual average flow of Outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 4.0 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day)	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	Frequency	
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April-September	5 (63*)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
October-March	10 (125*)	15	25	35	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (188*)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April-September	1.7 (21*)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
October-March	3 (38*)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (13*)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*This limit applies to discharges made via Outfall 001. See Outfall 002 for the combined lbs/day limit for this pollutant when discharged via Outfall 001 and Outfall 002.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l, and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of completion of expansion to the 5.7 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and the date of completion of expansion to the 8.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 1.7 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 4,722 gallons per minute. The combined annual average flow of Outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 5.7 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day)	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l		
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April-September	5 (71*)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
October-March	7 (99*)	12	22	32	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (213*)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April-September	1 (14*)	4	10	15	Two/week	Composite
October-March	3 (43*)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (14*)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*This limit applies to discharges made via Outfall 001. See Outfall 002 for the combined lbs/day limit for this pollutant when discharged via Outfall 001 and Outfall 002.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once/week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l, and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM III EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of completion of expansion to the 8.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and the date of completion of expansion to the 10.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 1.7 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 4,722 gallons per minute. The combined annual average flow of Outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 8.0 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day)	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	Frequency	
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April-September	5 (71*)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
October-March	7 (99*)	12	22	32	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (213*)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April-September	1 (14*)	4	10	15	Two/week	Composite
October-March	3 (43*)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (14*)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*This limit applies to discharges made via Outfall 001. See Outfall 002 for the combined lbs/day limit for this pollutant when discharged via Outfall 001 and Outfall 002.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of completion of expansion to the 10.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 1.7 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 4,722 gallons per minute. The combined annual average flow of Outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 10.0 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day)	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April-September	5 (57*)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
October-March	7 (99**)	12	22	32	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (213**)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April-September	1 (14**)	4	10	15	Two/week	Composite
October-March	3 (43**)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (14**)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*See Summation Outfall 003 on Page 2h.

**This limit applies to discharges made via Outfall 001. See Outfall 002 for the combined lbs/day limit for this pollutant when discharged via Outfall 001 and Outfall 002.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 002

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through the date of completion of expansion to the 5.7 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 4.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 11,111 gallons per minute. The combined annual average flow of Outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 4.0 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day)	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	Frequency	
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April-September	5 (167*)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
October-March	10 (334*)	15	25	35	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (500*)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April-September	1.7 (57*)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
October-March	3 (100*)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (33*)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*This limit applies to discharges made via Outfall 002 and to the combined discharges made via Outfall 001 and Outfall 002.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 002

1. During the period beginning upon the date of completion of expansion to the 5.7 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and the date of completion of expansion to the 8.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 5.7 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 15,833 gallons per minute. The combined annual average flow of Outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 5.7 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day)	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l		
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April-September	5 (238*)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
October-March	7 (333*)	12	22	32	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (713*)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April-September	1 (48*)	4	10	15	Two/week	Composite
October-March	3 (143*)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (48*)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*This limit applies to discharges made via Outfall 002 and to the combined discharges made via Outfall 001 and Outfall 002.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM III EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 002

1. During the period beginning upon the date of completion of expansion to the 8.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and the date of completion of expansion to the 10.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 8.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 22,222 gallons per minute. The combined annual average flow of Outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 8.0 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day)	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l		
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April-September	5 (334*)	10	20	30	Five/week	Composite
October-March	7 (467*)	12	22	32	Five/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (1,001*)	25	40	60	Five/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April-September	1 (67*)	4	10	15	Five/week	Composite
October-March	3 (200*)	6	10	15	Five/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	N/A(12,176* **)	N/A	2	N/A	Five/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*This limit applies to discharges made via Outfall 002 and to the combined discharges made via Outfall 001 and Outfall 002.

**Annual average loading limit and calculated for Outfall 002 based on a 0.5 mg/l daily average.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 002

1. During the period beginning upon the date of completion of expansion to the 10.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 10.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 27,778 gallons per minute. The combined annual average flow of Outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 10.0 MGD.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day)	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l		
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April-September	5 (334*)	10	20	30	Five/week	Composite
October-March	7 (584**)	12	22	32	Five/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (1,251**)	25	40	60	Five/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April-September	1 (83**)	4	10	15	Five/week	Composite
October-March	3 (250**)	6	10	15	Five/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	N/A(15,220 ** ***)	N/A	2	N/A	Five/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*See Summation Outfall 003 on Page 2h.

**This limit applies to discharges made via Outfall 002 and to the combined discharges made via Outfall 001 and Outfall 002.

***Annual average loading limit and calculated for Outfall 002 based on a 0.5 mg/l daily average.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Outfall Number 003

1. During the period beginning upon the date of completion of expansion to the 10.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The combined annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 10.0 million gallons per day (MGD).

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	<u>Minimum Self-Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Daily Average	Report Daily Avg.	
	mg/l(lbs/day)	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)			
April-September	5 (334)	Five/week	Composite

2. Outfall 003 is defined as the combined daily average flow and combined daily average loading from Outfall 001 and Outfall 002.
3. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance

Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.
- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance

with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the

regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or
 - iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.

- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee;
 - ii. the permit number(s);
 - iii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iv. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.
6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30

TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC § 7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.

- a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.

- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.
9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well,

container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel, appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
- i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested annually in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids

criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a

single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

- viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.
 - ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.
4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

- Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.
- Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.
- Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.
- Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.
- Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test	- annually
PCBs	- annually

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a landfill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk biosolids are applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee’s specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested annually in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and, in particular, 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category B facility must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class B license or higher. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. For Outfall 001, chronic toxic criteria apply at the edge of the chronic aquatic life mixing zone. The chronic aquatic life mixing zone is defined as a volume within a radius of 50 feet from the point of discharge. For Outfall 002, there is no mixing zone established for this discharge to an intermittent stream. Acute toxic criteria apply at the point of discharge.
4. The permittee has submitted sufficient evidence of legal restrictions from the Army Corps of Engineers prohibiting residential structures within the part of the buffer zone not owned by the permittee according to 30 TAC § 309.13(e)(3). The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). See Attachment A.
5. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
6. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, daily may be reduced to five/week for all phases. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary to protect human health or the environment.
7. Prior to construction of the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phase treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary

transmittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Pages 2a, 2b, 2c, 2e, 2f, and 2g of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.

Plans and specifications have been approved for the Interim I 4.0 MGD combined annual average flow wastewater treatment facility, in accordance with 30 TAC § 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. A summary transmittal approval letter was issued February 14, 2017 (Log No. 1216/025).

8. The permittee shall notify the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division in writing at least forty-five (45) days prior to the completion of the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phase facilities on Notification of Completion Form 20007.

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS**CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER**

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 or Outfall 002 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 31%, 42%, 56%, 74%, and 100% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 74% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction

- 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.
- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:
 - 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
 - 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
 - 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
 - 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
 - 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test, unless statistically significant toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid;
 - 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction, unless statistically significant sublethal toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid; and
 - 7) a PMSD of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth, unless statistically significant sublethal toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid.
- b. Statistical Interpretation
 - 1) For the water flea survival and reproduction test, the statistical analyses used to determine the inhibition concentration of effluent that would cause a 25% reduction (IC₂₅) in survival or mean young per female shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.

- 2) For the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical analyses used to determine the IC25 in survival or growth shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.
- 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)" (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.
- 4) Most point estimates are derived from a mathematical model that assumes a continuous dose-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-continuous (threshold) response, or a non-monotonic dose-response relationship, the IC25 should be determined based on the method guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 5) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic dose-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review of test validity and acceptability. The method guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used as the basis, along with best professional judgement, for making a determination of test validity and acceptability.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests shall be the receiving water collected at a point upstream of the discharge as close as possible to the discharge point but unaffected by the discharge. Where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges to receiving waters that are classified as intermittent streams, or where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions, the permittee shall:
 - a) substitute a synthetic dilution water that has a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge; or
 - b) use the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge.
- 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;

- b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);
 - c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.
- 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard, reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.
- d. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001 or 002. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If the outfall being sampled ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.

- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 1 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.
 - 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter T4P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For the water flea, Parameter T6P3B, report the IC25 for survival.
 - 3) For the water flea, Parameter T5P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 4) For the water flea, Parameter T7P3B, report the IC25 for reproduction.
 - 5) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T4P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 6) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T6P6C, report the IC25 for survival.
 - 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T5P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T7P6C, report the IC25 for growth.
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
 - 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. A significant effect is defined as an IC25 of a specified endpoint

(survival, growth, or reproduction) less than the critical dilution. Significant lethality is defined as a survival IC25 less than the critical dilution. Similarly, significant sublethality is defined as a growth or reproduction IC25 less than the critical dilution.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any species that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.
- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.
- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for

both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:

- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;

- 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must

prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times Date Time Date Time
 Composites No. 1 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	31%	42%	56%	74%	100%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival Mean						
Total Mean						
CV%*						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

PERCENT SURVIVAL

	Percent effluent					
Time of Reading	0%	31%	42%	56%	74%	100%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

1. Is the IC₂₅ for reproduction less than the critical dilution (74%)? _____ YES
_____ NO
2. Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (74%)? _____ YES _____ NO
3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
IC₂₅ survival = _____ %
IC₂₅ reproduction = _____ %

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times
Composites
Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
31%							
42%							
56%							
74%							
100%							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST

FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
31%									
42%									
56%									
74%									
100%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

- Is the IC₂₅ for growth less than the critical dilution (74%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (74%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
 IC₂₅ survival = _____%
 IC₂₅ growth = _____%

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 or 002 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. The toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with “Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms,” fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. Except as discussed in item 2.b., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a Best Management Practice (BMP), Chemical-Specific (CS) limits, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation after multiple toxic events.
- e. As the dilution series specified in the Chronic Biomonitoring Requirements includes a 100% effluent concentration, the results from those tests may fulfill the requirements of this Section; any tests performed in the proper time interval may be substituted. Compliance will be evaluated as specified in item a. The 50% survival in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted to comply with the minimum testing frequency defined in item b.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with item 1.c., the control and dilution water shall normally consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water. If the permittee utilizes the results of a chronic test to satisfy the requirements in item 1.e., the permittee may use the receiving water or dilution water that meets the requirements of item 2.a as the control and dilution water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001 or 002.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If the outfall being sampled ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this permit in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.

- 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter "1."
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter "1."
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
 - 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter "1."
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter "1."

4. Persistent Mortality

The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.

- a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
- b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.

- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analysis to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.

- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in item 5.h. The report will also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.
- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24-hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

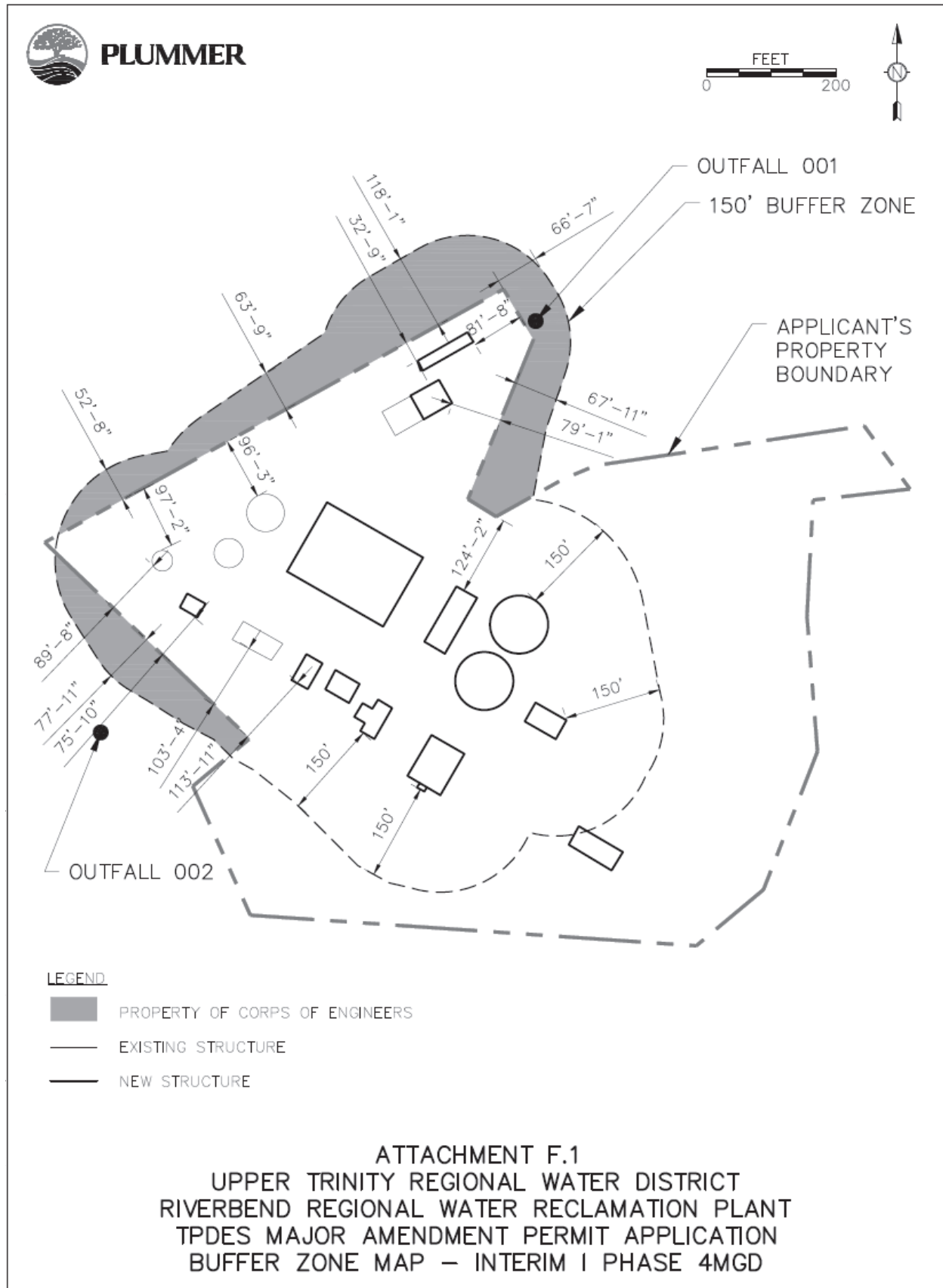
	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

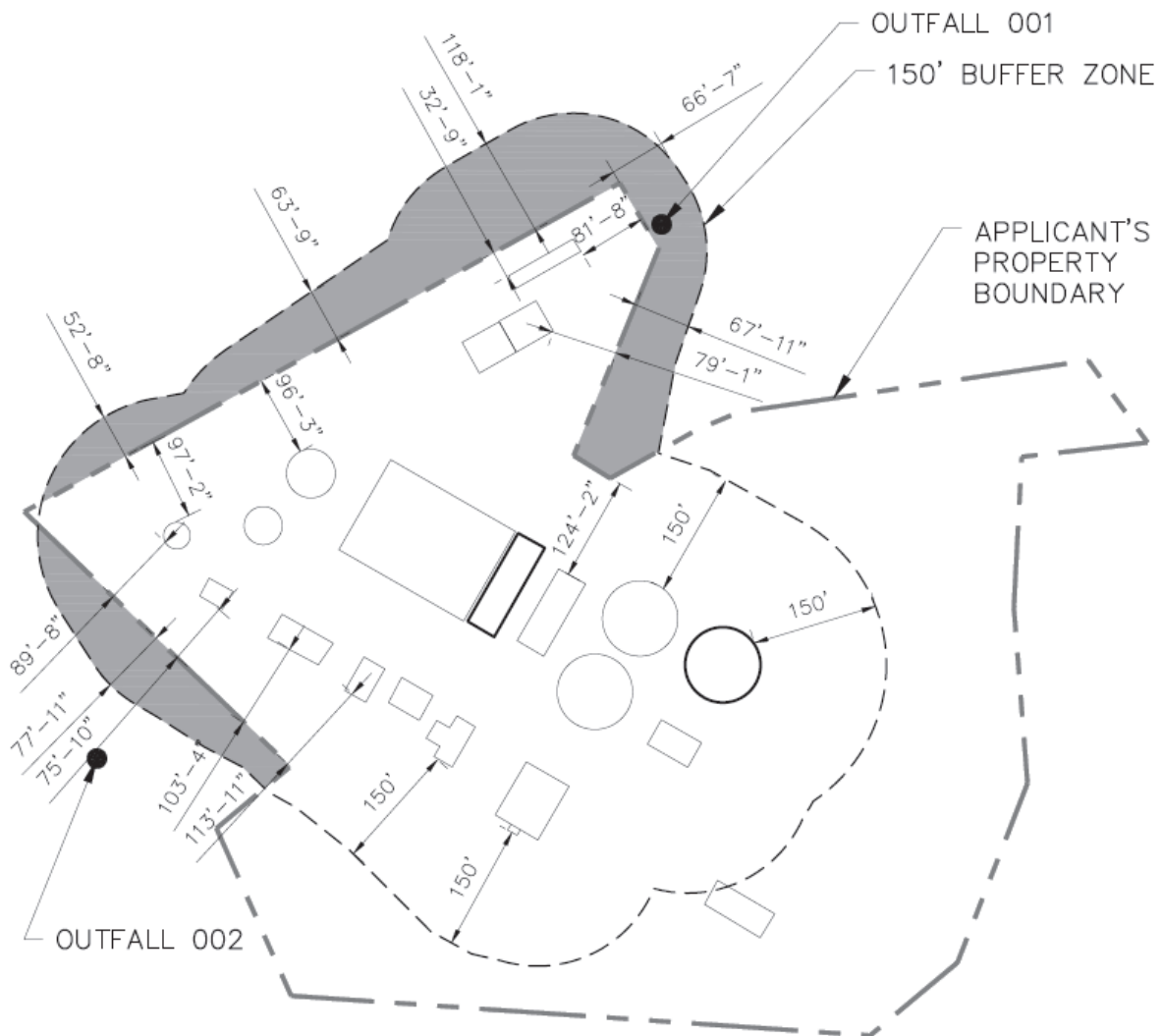
24-hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent





PLUMMER

FEET
0 200



LEGEND

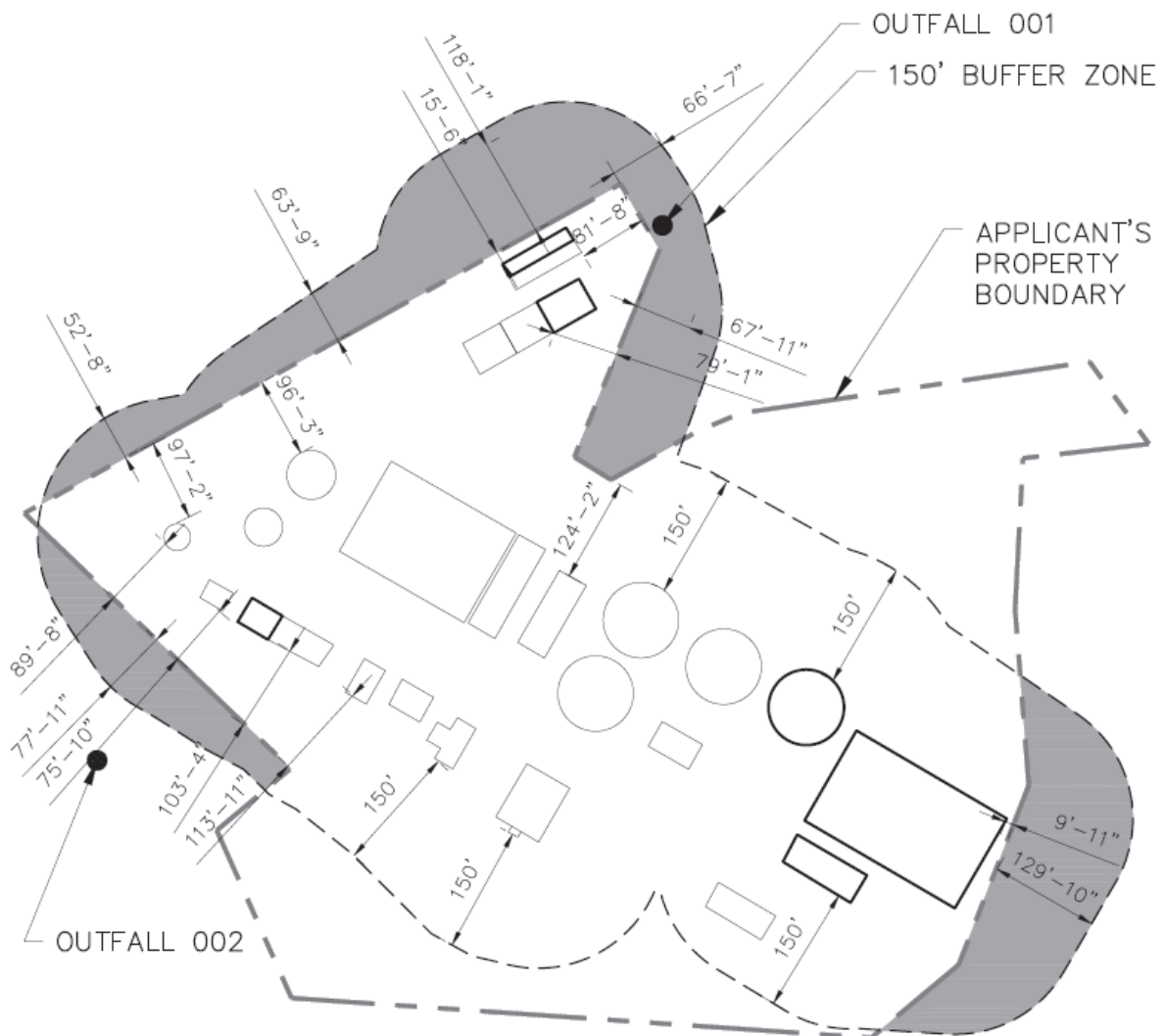
-  PROPERTY OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS
-  EXISTING STRUCTURE
-  NEW STRUCTURE

ATTACHMENT F.2
UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
RIVERBEND REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION PLANT
TPDES MAJOR AMENDMENT PERMIT APPLICATION
BUFFER ZONE MAP – INTERIM II PHASE 5.7MGD



PLUMMER

FEET
0 200



LEGEND

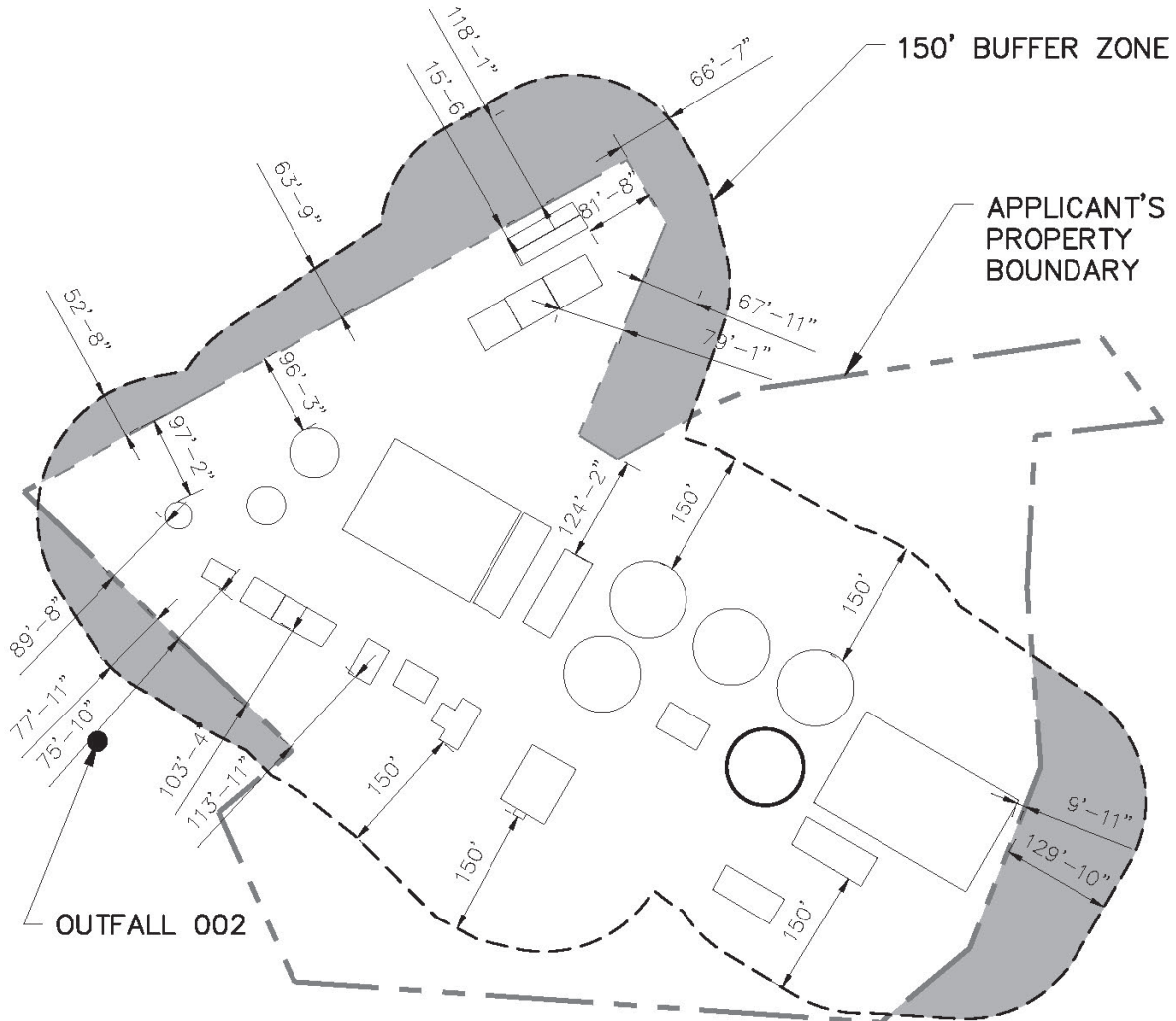
- PROPERTY OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS
- EXISTING STRUCTURE
- NEW STRUCTURE

ATTACHMENT F.3
UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
RIVERBEND REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION PLANT
TPDES MAJOR AMENDMENT PERMIT APPLICATION
BUFFER ZONE MAP – INTERIM III PHASE 8MGD



PLUMMER

FEET
0 200



LEGEND

- PROPERTY OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS
- EXISTING STRUCTURE
- NEW STRUCTURE

ATTACHMENT F.4
UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
RIVERBEND REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION PLANT
TPDES MAJOR AMENDMENT PERMIT APPLICATION
BUFFER ZONE MAP – FINAL PHASE 10MGD

Exhibit H



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0010698003
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0125172]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This major amendment supersedes and
replaces TPDES Permit No.
WQ0010698003 issued on January 30,
2017.

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

Upper Trinity Regional Water District

whose mailing address is

P.O. Box 305
Lewisville, Texas 75067

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the Doe Branch Regional Water Reclamation
Plant, SIC Code 4952

located at 27200 U.S. Highway 380 East, Little Elm, in Denton County, Texas 75068

to an unnamed tributary, thence to Doe Branch portion of Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823
of the Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in
this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the
laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does not grant
to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of wastewater along the
discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited to, property belonging to
any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does this 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 to use the discharge
route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **five years from the date of issuance.**

ISSUED DATE: February 3, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. G. Bahr".

For the Commission

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 4.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 2.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 4,167 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)					Two/week	Composite
April – September	7 (117)	11	17	25		
October-March	10 (167)	15	25	35		
Total Suspended Solids	15 (249)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April - September	2 (33)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
October - March	4 (67)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1.0 (N/A)	2	N/A	N/A	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l (April-September), 5.0 (October-March) and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 4.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 11.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 4.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 11,111 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April – September	5 (167)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
October-March	10 (334)	15	25	35	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids						
April - September	12 (400)	20	40	60	Two/week	Composite
October - March	15 (500)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April - September	1.7 (56)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
October - March	4 (133)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1.0 (N/A)	2	N/A	N/A	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 5.0 mg/l (April-September), 4.0 (October-March) and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM III EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 11.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 20.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 11.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 30,556 gallon per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April - September	5 (459)	10	20	30	One/day	Composite
October - March	10 (918)	15	25	35	One/day	Composite
Total Suspended Solids						
April - September	12 (1096)	20	40	60	One/day	Composite
October - March	15 (1377)	25	40	60	One/day	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April - September	1.4 (129)	5	10	15	One/day	Composite
October - March	3 (275)	6	10	15	One/day	Composite
Total Phosphorus	(16,743)*	N/A	2.0	N/A	One/day	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*based on a 0.5 mg/l daily average

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l (April-September), 5.0 mg/l (October-March) and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 20.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 20.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 55,556 gallon per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Daily Max. Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)						
April - September	5 (835)	10	20	30	One/day	Composite
October - March	7 (1168)	11	17	25	One/day	Composite
Total Suspended Solids						
April-September	12 (2,001)	20	40	60	One/day	Composite
October-March	15 (2502)	25	40	60	One/day	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen						
April - September	1.4 (234)	5	10	15	One/day	Composite
October - March	3 (501)	6	10	15	One/day	Composite
Total Phosphorus	(30,441)*	N/A	2.0	N/A	One/day	Composite
Total Dissolved Solid	Report (Report)	N/A	Report	N/A	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

*based on a 0.5 mg/l daily average

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l (April-September), 5.0 mg/l (October-March) and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance

Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.

- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions

established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or

- iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.
- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee and the permit number(s);
 - ii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iii. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.
6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30 TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC §

7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.
- a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.
- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the

Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.

9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 221) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well, container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel,

appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested annually in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. Effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids

criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a

single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

- viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.
 - ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.
4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

- Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.
- Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.
- Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.
- Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.
- Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test	- annually
PCBs	- annually

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a landfill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk is applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee’s specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. Effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested annually in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. Effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. Effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category B facility must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class B license or higher for Interim I and II phases. This Category B facility must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class A license or higher for Interim III and Final phases. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. There is no mixing zone established for this discharge to an intermittent stream. Acute toxic criteria apply at the point of discharge.
4. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). In addition, by ownership of the required buffer zone area, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(e).
5. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
6. The permittee shall conduct instream monitoring. Within 180 days of permit issuance, the permittee shall submit an instream monitoring work plan to the TCEQ Compliance Monitoring Team (MC-224) and cc the Standards Implementation Team (MC-150). The TCEQ may disapprove or modify the work plan within 60 days of receipt, with no response being equivalent to approval. The instream monitoring shall be conducted to collect representative values of sulfate. Monitoring shall occur at one sampling station in the cove of the Doe Creek arm of Lewisville Lake, and at one sampling location in a nearby cove. The monitoring locations should be outside of any mixing zone, or influence of the effluent. Monitoring shall be done at a minimum frequency of once per month and include at least 30 samples for sulfate from each location. Samples should be taken at regular intervals to ensure data is obtained throughout the year and includes all seasons. To the extent possible, the data should reflect baseline flow conditions. Data collection and analytical methods shall conform to guidelines set forth in the Surface Water Quality Monitoring Procedures, Volume 1 (RG-415, revised August 2012). The duration of the study shall be three years from the date of implementation and annual progress reports shall be submitted by December 31st of each year to the TCEQ Compliance Monitoring Team (MC-224) and the Standards Implementation Team (MC150).
7. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its

compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, daily may be reduced to 5/week in the Interim I, II, III, and Final phase. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary, to protect human health or the environment.

8. The plans and specifications for the Interim I phase has been reviewed and approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) on August 14, 2019 (TCEQ log no. 0810/031)
9. Prior to construction of the Interim II, III, and Final phases of treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary transmittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Pages 2a, 2b and 2c of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.
10. The permittee shall notify the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing at least forty-five (45) days prior to the completion of the Interim II, III, and Final phases on Notification of Completion Form 20007.

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS**CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER**

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 27%, 35%, 47%, 63%, and 100% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 63% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction
 - 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing

and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.

- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:
 - 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
 - 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
 - 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
 - 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
 - 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test, unless statistically significant toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid;
 - 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction, unless statistically significant sublethal toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid; and
 - 7) a PMSD of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth, unless statistically significant sublethal toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid.
- b. Statistical Interpretation
 - 1) For the water flea survival and reproduction test, the statistical analyses used to determine the inhibition concentration of effluent that would cause a 25% reduction (IC₂₅) in survival or mean young per female shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.
 - 2) For the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical

analyses used to determine the IC₂₅ in survival or growth shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.

- 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)" (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.
- 4) Most point estimates are derived from a mathematical model that assumes a continuous dose-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-continuous (threshold) response, or a non-monotonic dose-response relationship, the IC₂₅ should be determined based on the method guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 5) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic dose-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review of test validity and acceptability. The method guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used as the basis, along with best professional judgement, for making a determination of test validity and acceptability.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests must be the receiving water collected as close as possible to the point of discharge into the lake but unaffected by the discharge.
- 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;
 - b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days); and
 - c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.
- 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard, reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.

d. Samples and Composites

- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
- 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
- 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
- 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.
- 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 1 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.
 - 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted

during the previous calendar quarter.

- 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
- 1) For the water flea, Parameter T4P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For the water flea, Parameter T6P3B, report the IC25 for survival.
 - 3) For the water flea, Parameter T5P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 4) For the water flea, Parameter T7P3B, report the IC25 for reproduction.
 - 5) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T4P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 6) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T6P6C, report the IC25 for survival.
 - 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T5P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T7P6C, report the IC25 for growth.
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. Significant lethality and significant effect were defined in Part 2.b. Significant sublethality is defined as a statistically significant difference in growth/reproduction at the critical dilution when compared to the growth/reproduction in the control.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any test that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.
- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and

one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.
- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
 - 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for

Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity” (EPA/600/R-92/080) and “Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity” (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;

- 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and

- 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates persistent significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times Date Time Date Time
 Composites No. 1 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	27%	35%	47%	63%	100%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival Mean						
Total Mean						
CV%*						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

PERCENT SURVIVAL

	Percent effluent					
Time of Reading	0%	27%	35%	47%	63%	100%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

1. Is the IC₂₅ for reproduction less than the critical dilution (63%)? _____ YES
_____ NO
2. Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (63%)? _____ YES _____ NO
3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
IC₂₅ reproduction = _____ %
IC₂₅ survival = _____ %

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times
Composites
Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
27%							
35%							
47%							
63%							
100%							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST

FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
27%									
35%									
47%									
63%									
100%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

- Is the IC₂₅ for growth less than the critical dilution (63%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (63%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
 IC₂₅ growth = _____%
 IC₂₅ survival = _____%

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. The toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with “Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms,” fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. The control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a best management practice, a chemical-specific limit, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. As the dilution series specified in the Chronic Biomonitoring Requirements includes a 100% effluent concentration, the results from those tests may fulfill the requirements of this section; any tests performed in the proper time interval may be substituted. Compliance will be evaluated as specified in Part 1.a. The 50% survival in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted to comply with the minimum testing frequency.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance – The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with Part 1.c., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance – The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with Part 1.c., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this permit in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and

January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.

- 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
- 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”

4. Persistent Mortality

The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.

- a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
- b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for

review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.

- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analysis to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee

shall implement the TRE.

- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
 - 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates persistent significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with

an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in item 5.h. The report will also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.

- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

Exhibit I



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0010729001
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0024198]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This is a renewal that replaces TPDES
Permit No. WQ0010729001 issued on
December 13, 2016.

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

City of Krum

whose mailing address is

P.O. Box 217
Krum, Texas 76249

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the City of Krum Wastewater Treatment Facility, SIC
Code 4952

located approximately 0.6 mile southwest of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road 156 and Farm-to-
Market Road 1173, in Denton County, Texas 76249

to North Hickory Creek, thence to Hickory Creek, thence to Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823 of the
Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this
permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the laws of the
State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does not grant to the
permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of wastewater along the discharge
route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited to, property belonging to any individual,
partnership, corporation or other entity. Neither does this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **five years from the date of issuance.**

ISSUED DATE: January 18, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. G. Bahr".

For the Commission

INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 0.70 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.35 million gallons per day (MGD), nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 854 gallons per minute (gpm).

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Max. Single Grab Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (29)	15	25	35	One/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	15 (44)	25	40	60	One/week	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (8.8)	6	10	15	One/week	Grab
Total Phosphorus	1 (2.9)	2	4	6	One/week	Grab
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	N/A	399	Five/week	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 0.70 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.70 million gallons per day (MGD), nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 1,702 gallons per minute (gpm).

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (58)	15	25	35	One/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (88)	25	40	60	One/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (18)	6	10	15	One/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (5.8)	2	4	6	One/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored twice per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain minimum dissolved oxygen of 0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance

Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2023, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.

- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions

established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or

- iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.
- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee and the permit number(s);
 - ii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iv. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.
6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30 TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC §

7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.

- a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.
- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the

Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.

9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well, container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel,

appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge or biosolids only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. Effective December 21, 2020, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids

criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a

single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

- viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.
 - ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.
4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

- Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.
- Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.
- Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.
- Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.
- Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test	- once during the term of this permit
PCBs	- once during the term of this permit

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*)</u> <u>metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a landfill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B BIOSOLIDS PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk biosolids enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A biosolids requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk biosolids are applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period

of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee’s specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.

- e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
- f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. Effective December 21, 2020, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.

14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.
16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge or biosolids and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. Effective December 21, 2020, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge or biosolids transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. Effective December 21, 2020, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

TCEQ Revision 06/2020

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category C facility must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class C license or higher. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. The permittee shall provide nuisance odor prevention for both phases of the permit in accordance with 30 TAC § 309.13(e)(2). A nuisance odor prevention plan was submitted to the TCEQ on July 18, 2011 and approved on July 26, 2011 (log # 0711/039). The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). (See Attachment A.)
4. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
5. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, 5/week may be reduced to 3/week in the Interim phase and daily may be reduced to 5/week in the Final phase. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary, to protect human health or the environment.
6. The permittee has submitted plans and specifications to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), which were approved by the TWDB on December 10, 2013 (on file). The TCEQ will accept the TWDB approval as fulfilling the requirement for a summary transmittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d), as was required in the permit issued on August 20, 2013.

7. The permittee shall notify the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing at least forty-five days prior to the completion of the new facilities on Notification of Completion Form 20007.

8. The permittee shall comply with these requirements prior to the use of the southeastern pond as an equalization basin.

A. Facilities for the retention of treated or untreated wastewater shall be adequately lined to control seepage. The following methods of pond lining are acceptable.

- a. In-situ clay soils or placed and compacted clay soils meeting the following requirements:
 - 1) More than 30% passing a No. 200 mesh sieve
 - 2) Liquid limit greater than 30%
 - 3) Plasticity index greater than 15
 - 4) A minimum thickness of 2 feet
 - 5) Permeability equal to or less than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec (*)
 - 6) Soil compaction will be 95% standard proctor at optimum moisture content (*)

(*) For new and modified ponds only.

- b. Membrane lining with a minimum thickness of 20 mils, and an underdrain leak detection system.
- c. An alternate method of pond lining may be utilized with prior approval from the Executive Director.

The permittee shall furnish certification by a Texas Licensed Professional Engineer that the completed pond lining meets the appropriate criteria above prior to utilization of the pond as an equalization basin. The certification shall be sent to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Water Quality Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division. A copy of the pond liner certification shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.

- B. Prior to utilization of the southeastern pond with necessary modifications for equalization basin, the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary submittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Wastewater Treatment Systems. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.

This provision is continued from the permit issued on December 13, 2016 which has not been complied with to date.

9. The permittee submitted a closure plan dated August 18, 2011. The permittee shall submit quarterly progress reports on the progress of the removal of accumulated solids in the existing ponds and pond closure in accordance with the actions described in the plan

submitted August 18, 2011 titled Closure Plan Summary Letter, City of Krum. The requirement to submit quarterly progress reports shall expire upon the submission of a final progress report submitted after all accumulated solids have been removed from the existing ponds and the ponds have undergone final closure.

PROGRESS REPORT DATES

January 1

April 1

July 1

October 1

The quarterly progress reports shall include a discussion of the progress toward attaining removal of accumulated solids from all ponds and final pond closures. Reports at minimum must contain a discussion of actions undertaken the previous quarter and updated estimates for completing solids removal and pond closure.

All reports shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4).

This provision is continued from the permit issued on December 13, 2016 which has not been complied with to date.

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand or BOD), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 *[rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798]*.
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

City of Krum
WQ0010729001
Attachment A

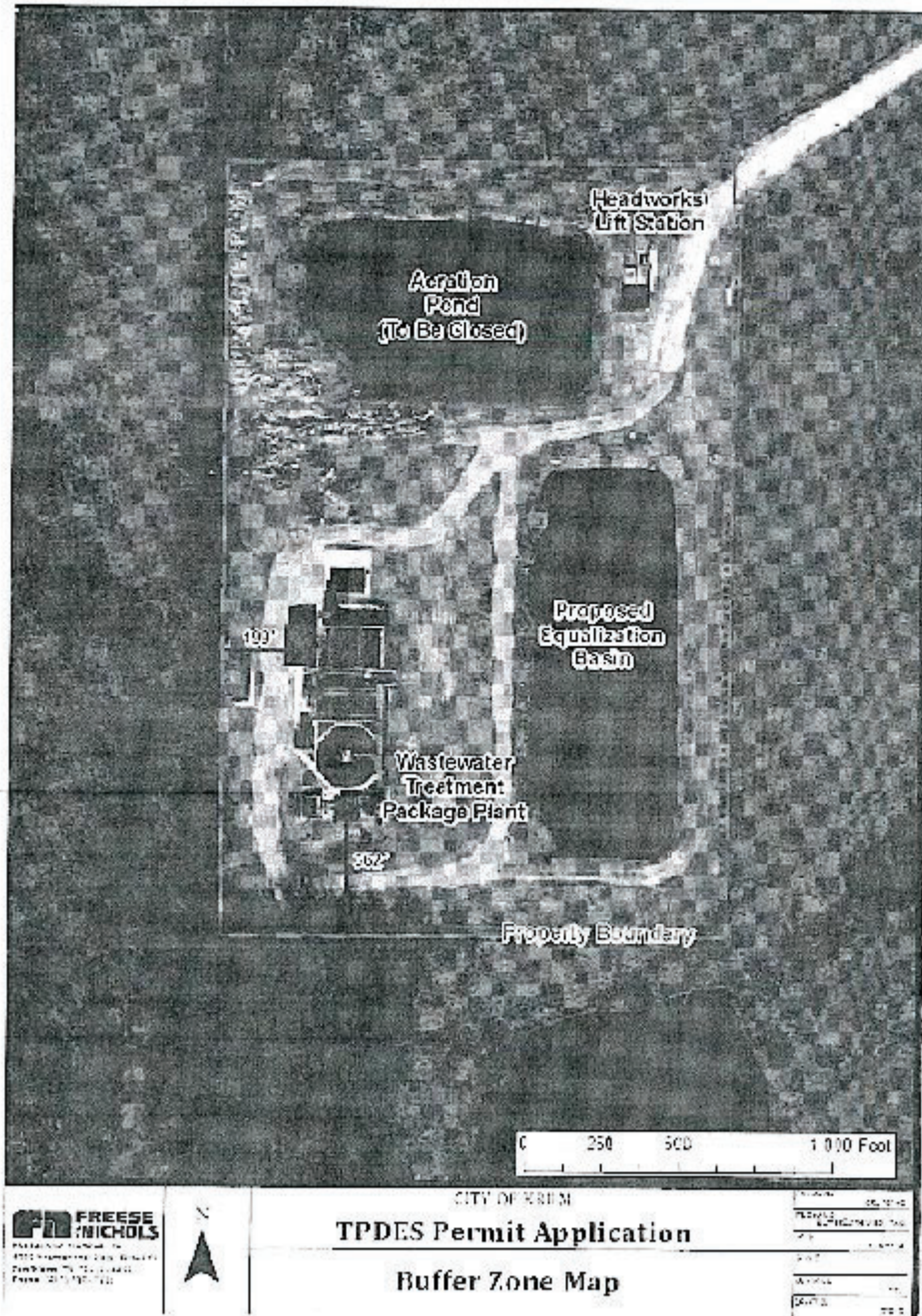


Exhibit J



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0014372001
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0022403]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This major amendment supersedes and
replaces TPDES Permit No.
WQ0014372001 issued on October 13,
2016.

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES

under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

City of Sanger

whose mailing address is

P.O Box 1729,
Sanger, Texas 76266

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the City of Sanger Wastewater Treatment
Facility, SIC Code 4952

located at 300 Jones Street, Sanger in Denton County, Texas 76266

via Outfall 001 (pre dam breach) to Ranger Branch, thence to Paddock Lake, thence to Ranger
Branch, thence to Clear Creek, thence to Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity
River Basin; or via Outfall 001 (post dam Breach) to Ranger Branch, thence to Clear Creek,
thence to Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin or via Outfall 002 to
Ranger Branch, thence to Clear Creek, thence to Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823 of the
Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth
in this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ),
the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does
not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of
wastewater along the discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited
to, property belonging to any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does
this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **five years from the date of issuance.**

ISSUED DATE: July 14, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. G. Baker", written over a horizontal line.

For the Commission

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 1.2 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.98 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 2,917 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (82)	15	25	35	One/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (123)	25	40	60	One/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (16)	5	10	15	One/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored twice per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 1.2 MGD facility and lasting through completion of the breach of Paddock Lake Dam or the completion of the construction of Outfall 002*, and the completion of expansion to the 1.86 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations.

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 1.2 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 4,882 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Daily Max. Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	7 (70)	15	25	35	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (150)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (20)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

The combined flows from outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 1.2 MGD.

*See Other Requirement No. 9

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 002

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 1.2 MGD facility and lasting through completion of the breach of Paddock Lake Dam or the completion of the construction of Outfall 002*, and the expansion to the 1.86 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations.

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 1.2 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 4,882 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Daily Max. Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	7 (70)	15	25	35	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (150)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (20)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

The combined flows from outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 1.2 MGD.

*See Other Requirement No. 9

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of the breach of Paddock Lake Dam or the completion of the construction of Outfall 002* and the expansion to the 1.86 MGD facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitation:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 1.86 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 4,882 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Daily Max. Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (155)	15	25	35	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (233)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (31)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

The combined flows from outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 1.86 MGD.

*See Other Requirement No. 9

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 002

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of the breach of Paddock Lake Dam or the completion of the construction of Outfall 002* and the expansion to the 1.86 MGD facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 1.86 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 4,882 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Daily Max. Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (155)	15	25	35	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (233)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (31)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

The combined flows from outfalls 001 and 002 shall not exceed 1.86 MGD.

*See Other Requirement No. 9

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance

Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2023, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.

- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions

established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or

- iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.
- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee;
 - ii. the permit number(s);
 - iii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iv. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.

6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30 TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC § 7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.
 - a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.

- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.
- 9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
 - 10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
 - 11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface

impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well, container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel, appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase and annually in the Interim II and Final phases in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. Effective December 21, 2020, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids

criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a

single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.

ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.

4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.

Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.

Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.

Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.

Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test	- once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase and annually in the Interim II and Final phases
PCBs	- once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase and annually in the Interim II and Final phases

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a landfill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk is applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee’s specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. Effective December 21, 2020, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase and annually in the Interim II and Final phases in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. Effective December 21, 2020, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. Effective December 21, 2020, the permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This facility must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class C license or higher in Interim I phase and Class B license or higher in the Interim II and Final phases. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. There is no mixing zone established for this discharge to an intermittent stream. Acute toxic criteria apply at the point of discharge.
4. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). In addition, by ownership of the required buffer zone area, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(e).
5. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
6. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, daily may be reduced to 5/week in the Interim I, II and final phases. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule, if necessary, to protect human health or the environment.
7. Prior to construction of the Interim II and Final phases treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary transmittal

letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Pages 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.

8. The permittee shall notify the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing at least forty-five (45) days prior to the completion of the Interim II and Final phases on Notification of Completion Form 20007.
9. The permittee may breach the dam at Paddock Lake and restore the immediate receiving water body, Ranger Branch, to a free-flowing stream. An alternative to restoring Ranger Branch, is to by-pass the dam and construct Outfall 002 at a point below Paddock Lake.

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS**CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER**

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 and 002 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. **Scope, Frequency, and Methodology**

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the 1.2 MGD Interim II facility, the permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 100% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction

- 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.
- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:
 - 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
 - 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
 - 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
 - 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
 - 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test, unless statistically significant toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid;
 - 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction; and
 - 7) a PMSD of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth.
- b. Statistical Interpretation
 - 1) For the water flea survival and reproduction test, the statistical analyses used to determine the inhibition concentration of effluent that would cause a 25% reduction (IC₂₅) in survival or mean young per female shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.
 - 2) For the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical analyses used to determine the IC₂₅ in survival or growth shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.

- 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)" (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.
- 4) Most point estimates are derived from a mathematical model that assumes a continuous dose-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-continuous (threshold) response, or a non-monotonic dose-response relationship, the IC₂₅ should be determined based on the method guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 5) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic dose-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review of test validity and acceptability. The method guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used as the basis, along with best professional judgement, for making a determination of test validity and acceptability.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests shall be the receiving water collected at a point upstream of the discharge as close as possible to the discharge point but unaffected by the discharge. Where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges to receiving waters that are classified as intermittent streams, or where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions, the permittee shall:
 - a) substitute a synthetic dilution water that has a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge; or
 - b) use the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge.
- 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;
 - b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);
 - c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water

toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.

- 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard, reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.

d. Samples and Composites

- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
- 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
- 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
- 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.
- 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 1 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for

biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.

- 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
- 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
- 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.

c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:

- 1) For the water flea, Parameter T4P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 2) For the water flea, Parameter T6P3B, report the IC25 for survival.
- 3) For the water flea, Parameter T5P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 4) For the water flea, Parameter T7P3B, report the IC25 for reproduction.
- 5) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T4P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 6) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T6P6C, report the IC25 for survival.
- 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T5P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T7P6C, report the IC25 for growth.

d. Enter the following codes for retests only:

- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
- 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. A significant effect is defined as an IC25 of a specified endpoint (survival, growth, or reproduction) less than the critical dilution. Significant lethality is defined as a survival IC25 less than the critical dilution. Similarly, significant sublethality is defined as a growth or reproduction IC25 less than the critical dilution.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any species that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.
- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.
- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
 - 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity

characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;

- 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the

- pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
- 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the

selected control mechanism.

- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times Date Time Date Time
 Composites No. 1 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival Mean						
Total Mean						
CV%*						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

PERCENT SURVIVAL

	Percent effluent					
Time of Reading	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

1. Is the IC₂₅ for reproduction less than the critical dilution (100%)? _____ YES
 _____ NO

2. Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (100%)? _____ YES _____
 NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:

IC₂₅ survival = _____%

IC₂₅ reproduction = _____%

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times No. 1 FROM: _____ TO: _____ Date Time

Composites
Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
32%							
42%							
56%							
75%							
100%							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST

FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
32%									
42%									
56%									
75%									
100%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

- Is the IC₂₅ for growth less than the critical dilution (100%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (100%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
 IC₂₅ survival = _____%
 IC₂₅ growth = _____%

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 and Outfall 002 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the 1.2 MGD Interim II facility, the toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. Except as discussed in item 2.b., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a Best Management Practice (BMP), Chemical-Specific (CS) limits, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation after multiple toxic events.
- e. As the dilution series specified in the Chronic Biomonitoring Requirements includes a 100% effluent concentration, the results from those tests may fulfill the requirements of this Section; any tests performed in the proper time interval may be substituted. Compliance will be evaluated as specified in item a. The 50% survival in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted to comply with the minimum testing frequency defined in item b.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with item 1.c., the control and dilution water shall normally consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water. If the permittee utilizes the results of a chronic test to satisfy the requirements in item 1.e., the permittee may use the receiving water or dilution water that meets the requirements of item 2.a as the control and dilution water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this permit in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.

- 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
 - 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”

4. Persistent Mortality

The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.

- a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
- b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee

shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analysis to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:

- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the

progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:

- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in item 5.h. The report will also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.
- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

Exhibit K

Jon Niermann, *Chairman*
Emily Lindley, *Commissioner*
Bobby Janecka, *Commissioner*
Kelly Keel, *Executive Director*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

January 3, 2024

Joe Hernandez
Assistant Director of Public Works
City of Aubrey
107 South Main Street
Aubrey, Texas 76227

RE: City of Aubrey
Permit No. WQ0013647001

This letter is your notice that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) executive director (ED) has acted on the above-named application. According to 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Section 50.135 the ED's action became effective on the date the ED signed the permit or other action. A copy of the final action is enclosed and cites the effective date.

For certain matters, a **motion to overturn**, which is a request that the commission review the ED's action on an application, may be filed with the chief clerk. Whether a motion to overturn is procedurally available for a specific matter is determined by Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code Chapter 50. According to 30 TAC Section 50.139, an action by the ED is not affected by a motion to overturn filed under this section unless expressly ordered by the commission.

If a motion to overturn is filed, the motion must be received by the chief clerk within 23 days after the date of this letter. An original and 7 copies of a motion must be filed with the chief clerk in person or by mail. The Chief Clerk's mailing address is Office of the Chief Clerk (MC 105), TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. On the same day the motion is transmitted to the chief clerk, please provide copies to the Environmental Law Deputy Director (MC 173), and the Public Interest Counsel (MC 103), both at the same TCEQ address listed above. If a motion is not acted on by the commission within 45 days after the date of this letter, then the motion shall be deemed overruled.

You may also request **judicial review** of the ED's action. The procedure and timelines for seeking judicial review of a commission or ED action are governed by Texas Water Code Section 5.351.

Individual members of the public may seek further information by calling the TCEQ Public Education Program, toll free, at 1-800-687-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laurie Gharis".

Laurie Gharis
Chief Clerk

LG/cb

cc: Garrett T. Arthur, TCEQ Public Interest Counsel (MC 103)



TPDES PERMIT NO. WQ0013647001
[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0056588]

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This major amendment supersedes and
replaces TPDES Permit No.
WQ0013647001 issued on August 16,
2021.

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

City of Aubrey

whose mailing address is

107 South Main Street
Aubrey, Texas 76227

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the Aubrey Wastewater Treatment Facility, SIC
Code 4952

located at 514 Bluebonnet Street, Aubrey, in Denton County, Texas 76227

to Aubrey Branch, thence to Elm Fork Trinity River Below Ray Roberts Lake in Segment No.
0839 of the Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth
in this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ),
the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does
not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of
wastewater along the discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited
to, property belonging to any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does
this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **five years from the date of issuance.**

ISSUED DATE: December 15, 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Keel".

For the Commission

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 0.55 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.40 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 974 gallons per minute (gpm).

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Max. Single Grab Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Five/week	Instantaneous
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (33)	15	25	35	One/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	15 (50)	25	40	60	One/week	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (10)	6	10	15	One/week	Grab
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	N/A	399	One/month	Grab

2. The effluent shall contain a total chlorine residual of at least 1.0 mg/l and shall not exceed a total chlorine residual of 4.0 mg/l after a detention time of at least 20 minutes (based on peak flow) and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample. In the oxidation ditch treatment train the detention time requirement shall be met by adding the detention times in the chlorine contact chamber used plus any additional detention time at the flow-metering basin. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units (SU) nor greater than 9.0 SU and shall be monitored once per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 0.55 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 2.25 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.55 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 1,146 gallons per minute (gpm).

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Max. Single Grab Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (46)	15	25	35	One/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (69)	25	40	60	One/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (14)	6	10	15	One/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Two/month	Grab

2. The effluent shall contain a total chlorine residual of at least 1.0 mg/l and shall not exceed a total chlorine residual of 4.0 mg/l after a detention time of at least 20 minutes (based on peak flow) and shall be monitored daily by grab sample. In the oxidation ditch treatment train the detention time requirement shall be met by adding the detention times in the chlorine contact chamber used plus any additional detention time at the flow-metering basin. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units (SU) nor greater than 9.0 SU and shall be monitored twice per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

INTERIM III EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 2.25 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 4.5 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 2.25 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 6,250 gallons per minute (gpm).

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Max. Single Grab Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (188)	15	25	35	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (282)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (56)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	0.5 (9.4)	1	2	3	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units (SU) nor greater than 9.0 SU and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 4.5 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 4.5 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 12,500 gallons per minute (gpm).

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Max. Single Grab Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	7 (263)	12	22	32	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (563)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (75)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	0.5 (19)	1	2	3	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units (SU) nor greater than 9.0 SU and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.

- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application, or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.

- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or
 - iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.
- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee;
 - ii. the permit number(s);
 - iii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iv. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.

4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.
6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30 TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC § 7.302(b)(6).
7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.
 - a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be

effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.
 - c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.
9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division

informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.

- d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
- e. The term “industrial solid waste management unit” means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well, container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel, appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.
- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

- 12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit (Interim I and II phases) and annually (Interim III, and Final phases) in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent-solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.

ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.

4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.

Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.

Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.

Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.

Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test	- once during the term of this permit (Interim I and II phases) and annually (Interim III, and Final phases)
PCBs	- once during the term of this permit (Interim I and II phases) and annually (Interim III, and Final phases)

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7.

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a landfill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

1. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk biosolids are applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee’s specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit (Interim I and II phases) and annually (Interim III, and Final phases) in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category C (Interim I and II phases) and B (Interim III and Final phases) facility must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class C (Interim I and II phases) and B (Interim III and Final phases) license or higher. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). In addition, by a combination of ownership of the required buffer zone area and the submission of a nuisance odor plan approved June 9, 2016 (log no. 0306/097) for the smaller screening unit and the eastern end of the oxidation ditch, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(e), (See Attachments A1 and A2).
4. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
5. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, in the Interim I phase, 1/month may be reduced to 1/quarter; in the Interim II phase, 2/month may be reduced to 1/month; in the Interim III and Final phases, daily may be reduced to 5/week. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary to protect human health or the environment.
6. The permittee shall notify the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division in writing at least

forty-five (45) days prior to the completion of the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phase facilities on Notification of Completion Form 20007.

7. Prior to construction of the treatment facilities for each new phase (Interim III [2.25 MGD] and Final [4.5 MGD] phases) the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary transmittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Page nos. 2b and 2c of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.

The plans and specifications of the 0.55 MGD WWTP was approved by TCEQ on June 9, 2016. (Log No. 0316/097).

8. There is no mixing zone established for this discharge to an intermittent stream with perennial pools. Chronic toxic criteria apply at the point of discharge.
9. The permittee shall measure and record TDS concentrations in the effluent at Outfall 001 on a once per two weeks basis. The permittee shall measure and record TDS concentrations once per year at all drinking water sources at their treatment/chlorination points prior to treatment. The results shall be reported annually to the Standards and Implementation Team (MC 150).

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 2. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 4. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 5. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the 2.25 MGD facility, the permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 100% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction
 - 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing

and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.

- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:

- 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
- 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
- 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
- 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
- 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test. However, if statistically significant lethal or nonlethal effects are exhibited at the critical dilution, a CV% greater than 40 shall not invalidate the test;
- 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction; and
- 7) a percent minimum significant difference of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth.

- b. Statistical Interpretation

- 1) For the water flea survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and an effluent dilution shall be the Fisher's exact test as described in the manual referenced in in Part 1.b.
- 2) For the water flea reproduction test and the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and an effluent dilution shall be in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b.

- 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)" (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.
- 4) If significant lethality is demonstrated (that is, there is a statistically significant difference in survival at the critical dilution when compared to the survival in the control), the conditions of test acceptability are met, and the survival of the test organisms are equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution and all dilutions below that, then the permittee shall report a survival No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) of not less than the critical dilution for the reporting requirements.
- 5) The NOEC is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at which no significant effect is demonstrated. The Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC) is defined as the lowest effluent dilution at which a significant effect is demonstrated. A significant effect is defined as a statistically significant difference between the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organism in a specified effluent dilution when compared to the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organism in the control (0% effluent).
- 6) The use of NOECs and LOECs assumes either a monotonic (continuous) concentration-response relationship or a threshold model of the concentration-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-monotonic (non-continuous) response, the NOEC should be determined based on the guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 7) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic (non-continuous) concentration-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review. The guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used when making a determination of test acceptability.
- 8) TCEQ staff will review test results for consistency with rules, procedures, and permit requirements.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests must be the receiving water collected at a point upstream of the discharge point as close as possible to the discharge point but unaffected by the discharge. Where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges to receiving waters that are classified as intermittent streams, or where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions, the permittee shall:

- a) substitute a synthetic dilution water that has a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge; or
 - b) use the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge.
 - 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;
 - b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days); and
 - c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.
 - 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard, reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.
- d. Samples and Composites
- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the

effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.

- 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 1 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.
 - 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TLP3B, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For the water flea, Parameter TOP3B, report the NOEC for survival.
 - 3) For the water flea, Parameter TXP3B, report the LOEC for survival.
 - 4) For the water flea, Parameter TWP3B, enter a "1" if the NOEC for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 5) For the water flea, Parameter TPP3B, report the NOEC for reproduction.
 - 6) For the water flea, Parameter TYP3B, report the LOEC for reproduction.

- 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TLP6C, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TOP6C, report the NOEC for survival.
 - 9) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TXP6C, report the LOEC for survival.
 - 10) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TWP6C, enter a "1" if the NOEC for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 11) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TPP6C, report the NOEC for growth.
 - 12) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TYP6C, report the LOEC for growth.
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. Significant lethality and significant effect were defined in Part 2.b. Significant sublethality is defined as a statistically significant difference in growth/reproduction at the critical dilution when compared to the growth/reproduction in the control.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any species that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.
- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.

- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
 - 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a

- specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
- 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
 - d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
 - 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
 - e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
 - f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times Date Time Date Time
 Composites No. 1 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival Mean						
Total Mean						
CV%*						
PMSD						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

1. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean number of young produced per adult significantly less than the number of young per adult in the control for the % effluent corresponding to significant nonlethal effects?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time of Reading	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

2. Fisher's Exact Test:

Is the mean survival at test end significantly less than the control survival for the % effluent corresponding to lethality?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC\LOEC below:

a.) NOEC survival = _____ % effluent

b.) LOEC survival = _____ % effluent

c.) NOEC reproduction = _____ % effluent

d.) LOEC reproduction = _____ % effluent

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times Date Time Date Time
 Composites No. 1 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
32%							
42%							
56%							
75%							
100%							
PMSD							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

1. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean dry weight (growth) at 7 days significantly less than the control's dry weight (growth) for the % effluent corresponding to significant nonlethal effects?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)
BIOMONITORING REPORTING
FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
32%									
42%									
56%									
75%									
100%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

2. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean survival at 7 days significantly less than the control survival for the % effluent corresponding to lethality?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC\LOEC below:

a.) NOEC survival = _____ % effluent

b.) LOEC survival = _____ % effluent

c.) NOEC growth = _____ % effluent

d.) LOEC growth = _____ % effluent

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the 2.25 MGD facility, the toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

A valid test result must be submitted for each reporting period. The permittee must report, and then repeat, an invalid test during the same reporting period. The repeat test shall include the control and the 100% effluent dilution and use the appropriate number of organisms and replicates, as specified above. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. Except as discussed in item 2.b., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a Best Management Practice (BMP), Chemical-Specific (CS) limits, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation after multiple toxic events.
- e. As the dilution series specified in the Chronic Biomonitoring Requirements includes a 100% effluent concentration, the results from those tests may fulfill the requirements of this Section; any tests performed in the proper time interval may be substituted. Compliance will be evaluated as specified in item a. The 50% survival in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted to comply with the minimum testing frequency defined in item b.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with item 1.c., the control and dilution water shall normally consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water. If the permittee utilizes the results of a chronic test to satisfy the requirements in item 1.e., the permittee may use the receiving water or dilution water that meets the requirements of item 2.a as the control and dilution water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite sample such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The sample shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.

- 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, and October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a "1."
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a "1."
 - d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
 - 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a "1."
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "0" if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a "1."
4. Persistent Mortality

The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.

 - a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
 - b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.
5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
 - a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.

- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE Action Plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.

- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in Part 5.h. The report shall also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism. A copy of the TRE final report shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office.
- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.
- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24-hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

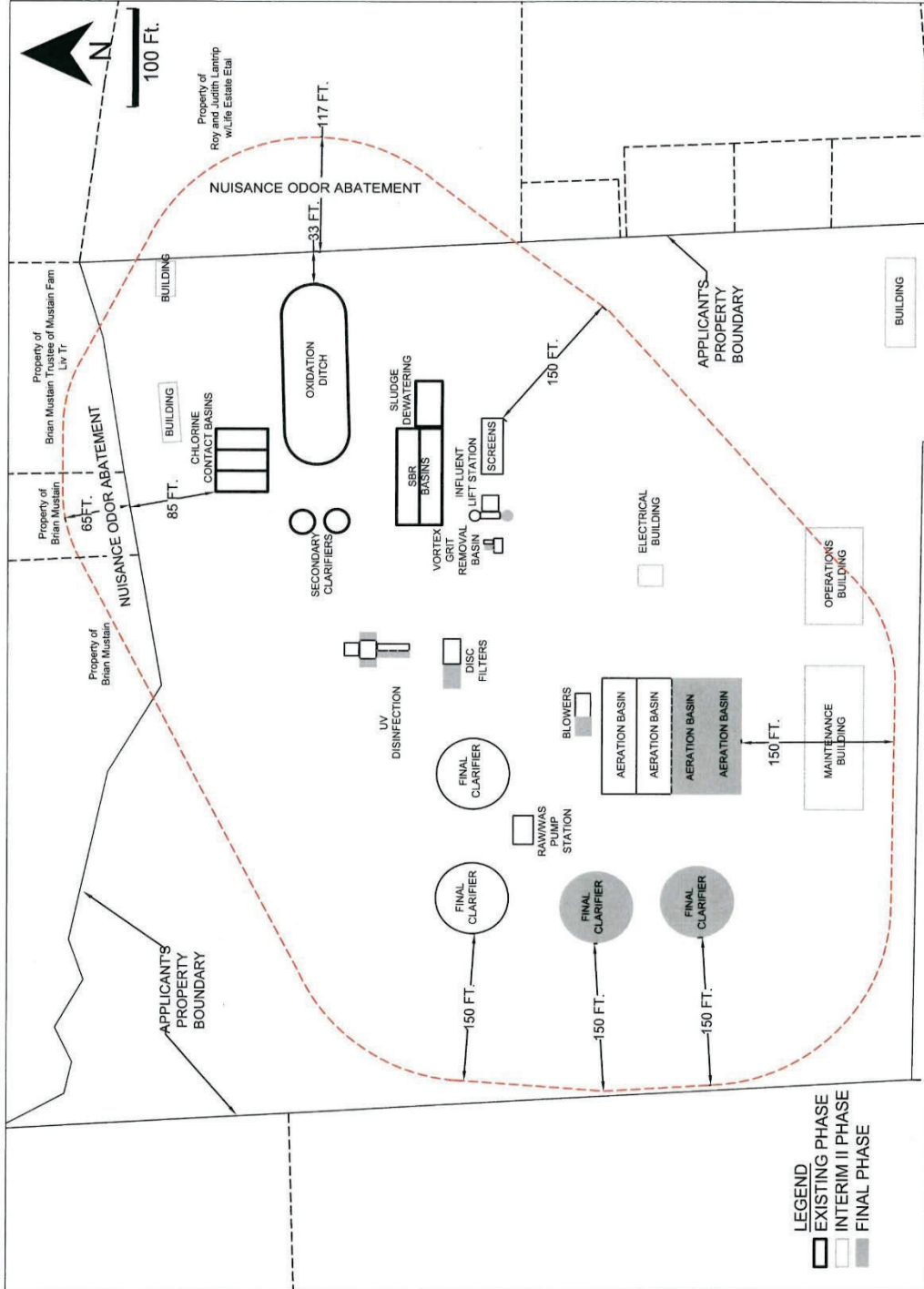
Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24-hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent



Attachment A2 - Buffer Zone Map
City of Aubrey
TPDES Permit No. WQ0013647001



ATTACHMENT F
CITY OF AUBREY
AUBREY WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
MAJOR AMENDMENT TEXAS POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT APPLICATION
BUFFER ZONE MAP

Exhibit L

Jon Niermann, *Chairman*
Bobby Janecka, *Commissioner*
Catarina R. Gonzales, *Commissioner*
Kelly Keel, *Executive Director*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

May 28, 2024

Andrew Figueroa, Director of Public Works
City of Celina
142 North Ohio Street
Celina, Texas 75009

RE: City of Celina
Permit No. WQ0016068001

This letter is your notice that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) executive director (ED) has acted on the above-named application. According to 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Section 50.135 the ED's action became effective on the date the ED signed the permit or other action. A copy of the final action is enclosed and cites the effective date.

For certain matters, a **motion to overturn**, which is a request that the commission review the ED's action on an application, may be filed with the chief clerk. Whether a motion to overturn is procedurally available for a specific matter is determined by Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code Chapter 50. According to 30 TAC Section 50.139, an action by the ED is not affected by a motion to overturn filed under this section unless expressly ordered by the commission.

If a motion to overturn is filed, the motion must be received by the chief clerk within 23 days after the date of this letter. An original and 7 copies of a motion must be filed with the chief clerk in person or by mail. The Chief Clerk's mailing address is Office of the Chief Clerk (MC 105), TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. On the same day the motion is transmitted to the chief clerk, please provide copies to the Environmental Law Deputy Director (MC 173), and the Public Interest Counsel (MC 103), both at the same TCEQ address listed above. If a motion is not acted on by the commission within 45 days after the date of this letter, then the motion shall be deemed overruled.

You may also request **judicial review** of the ED's action. The procedure and timelines for seeking judicial review of a commission or ED action are governed by Texas Water Code Section 5.351.

Individual members of the public may seek further information by calling the TCEQ Public Education Program, toll free, at 1-800-687-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laurie Gharis".

Laurie Gharis
Chief Clerk

LG/cb

cc: Garrett T. Arthur, TCEQ Public Interest Counsel (MC 103)



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0016068001
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0142018]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This minor amendment supersedes and replaces TPDES Permit No. WQ0016068001 issued on October 13, 2022, and is reissued pursuant to 30 TAC § 305.62 (c)(2).

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

City of Celina

whose mailing address is

142 North Ohio Street
Celina, Texas 75009

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the Legacy Hills Water Reclamation Facility, SIC Code 4952

located approximately 1,650 feet southeast of the intersection of County Line Road and West Farm-to-Market Road 455, in Collin County, Texas 75009

via pipe to an unnamed tributary, thence to Little Elm Creek, thence to Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of wastewater along the discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited to, property belonging to any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **October 13, 2027.**

ISSUED DATE: May 17, 2024



For the Commission

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through completion of expansion to the 2.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.95 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 2,778 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (79)	15	25	35	One/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	10 (79)	15	25	35	One/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (16)	5	10	15	One/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored twice per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 2.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through completion of expansion to the 5.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 2.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 5,556 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (84)	10	20	30	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	10 (167)	15	25	33	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (33)	5	10	15	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM III EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through completion of expansion to the 10.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 5.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 13,889 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (209)	10	20	30	Five/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	10 (417)	15	25	33	Five/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	1.8 (75)	5	10	15	Five/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	0.5 (21)	1	2	3	Five/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 10.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 10.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 27,778 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (334*)	10	20	30	One/day	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	10 (834)	15	25	33	One/day	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	1 (83)	3	6	10	One/day	Composite
Total Phosphorus	0.5 (42)	1	2	3	One/day	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

* The loading limit is based on a concentration of 4 mg/l, which is less than (more stringent than) a 5 mg/l concentration

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance

Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.
- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance

with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the

regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or
 - iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.

- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee;
 - ii. the permit number(s);
 - iii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iv. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.
6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30

TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC § 7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.

- a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.

- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.
9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well,

container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel, appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase, and annually during the Interim II, III, and Final phases, in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids

criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a

single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.

ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.

4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.

Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.

Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.

Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.

Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10-

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test

- once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase, and annually during the Interim II, III, and Final phases

PCBs

- once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase, and annually during the Interim II, III, and Final phases

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a landfill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk biosolids are applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee’s specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase, and annually during the Interim II, III, and Final phases, in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category C facility in the Interim I phase (0.95 MGD), Category B facility in the Interim II (2.0 MGD) and Interim III phases (5.0 MGD), and Category A facility in the Final phase (10.0 MGD), must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class C license or higher in the Interim I phase, Class B license or higher in the Interim II and Interim III phases, and Class A license or higher in the Final phase. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. There is no mixing zone established for this discharge to an intermittent stream with perennial pools. Chronic toxic criteria apply at the point of discharge.
4. Prior to construction of the treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit sufficient evidence of legal restrictions prohibiting residential structures within the part of the buffer zone not owned by the permittee according to 30 TAC § 309.13(e)(3). The evidence of legal restrictions shall be submitted to the Executive Director in care of the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148). The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). (See Attachments A1, A2, A3, and A4.)
5. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
6. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, daily may be reduced to five/week. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary to protect human health or the environment.

7. Prior to construction of the treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary transmittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Pages 2, 2a, 2b, and 2c of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.
8. Within 120 days from the start-up of the facility, the permittee shall complete Attachment B with the analytical results for Outfall 001. The completed tables with the results of these analysis and laboratory reports shall be submitted to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section MC 148, TCEQ Water Quality Division. Based on a technical review of the submitted analytical results, an amendment may be initiated by TCEQ staff to include additional effluent limitations and/or monitoring requirements. Test methods utilized to complete the tables shall be according to the test procedures specified in the Definitions and Standard Permit Conditions section of this permit and sensitive enough to detect the parameters listed in Attachment B at the minimum analytical level (MAL).
9. Reporting requirements according to 30 TAC §§ 319.1-319.11 and any additional effluent reporting requirements contained in this permit are suspended from the effective date of the permit until plant startup or discharge from the facility described by this permit, whichever occurs first. The permittee shall provide written notice to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing at least forty-five days prior to plant startup or anticipated discharge, whichever occurs first, and prior to completion of each additional phase, on Notification of Completion Form 20007.

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

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BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. Within 90 days of the Interim II (2.0 MGD) phase, the permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 100% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction
 - 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates

significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.

- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:
 - 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
 - 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
 - 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
 - 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
 - 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test. However, if statistically significant lethal or nonlethal effects are exhibited at the critical dilution, a CV% greater than 40 shall not invalidate the test;
 - 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction; and
 - 7) a percent minimum significant difference of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth.
- b. Statistical Interpretation
 - 1) For the water flea survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and an effluent dilution shall be the Fisher's exact test as described in the manual referenced in in Part 1.b.
 - 2) For the water flea reproduction test and the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and an effluent

dilution shall be in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b..

- 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)" (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.
- 4) If significant lethality is demonstrated (that is, there is a statistically significant difference in survival at the critical dilution when compared to the survival in the control), the conditions of test acceptability are met, and the survival of the test organisms are equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution and all dilutions below that, then the permittee shall report a survival No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) of not less than the critical dilution for the reporting requirements.
- 5) The NOEC is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at which no significant effect is demonstrated. The Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC) is defined as the lowest effluent dilution at which a significant effect is demonstrated. A significant effect is defined as a statistically significant difference between the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organism in a specified effluent dilution when compared to the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organism in the control (0% effluent).
- 6) The use of NOECs and LOECs assumes either a monotonic (continuous) concentration-response relationship or a threshold model of the concentration-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-monotonic (non-continuous) response, the NOEC should be determined based on the guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 7) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic (non-continuous) concentration-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review. The guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used when making a determination of test acceptability.
- 8) TCEQ staff will review test results for consistency with rules, procedures, and permit requirements.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests must be the receiving water collected at a point upstream of the discharge point as close as possible to the discharge point but unaffected by the discharge. Where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges to receiving waters that are classified as intermittent streams, or where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions, the permittee shall:

- a) substitute a synthetic dilution water that has a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge; or
 - b) use the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge.
 - 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;
 - b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days); and
 - c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.
 - 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard, reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.
- d. Samples and Composites
- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the

effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.

- 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 1 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.
 - 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TLP3B, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For the water flea, Parameter TOP3B, report the NOEC for survival.
 - 3) For the water flea, Parameter TXP3B, report the LOEC for survival.
 - 4) For the water flea, Parameter TWP3B, enter a "1" if the NOEC for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 5) For the water flea, Parameter TPP3B, report the NOEC for reproduction.
 - 6) For the water flea, Parameter TYP3B, report the LOEC for reproduction.
 - 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TLP6C, enter a "1" if the NOEC for

survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "o."

- 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TOP6C, report the NOEC for survival.
 - 9) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TXP6C, report the LOEC for survival.
 - 10) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TWP6C, enter a "1" if the NOEC for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "o."
 - 11) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TPP6C, report the NOEC for growth.
 - 12) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TYP6C, report the LOEC for growth.
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "o."
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "o."

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. Significant lethality and significant effect were defined in Part 2.b. Significant sublethality is defined as a statistically significant difference in growth/reproduction at the critical dilution when compared to the growth/reproduction in the control.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any species that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.
- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.

- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
 - 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a

- specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
- 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
 - d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
 - 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
 - e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
 - f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times
Composites
Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival Mean						
Total Mean						
CV%*						
PMSD						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

1. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean number of young produced per adult significantly less than the number of young per adult in the control for the % effluent corresponding to significant nonlethal effects?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time of Reading	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

2. Fisher's Exact Test:

Is the mean survival at test end significantly less than the control survival for the % effluent corresponding to lethality?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC\LOEC below:

a.) NOEC survival = _____% effluent

b.) LOEC survival = _____% effluent

c.) NOEC reproduction = _____% effluent

d.) LOEC reproduction = _____% effluent

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times Composites Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
32%							
42%							
56%							
75%							
100%							
PMSD							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

- Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean dry weight (growth) at 7 days significantly less than the control's dry weight (growth) for the % effluent corresponding to significant nonlethal effects?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)
BIOMONITORING REPORTING
FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
32%									
42%									
56%									
75%									
100%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

2. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean survival at 7 days significantly less than the control survival for the % effluent corresponding to lethality?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC\LOEC below:

a.) NOEC survival = _____ % effluent

b.) LOEC survival = _____ % effluent

c.) NOEC growth = _____ % effluent

d.) LOEC growth = _____ % effluent

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. Within 90 days of the Interim II (2.0 MGD) phase, the toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

A valid test result must be submitted for each reporting period. The permittee must report, and then repeat, an invalid test during the same reporting period. The repeat test shall include the control and the 100% effluent dilution and use the appropriate number of organisms and replicates, as specified above. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. Except as discussed in item 2.b., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a Best Management Practice (BMP), Chemical-Specific (CS) limits, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation after multiple toxic events.
- e. As the dilution series specified in the Chronic Biomonitoring Requirements includes a 100% effluent concentration, the results from those tests may fulfill the requirements of this Section; any tests performed in the proper time interval may be substituted. Compliance will be evaluated as specified in item a. The 50% survival in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted

to comply with the minimum testing frequency defined in item b.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with item 1.c., the control and dilution water shall normally consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water. If the permittee utilizes the results of a chronic test to satisfy the requirements in item 1.e., the permittee may use the receiving water or dilution water that meets the requirements of item 2.a as the control and dilution water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite sample such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The sample shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.

- 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, and October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
 - d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
 - 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
4. Persistent Mortality

The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.

 - a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
 - b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.
5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
 - a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.

- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE Action Plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.

- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in Part 5.h. The report shall also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism. A copy of the TRE final report shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office.
- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.
- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

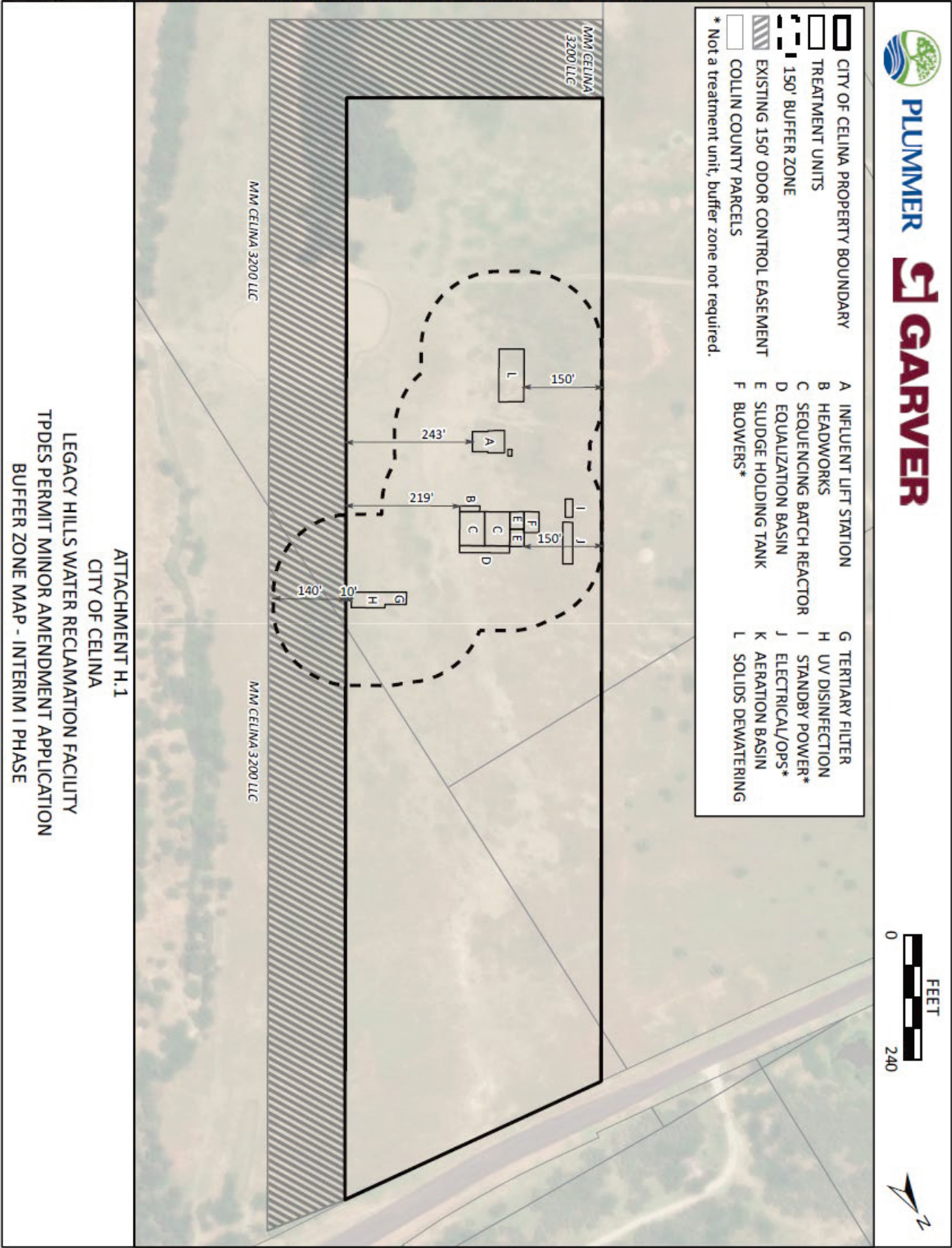
Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

Attachment A1
Interim I Phase Buffer Zone Map_WQ0016068001_City of Celina

TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM F-13
C:\Users\jgriesel\Plummer\3041-006-03 - Internal - Internal\05 Project Work\03 GIS\LH MINOR AMENDMENT.aprx



Attachment A2 Interim II Phase Buffer Zone Map_WQ0016068001_City of Celina

TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM F-13

C:\Users\jgriesel\Plummer\3041-006-03 - Internal - Internal\05 Project Work\03 GIS\LH MINOR AMENDMENT.aprx

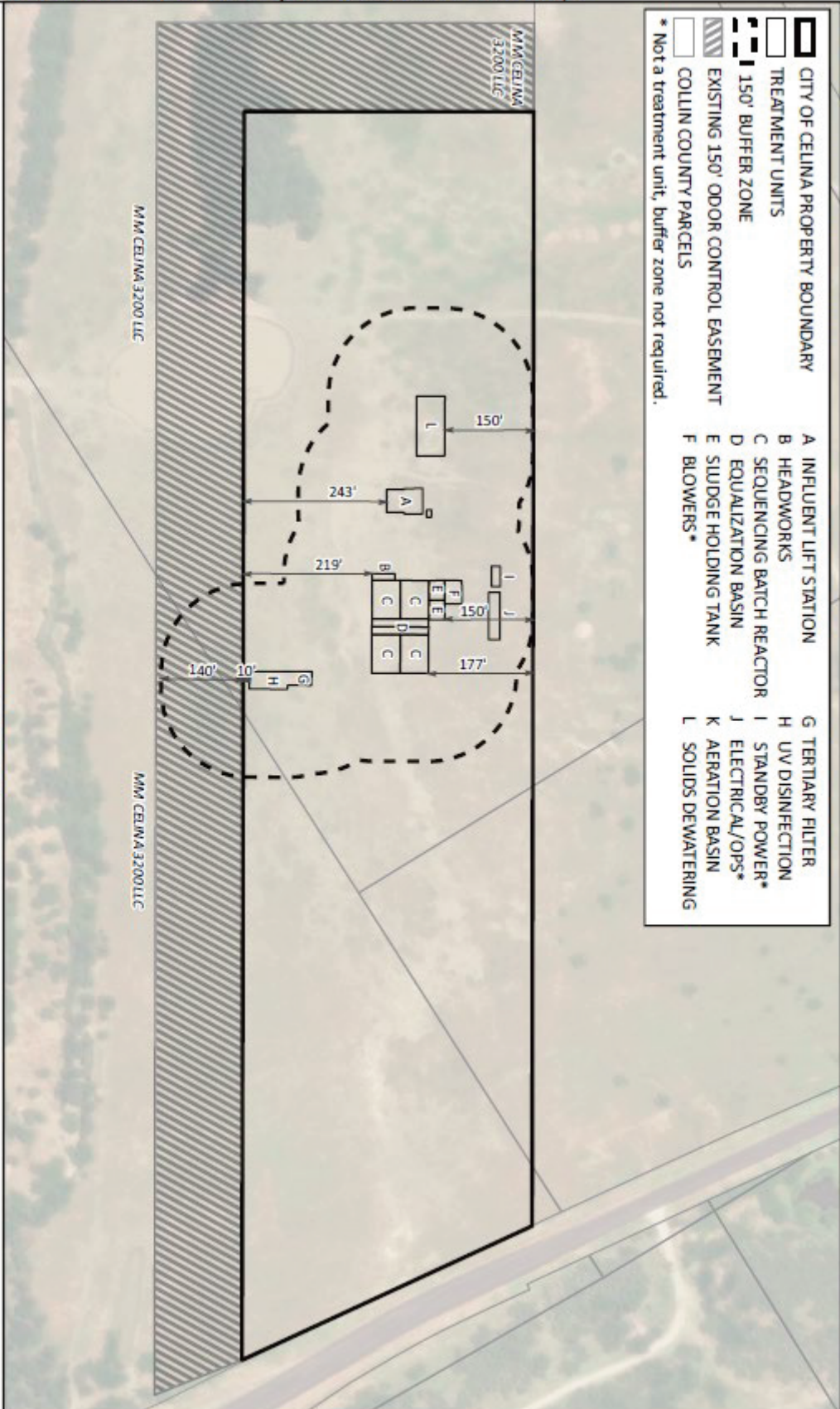


PLUMMER



- CITY OF CELINA PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - TREATMENT UNITS
 - 150' BUFFER ZONE
 - EXISTING 150' ODOR CONTROL EASEMENT
 - COLLIN COUNTY PARCELS
-
- A INFLUENT LIFT STATION
 - B HEADWORKS
 - C SEQUENCING BATCH REACTOR
 - D EQUALIZATION BASIN
 - E SLUDGE HOLDING TANK
 - F BLOWERS*
 - G TERTIARY FILTER
 - H UV DISINFECTION
 - I STANDBY POWER*
 - J ELECTRICAL/OPS*
 - K AERATION BASIN
 - L SOLIDS DEWATERING

* Not a treatment unit, buffer zone not required.

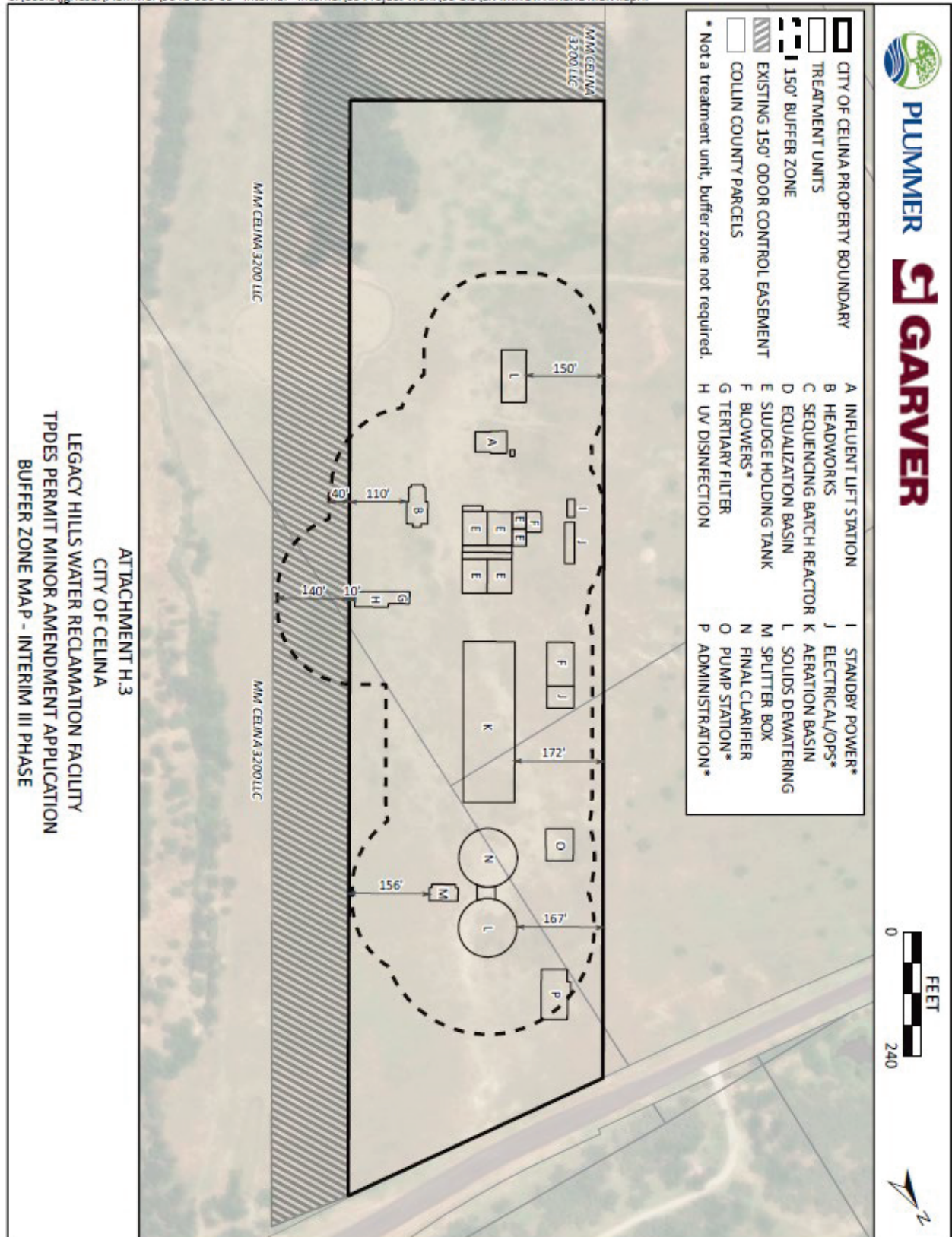


ATTACHMENT H.2
CITY OF CELINA
LEGACY HILLS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
TPDES PERMIT MINOR AMENDMENT APPLICATION
BUFFER ZONE MAP - INTERIM II PHASE

Attachment A3 Interim III Phase Buffer Zone Map_WQ0016068001_City of Celina

TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM F-13

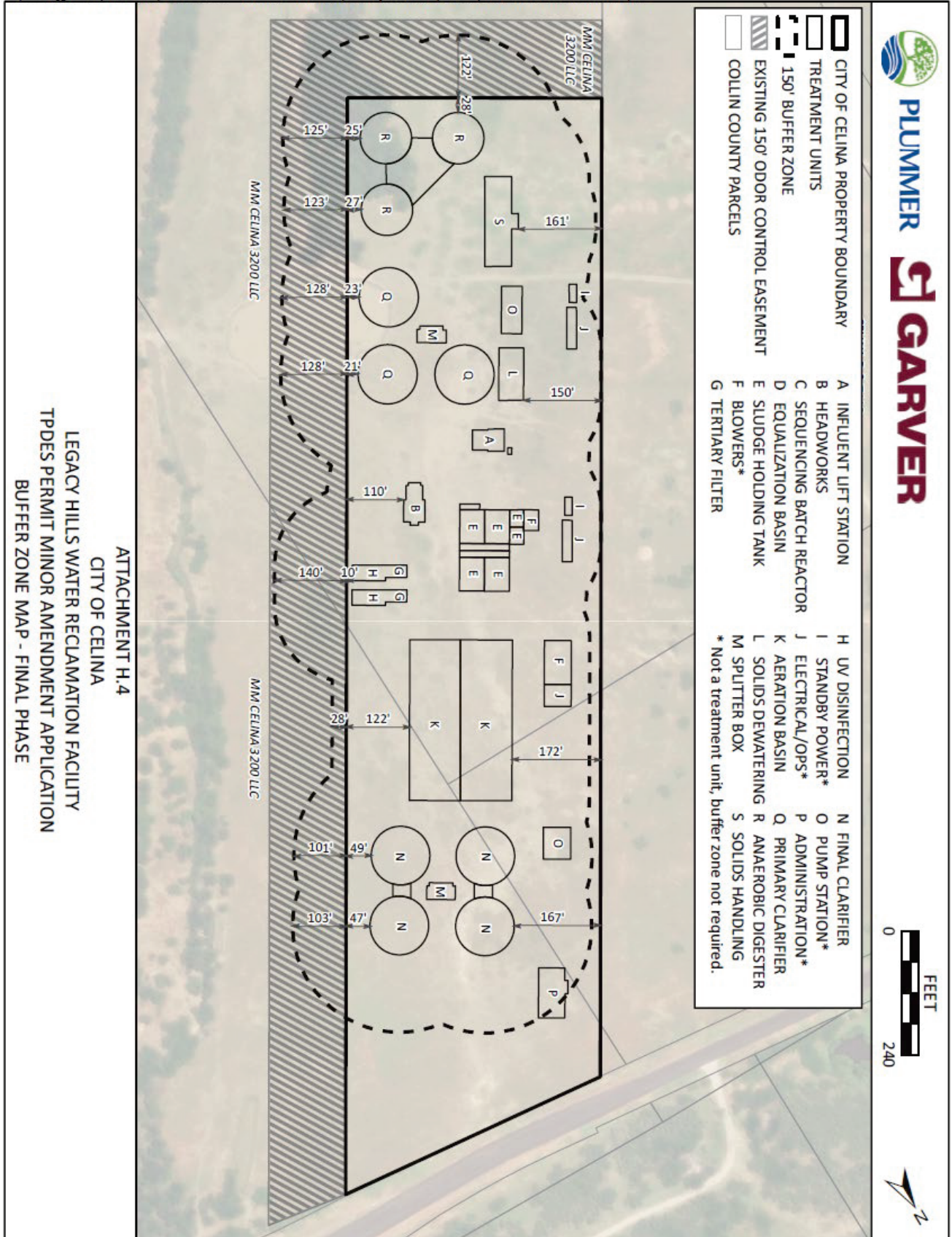
C:\Users\jgriesel\Plummer\3041-006-03 - Internal - Internal\05 Project Work\03 GIS\LH MINOR AMENDMENT.aprx



Attachment A4 Final Phase Buffer Zone Map_WQ0016068001_City of Celina

TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM F-13

C:\Users\jgriesel\Plummer\3041-006-03 - Internal - Internal\05 Project Work\03 GIS\LH MINOR AMENDMENT.aprx



Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

DOMESTIC WORKSHEET 4.0
POLLUTANT ANALYSES REQUIREMENTS*

Section 1. Toxic Pollutants

For pollutants identified in Table 4.0(1), indicate type of sample.

Grab ☐

Composite ☐

Date and time sample(s) collected:

Table 4.0(1) – Toxics Analysis

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Acrylonitrile				50
Aldrin				0.01
Aluminum				2.5
Anthracene				10
Antimony				5
Arsenic				0.5
Barium				3
Benzene				10
Benzidine				50
Benzo(a)anthracene				5
Benzo(a)pyrene				5
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether				10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate				10
Bromodichloromethane				10
Bromoform				10
Cadmium				1
Carbon Tetrachloride				2
Carbaryl				5
Chlordane				0.2

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Chlorobenzene				10
Chlorodibromomethane				10
Chloroform				10
Chlorpyrifos				0.05
Chromium (Total)				3
Chromium (Tri) (*1)				N/A
Chromium (Hex)				3
Copper				2
Chrysene				5
p-Chloro-m-Cresol				10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol				50
p-Cresol				10
Cyanide (*2)				10
4,4'- DDD				0.1
4,4'- DDE				0.1
4,4'- DDT				0.02
2,4-D				0.7
Demeton (O and S)				0.20
Diazinon				0.5/0.1
1,2-Dibromoethane				10
m-Dichlorobenzene				10
o-Dichlorobenzene				10
p-Dichlorobenzene				10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				5

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
1,2-Dichloroethane				10
1,1-Dichloroethylene				10
Dichloromethane				20
1,2-Dichloropropane				10
1,3-Dichloropropene				10
Dicofol				1
Dieldrin				0.02
2,4-Dimethylphenol				10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				10
Diuron				0.09
Endosulfan I (alpha)				0.01
Endosulfan II (beta)				0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate				0.1
Endrin				0.02
Ethylbenzene				10
Fluoride				500
Guthion				0.1
Heptachlor				0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide				0.01
Hexachlorobenzene				5
Hexachlorobutadiene				10
Hexachlorocyclohexane (alpha)				0.05
Hexachlorocyclohexane (beta)				0.05
gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane				0.05

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
(Lindane)				
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene				10
Hexachloroethane				20
Hexachlorophene				10
Lead				0.5
Malathion				0.1
Mercury				0.005
Methoxychlor				2
Methyl Ethyl Ketone				50
Mirex				0.02
Nickel				2
Nitrate-Nitrogen				100
Nitrobenzene				10
N-Nitrosodiethylamine				20
N-Nitroso-di-n-Butylamine				20
Nonylphenol				333
Parathion (ethyl)				0.1
Pentachlorobenzene				20
Pentachlorophenol				5
Phenanthrene				10
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) (*3)				0.2
Pyridine				20
Selenium				5

**Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina**

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Silver				0.5
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				20
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				10
Tetrachloroethylene				10
Thallium				0.5
Toluene				10
Toxaphene				0.3
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)				0.3
Tributyltin (see instructions for explanation)				0.01
1,1,1-Trichloroethane				10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane				10
Trichloroethylene				10
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol				50
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)				10
Vinyl Chloride				10
Zinc				5

(*1) Determined by subtracting hexavalent Cr from total Cr.

(*2) Cyanide, amenable to chlorination or weak-acid dissociable.

(*3) The sum of seven PCB congeners 1242, 1254, 1221, 1232, 1248, 1260, and 1016.

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Section 2. Priority Pollutants

For pollutants identified in Tables 4.0(2)A-E, indicate type of sample.

Grab ☐ Composite ☐

Date and time sample(s) collected:

Table 4.0(2)A – Metals, Cyanide, Phenols

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Antimony				5
Arsenic				0.5
Beryllium				0.5
Cadmium				1
Chromium (Total)				3
Chromium (Hex)				3
Chromium (Tri) (*1)				N/A
Copper				2
Lead				0.5
Mercury				0.005
Nickel				2
Selenium				5
Silver				0.5
Thallium				0.5
Zinc				5
Cyanide (*2)				10
Phenols, Total				10

(*1) Determined by subtracting hexavalent Cr from total Cr.

(*2) Cyanide, amenable to chlorination or weak-acid dissociable

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Table 4.o(2)B – Volatile Compounds

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Acrolein				50
Acrylonitrile				50
Benzene				10
Bromoform				10
Carbon Tetrachloride				2
Chlorobenzene				10
Chlorodibromomethane				10
Chloroethane				50
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether				10
Chloroform				10
Dichlorobromomethane [Bromodichloromethane]				10
1,1-Dichloroethane				10
1,2-Dichloroethane				10
1,1-Dichloroethylene				10
1,2-Dichloropropane				10
1,3-Dichloropropylene [1,3-Dichloropropene]				10
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene				10
Ethylbenzene				10
Methyl Bromide				50
Methyl Chloride				50
Methylene Chloride				20
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				10
Tetrachloroethylene				10
Toluene				10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane				10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane				10
Trichloroethylene				10
Vinyl Chloride				10

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Table 4.o(2)C – Acid Compounds

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
2-Chlorophenol				10
2,4-Dichlorophenol				10
2,4-Dimethylphenol				10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol				50
2,4-Dinitrophenol				50
2-Nitrophenol				20
4-Nitrophenol				50
P-Chloro-m-Cresol				10
Pentalchlorophenol				5
Phenol				10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol				10

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Table 4.o(2)D – Base/Neutral Compounds

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Acenaphthene				10
Acenaphthylene				10
Anthracene				10
Benzidine				50
Benzo(a)Anthracene				5
Benzo(a)Pyrene				5
3,4-Benzofluoranthene				10
Benzo(ghi)Perylene				20
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene				5
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane				10
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether				10
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether				10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate				10
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether				10
Butyl benzyl Phthalate				10
2-Chloronaphthalene				10
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether				10
Chrysene				5
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene				5
1,2-(o)Dichlorobenzene				10
1,3-(m)Dichlorobenzene				10
1,4-(p)Dichlorobenzene				10
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine				5
Diethyl Phthalate				10
Dimethyl Phthalate				10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				10
2,4-Dinitrotoluene				10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene				10
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate				10
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azo-benzene)				20
Fluoranthene				10
Fluorene				10

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Hexachlorobenzene				5
Hexachlorobutadiene				10
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene				10
Hexachloroethane				20
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene				5
Isophorone				10
Naphthalene				10
Nitrobenzene				10
N-Nitrosodimethylamine				50
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine				20
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine				20
Phenanthrene				10
Pyrene				10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				10

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Table 4.o(2)E - Pesticides

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Aldrin				0.01
alpha-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
beta-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
gamma-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
delta-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
Chlordane				0.2
4,4-DDT				0.02
4,4-DDE				0.1
4,4,-DDD				0.1
Dieldrin				0.02
Endosulfan I (alpha)				0.01
Endosulfan II (beta)				0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate				0.1
Endrin				0.02
Endrin Aldehyde				0.1
Heptachlor				0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide				0.01
PCB-1242				0.2
PCB-1254				0.2
PCB-1221				0.2
PCB-1232				0.2
PCB-1248				0.2
PCB-1260				0.2
PCB-1016				0.2
Toxaphene				0.3

Section 3. Dioxin/Furan Compounds

- A. Are any of the following compounds used by a contributing industrial user or significant industrial user that is part of the collection system for the facility that you have reason to believe are present in the influent to the wastewater treatment plant?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If **yes**, identify which compound(s) are potentially sent to the facility.

- ☐ 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid
Common Name 2,4,5-T, CASRN 93-76-5
- ☐ 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid
Common Name Silvex or 2,4,5-TP, CASRN 93-72-1
- ☐ 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate
Common Name Erbon, CASRN 136-25-4
- ☐ 0,0-dimethyl 0-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate
Common Name Ronnel, CASRN 299-84-3
- ☐ 2,4,5-trichlorophenol
Common Name TCP, CASRN 95-95-4
- ☐ hexachlorophene
Common Name HCP, CASRN 70-30-4

For each compound identified, provide a brief description of the conditions of its/their presence at the facility.

- B. Do you know or have any reason to believe that 2,3,7,8 Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (TCDD) or any congeners of TCDD may be present in your effluent?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If **yes**, provide a brief description of the conditions for its presence.

If you responded **yes** to either Subsection A **or** B, complete Table 4.0(2)F.

For pollutants identified in Table 4.0(2)F, indicate type of sample.

Grab ☐

Composite ☐

Attachment B
WQ0016068001
City of Celina

Date and time sample(s) collected:

TABLE 4.o(2)F - DIOXIN/FURAN COMPOUNDS

Compound	Toxic Equivalency Factors	Wastewater Concentration (ppq)	Wastewater Equivalents (ppq)	Sludge Concentration (ppt)	Sludge Equivalents (ppt)	MAL (ppq)
2,3,7,8 TCDD	1					10
1,2,3,7,8 PeCDD	0.5					50
2,3,7,8 HxCDDs	0.1					50
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 HpCDD	0.01					50
2,3,7,8 TCDF	0.1					10
1,2,3,7,8 PeCDF	0.05					50
2,3,4,7,8 PeCDF	0.5					50
2,3,7,8 HxCDFs	0.1					50
2,3,4,7,8 HpCDFs	0.01					50
OCDD	0.0003					100
OCDF	0.0003					100
PCB 77	0.0001					0.5
PCB 81	0.0003					0.5
PCB 126	0.1					0.5
PCB 169	0.03					0.5
Total						

*For PCBs, if all are non-detects, enter the highest non-detect preceded by a "<".

Exhibit M

Jon Niermann, *Chairman*
Bobby Janecka, *Commissioner*
Catarina R. Gonzales, *Commissioner*
Kelly Keel, *Executive Director*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

June 7, 2024

Andrew Figueroa, Director of Public Works
City of Celina
142 North Ohio Street
Celina, Texas 75009

RE: City of Celina
Permit No. WQ0014246001

This letter is your notice that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) executive director (ED) has acted on the above-named application. According to 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Section 50.135 the ED's action became effective on the date the ED signed the permit or other action. A copy of the final action is enclosed and cites the effective date.

For certain matters, a **motion to overturn**, which is a request that the commission review the ED's action on an application, may be filed with the chief clerk. Whether a motion to overturn is procedurally available for a specific matter is determined by Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code Chapter 50. According to 30 TAC Section 50.139, an action by the ED is not affected by a motion to overturn filed under this section unless expressly ordered by the commission.

If a motion to overturn is filed, the motion must be received by the chief clerk within 23 days after the date of this letter. An original and 7 copies of a motion must be filed with the chief clerk in person or by mail. The Chief Clerk's mailing address is Office of the Chief Clerk (MC 105), TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. On the same day the motion is transmitted to the chief clerk, please provide copies to the Environmental Law Deputy Director (MC 173), and the Public Interest Counsel (MC 103), both at the same TCEQ address listed above. If a motion is not acted on by the commission within 45 days after the date of this letter, then the motion shall be deemed overruled.

You may also request **judicial review** of the ED's action. The procedure and timelines for seeking judicial review of a commission or ED action are governed by Texas Water Code Section 5.351.

Individual members of the public may seek further information by calling the TCEQ Public Education Program, toll free, at 1-800-687-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laurie Gharis".

Laurie Gharis
Chief Clerk

LG/mb

cc: Garrett T. Arthur, TCEQ Public Interest Counsel (MC 103)

Jon Niermann, *Presidente*
Bobby Janecka, *Comisionado*
Catarina R. Gonzales, *Comisionada*
Kelly Keel, *Director Ejecutivo*



COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DE TEXAS

Protegiendo a Texas al Reducir y Prevenir la Contaminación

7 de junio de 2024

Andrew Figueroa, Director of Public Works
City of Celina
142 North Ohio Street
Celina, Texas 75009

RE: City of Celina
Permiso No. WQ0014246001

Esta carta es su aviso de que el director ejecutivo (ED, por sus siglas en inglés) de la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por sus siglas en inglés) ha actuado sobre la solicitud mencionada anteriormente. De acuerdo con 30 Código Administrativo de Texas (TAC, por sus siglas en inglés) Sección 50.135, la acción del ED entró en vigencia en la fecha en que el ED firmó el permiso u otra acción. Se adjunta una copia de la acción final y se cita la fecha de vigencia.

Para ciertos asuntos, una **moción para revocar**, que es una solicitud para que la comisión revise la acción del ED sobre una solicitud, puede presentarse ante el secretario oficial. Si una moción para revocar está disponible desde el punto de vista procesal para un asunto específico está determinado por el Título 30 del Capítulo 50 del Código Administrativo de Texas. De acuerdo con 30 TAC Sección 50.139, una acción del ED no se ve afectada por una moción de revocación presentada bajo esta sección a menos que la comisión lo ordene expresamente.

Si se presenta una moción para revocarla, la moción debe ser recibida por el secretario oficial dentro de los 23 días posteriores a la fecha de esta carta. Se debe presentar una copia original y 7 copias de una moción ante el secretario oficial en persona o por correo. La dirección postal del Secretario Oficial es Office of the Chief Clerk (MC 105), TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. El mismo día en que se transmite la moción al secretario oficial, proporcione copias al Director Adjunto de Derecho Ambiental D (MC 173) y al Asesor de Interés Público (MC 103), ambos en la misma dirección de la TCEQ mencionada anteriormente. Si una moción no es tomada en cuenta por la comisión dentro de los 45 días posteriores a la fecha de esta carta, entonces la moción se considerará anulada.

También puede solicitar una **revisión judicial** de la acción del ED. El procedimiento y los plazos para solicitar la revisión judicial de una comisión o acción del ED se rigen por la Sección 5.351 del Código de Agua de Texas.

Los miembros individuales del público pueden solicitar más información llamando al Programa de Educación Pública de la TCEQ, al número gratuito, al 1-800-687-4040.

Atentamente,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laurie Gharis".

Laurie Gharis
Secretaria Oficial

LG/mb

cc: Garrett T. Arthur, Asesor de Interés Público de la TCEQ (MC 103)

Apartado de correos 13087 • Austin, Texas 78711-3087 • 512-239-1000 • TCEQ.texas.gov

¿Cómo es nuestro servicio al cliente? [tceq.texas.gov/Encuesta de clientes](https://tceq.texas.gov/Encuesta-de-clientes)

Impreso en papel reciclado



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0014246001
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0023272]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This major amendment with renewal
replaces TPDES Permit No.
WQ0014246001 issued on June 4,
2021.

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

City of Celina

whose mailing address is

142 North Ohio Street
Celina, Texas 75009

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the Downtown Water Reclamation Facility, SIC
Code 4952

located at 700 North Florida Drive, in the City of Celina, Collin County, Texas 75009

to an unnamed tributary, thence to Little Elm Creek, thence to Lake Lewisville in Segment No.
0823 of the Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth
in this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ),
the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does
not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of
wastewater along the discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited
to, property belonging to any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does
this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire **three years from the date of issuance.**

ISSUED DATE: May 31, 2024



For the Commission

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through completion of expansion to the 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.95 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 2,639 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day)	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l		
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (79)	15	25	35	One/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (119)	25	40	60	One/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (16)	5	10	15	One/week	Composite
Total Copper*	Report (Report)	N/A	Report	N/A	One/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

* See Other Requirements No. 10 on pages 35 and 36.

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored twice per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through completion of expansion to the 5.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 3.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 8,333 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day) Report	mg/l N/A	mg/l Report	mg/l N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Flow, MGD						
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (125)	10	20	30	Two/Week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	5 (125)	10	20	30	Two/Week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2.0 (50)	5	10	15	Two/Week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1.0 (25)	2	4	6	Two/Week	Composite
Sulfate	Report (Report)	N/A	Report	N/A	Two/Week	Composite
Total Copper*	Report (Report)	N/A	Report	N/A	Two/Week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

* See Other Requirements No. 10 on pages 35 and 36.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM III EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through completion of expansion to the 15.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 5.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 13,889 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day) Report	mg/l N/A	mg/l Report	mg/l N/A	Frequency Continuous	Sample Type Totalizing Meter
Flow, MGD						
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (209)	10	20	30	Five/Week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	5 (209)	10	20	30	Five/Week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	1.8 (75)	5	10	15	Five/Week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	0.5 (21)	1	2	3	Five/Week	Composite
Sulfate	Report (Report)	N/A	Report	N/A	Five/Week	Composite
Total Copper*	Report (Report)	N/A	Report	N/A	Five/Week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

* See Other Requirements No. 10 on pages 35 and 36.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 15.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 15.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 41,667 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg	7-day Avg	Daily Max	Single Grab	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement	Sample Type
	mg/l (lbs/day) Report	mg/l N/A	mg/l Report	mg/l N/A	Frequency Continuous	Sample Type Totalizing Meter
Flow, MGD						
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (501)	10	20	30	One/day	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	5 (626)	10	20	30	One/day	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	1.0 (125)	3	6	10	One/day	Composite
Total Phosphorus	0.5 (63)	1	2	3	One/day	Composite
Sulfate	Report (Report)	N/A	Report	N/A	One/day	Composite
Total Copper*	Report (Report)	N/A	Report	N/A	One/day	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

* See Other Requirements No. 10 on page 35 and 36.

- The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
- The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.

9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.

- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or

prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or

- iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.
- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee;
 - ii. the permit number(s);
 - iii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iv. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.

6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30 TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC § 7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.
 - a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.

- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.
9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well,

container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel, appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit during the Interim I phase, and annually during the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phases, in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.

ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.

4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.

Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.

Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.

Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.

Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.

Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test	- once during the term of this permit during the Interim I phase and annually during the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phases
PCBs	- once during the term of this permit during the Interim I phase and annually during the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phases

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk is applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee’s specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit during the Interim I phase and annually during the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phases in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

TCEQ Revision 06/2020

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category C facility during the Interim I phase, Category B facility in the Interim II and Interim III phases, and Category A facility in the Final phase must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class C license or higher during the Interim I phase, a Class B license or higher in the Interim II and Interim III phases, and a Class A license or higher in the Final phase. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. Chronic toxic criteria apply at the edge of the mixing zone. The mixing zone is defined as 300 feet downstream and 100 feet upstream from the point of discharge.
4. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). In addition, by ownership of the required buffer zone area, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(e). If the permittee is unable to satisfy the buffer zone requirements through ownership for the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phase, the permittee shall either provide nuisance odor prevention in accordance with 30 TAC § 309.13(e)(2) or submit sufficient evidence of legal restrictions prohibiting residential structures within the part of the buffer zone not owned by the permittee according to 30 TAC § 309.13(e)(3), for each respective phase. See Attachments A1, A2, A3, and A4.

Nuisance Odor Prevention: Prior to construction of the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phase, the permittee shall submit a nuisance odor prevention request for approval by the Executive Director in care of the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148). The request for nuisance odor prevention shall be in the form of an engineering report, prepared and sealed by a licensed professional engineer, in support of the request according to the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(e)(2).

Legal Restrictions: The evidence of legal restrictions or ownership shall be submitted to the Executive Director in care of the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148). The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d).

5. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
6. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent

schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, daily may be reduced to five/week. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary to protect human health or the environment.

7. Prior to construction of the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phase treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary transmittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Pages 2a, 2b, and 2c of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.

Plans and specifications have been approved for the 0.95 MGD wastewater treatment facility, in accordance with 30 TAC § 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. A summary transmittal approval letter was issued (July 3, 2018) (Log No. 0518/077).

8. The permittee shall notify the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing at least forty-five days prior to the completion of the Interim II phase, Interim III phase, and Final phase treatment facilities on Notification of Completion Form 20007.
9. When an analysis of an effluent sample for any of the parameters listed below indicates no detectable levels above the MAL and the test method detection level is as sensitive as the specified MAL, a value of zero (o) shall be used for that measurement when making calculations for the self-reporting form. This applies to determinations of daily maximum concentration, calculations of loading and daily averages, and other reportable results.

<u>POLLUTANT</u>	<u>MAL (µg/l)</u>
Total Copper	2

When a reported value is zero (o) based on this MAL provision, the permittee shall submit the following statement with the self-reporting form either as a separate attachment to the form or as a statement in the comments section of the form.

"The reported value(s) of zero (o) for [list parameter(s)] on the self-reporting form for [monitoring period date range] is based on the following conditions: 1) the analytical method used had a method detection level as sensitive as the MAL specified in the permit, and 2) the analytical results contained no detectable levels above the specified MAL."

When an analysis of an effluent sample for a parameter indicates no detectable levels and the test method detection level is not as sensitive as the MAL specified in the permit, or an MAL is not specified in the permit for that parameter, the level of detection achieved shall be used for that measurement when making calculations for the self-reporting form. A zero (0) may not be used.

10. Temporary Variance to the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC §307.2(d)(5), the permittee is granted a temporary variance to existing dissolved copper water quality standards for the unnamed tributary in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin. The variance will authorize a period from the date of permit issuance through the date of expiration during which the TCEQ will be proposing changes to the dissolved copper standard in the unnamed tributary in the next triennial revision of the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards.
- b. The permittee has proposed to conduct a Water Effects Ratios (WERs) and/or the biotic ligand model study of the dissolved copper for the unnamed tributary in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin based on WERs and/or the biotic ligand model performed for other similar facilities. The proposed study plan has been reviewed by the TCEQ Water Quality Standards Implementation Team which recommended granting the variance.
- c. Upon approval of the work plan, the permittee shall conduct studies for development of a WER and/or the biotic ligand model for Copper in lieu of a permit limit. Depending on the results of this study, the TCEQ will determine if a site-specific criterion is appropriate and may propose a revision to the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards for the unnamed tributary in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin. The study or studies shall be submitted to the TCEQ Water Quality Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division, and the TCEQ Water Quality Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division at least 180 days prior to the permit expiration date.
- d. If the revision of the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards to reflect the proposed site-specific standard for dissolved copper for the unnamed tributary in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin is still pending at the expiration date of this permit, the permittee may apply for a permit renewal and may request a variance extension, in accordance with 30 TAC § 307.2(d)(5)(E). A set of effluent limitations without copper may be extended in the renewed permit to allow additional time for the site-specific designation to be adopted by the Commission and approved by the US EPA Region 6.
- e. If the permittee does not conduct or complete an approved study at least 180 days prior to the permit expiration date, or should the study or studies submitted indicate that a dissolved copper site-specific standard for the unnamed tributary in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin is not appropriate, the following total copper effluent limitations will become effective immediately in a reissued permit.

Effluent Parameter	30-Day Average Average <u>mg/l (lbs/day)</u>	7-Day Average <u>mg/l</u>	Daily Maximum <u>mg/l</u>	Single Grab <u>mg/l</u>
Interim I Total Copper	0.030 (0.24)	N/A	0.064	N/A
Interim II Total Copper	0.030 (0.75)	N/A	0.064	N/A
Interim III Total Copper	0.030 (1.3)	N/A	0.064	N/A
Final Total Copper	0.030 (3.8)	N/A	0.064	N/A

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the Interim II (3.0 MGD phase), the permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 41%, 51%, 74%, 98%, and 100% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 98% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction
 - 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates

significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.

- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:
 - 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
 - 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
 - 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
 - 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
 - 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test, unless statistically significant toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid;
 - 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction, unless statistically significant sublethal toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid; and
 - 7) a PMSD of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth, unless statistically significant sublethal toxicity is demonstrated at the critical dilution, in which case the test shall be considered valid.
- b. Statistical Interpretation
 - 1) For the water flea survival and reproduction test, the statistical analyses used to determine the inhibition concentration of effluent that would cause a 25% reduction (IC₂₅) in survival or mean young per female shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.
 - 2) For the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical

analyses used to determine the IC₂₅ in survival or growth shall be as described in the methods manual referenced in Part 1.b.

- 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)" (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.
- 4) Most point estimates are derived from a mathematical model that assumes a continuous dose-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-continuous (threshold) response, or a non-monotonic dose-response relationship, the IC₂₅ should be determined based on the method guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 5) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic dose-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review of test validity and acceptability. The method guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used as the basis, along with best professional judgement, for making a determination of test validity and acceptability.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests shall be the receiving water collected at a point upstream of the discharge as close as possible to the discharge point but unaffected by the discharge. Where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges to receiving waters that are classified as intermittent streams, or where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions, the permittee shall:
 - a) substitute a synthetic dilution water that has a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge; or
 - b) use the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge.
- 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;
 - b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to

completion (i.e., 7 days);

- c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.

- 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard, reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.

d. Samples and Composites

- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
- 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
- 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
- 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.
- 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the

Table 1 forms provided with this permit.

- 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.
 - 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
- 1) For the water flea, Parameter T4P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For the water flea, Parameter T6P3B, report the IC25 for survival.
 - 3) For the water flea, Parameter T5P3B, enter a "1" if the IC25 for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 4) For the water flea, Parameter T7P3B, report the IC25 for reproduction.
 - 5) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T4P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 6) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T6P6C, report the IC25 for survival.
 - 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T5P6C, enter a "1" if the IC25 for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter T7P6C, report the IC25 for growth.
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the IC25 for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. A significant effect is defined as an IC25 of a specified endpoint (survival, growth, or reproduction) less than the critical dilution. Significant lethality is

defined as a survival IC25 less than the critical dilution. Similarly, significant sublethality is defined as a growth or reproduction IC25 less than the critical dilution.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any species that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.
- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.
- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:

- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and

- confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
- 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.
- The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.
- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific

control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times Date Time Date Time
 Composites No. 1 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	41%	51%	74%	98%	100%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival						
Total						
CV%*						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

PERCENT SURVIVAL

	Percent effluent					
Time of Reading	0%	41%	51%	74%	98%	100%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

1. Is the IC₂₅ for reproduction less than the critical dilution (98%)? _____ YES
_____ NO
2. Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (98%)? _____ YES _____ NO
3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
IC₂₅ survival = _____ %
IC₂₅ reproduction = _____ %

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times Composites Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
41%							
51%							
74%							
98%							
100%							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST

FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
41%									
51%									
74%									
98%									
100%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

- Is the IC₂₅ for growth less than the critical dilution (98%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Is the IC₂₅ for survival less than the critical dilution (98%)? _____ YES _____ NO
- Enter percent effluent corresponding to each IC₂₅ below:
 IC₂₅ survival = _____%
 IC₂₅ growth = _____%

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the interim 3.0 MGD phase, the toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with “Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms,” fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. Except as discussed in item 2.b., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a Best Management Practice (BMP), Chemical-Specific (CS) limits, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation after multiple toxic events.
- e. As the dilution series specified in the Chronic Biomonitoring Requirements includes a 100% effluent concentration, the results from those tests may fulfill the requirements of this Section; any tests performed in the proper time interval may be substituted. Compliance will be evaluated as specified in item a. The 50% survival in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted to comply with the minimum testing frequency defined in item b.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with item 1.c., the control and dilution water shall normally consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water. If the permittee utilizes the results of a chronic test to satisfy the requirements in item 1.e., the permittee may use the receiving water or dilution water that meets the requirements of item 2.a as the control and dilution water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this permit in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July

20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.

- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
 - 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter “1.”

4. Persistent Mortality

The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.

- a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
- b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall

specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analysis to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:

- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before

April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:

- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE

activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in item 5.h. The report will also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.

- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

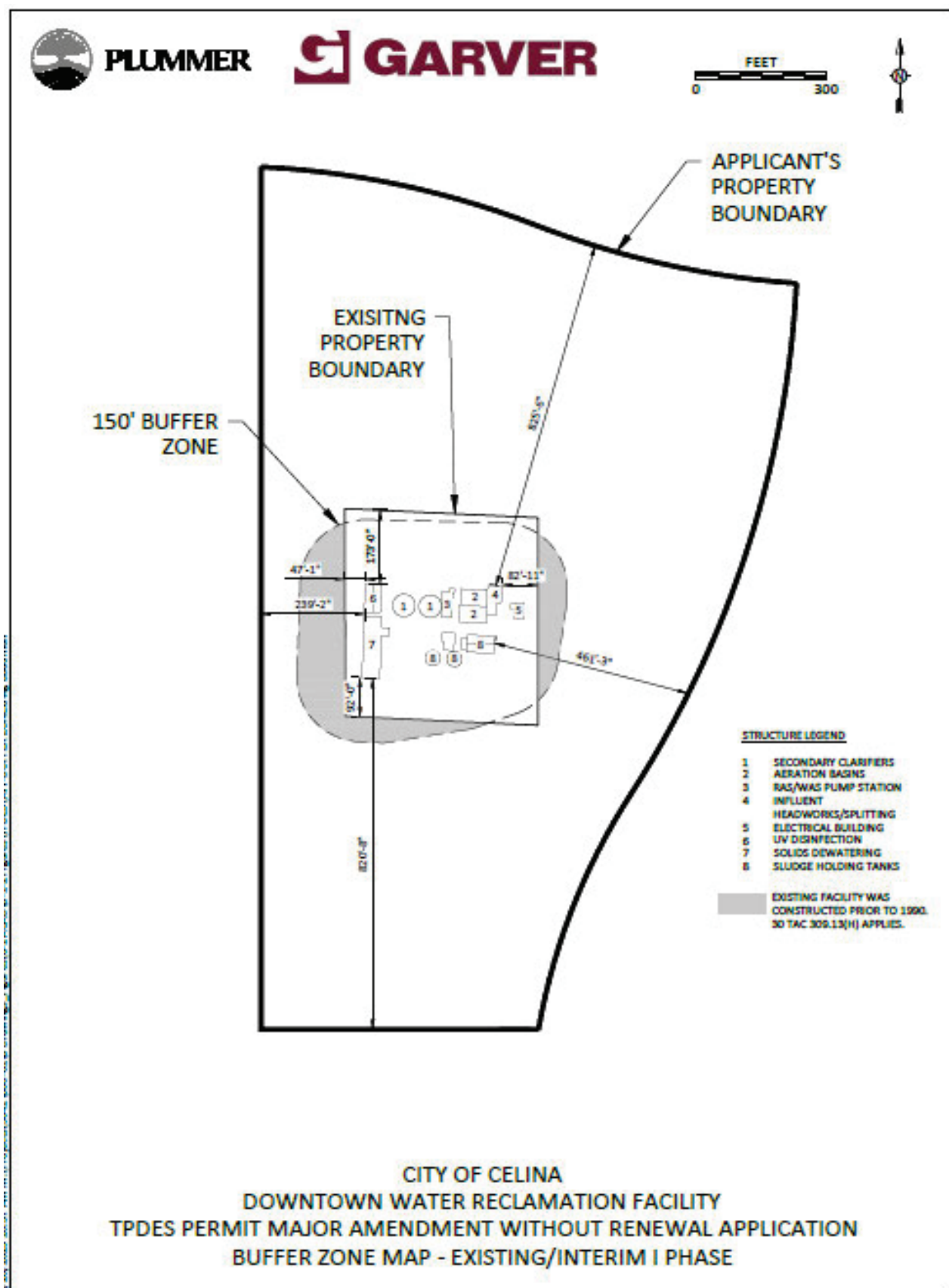
PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

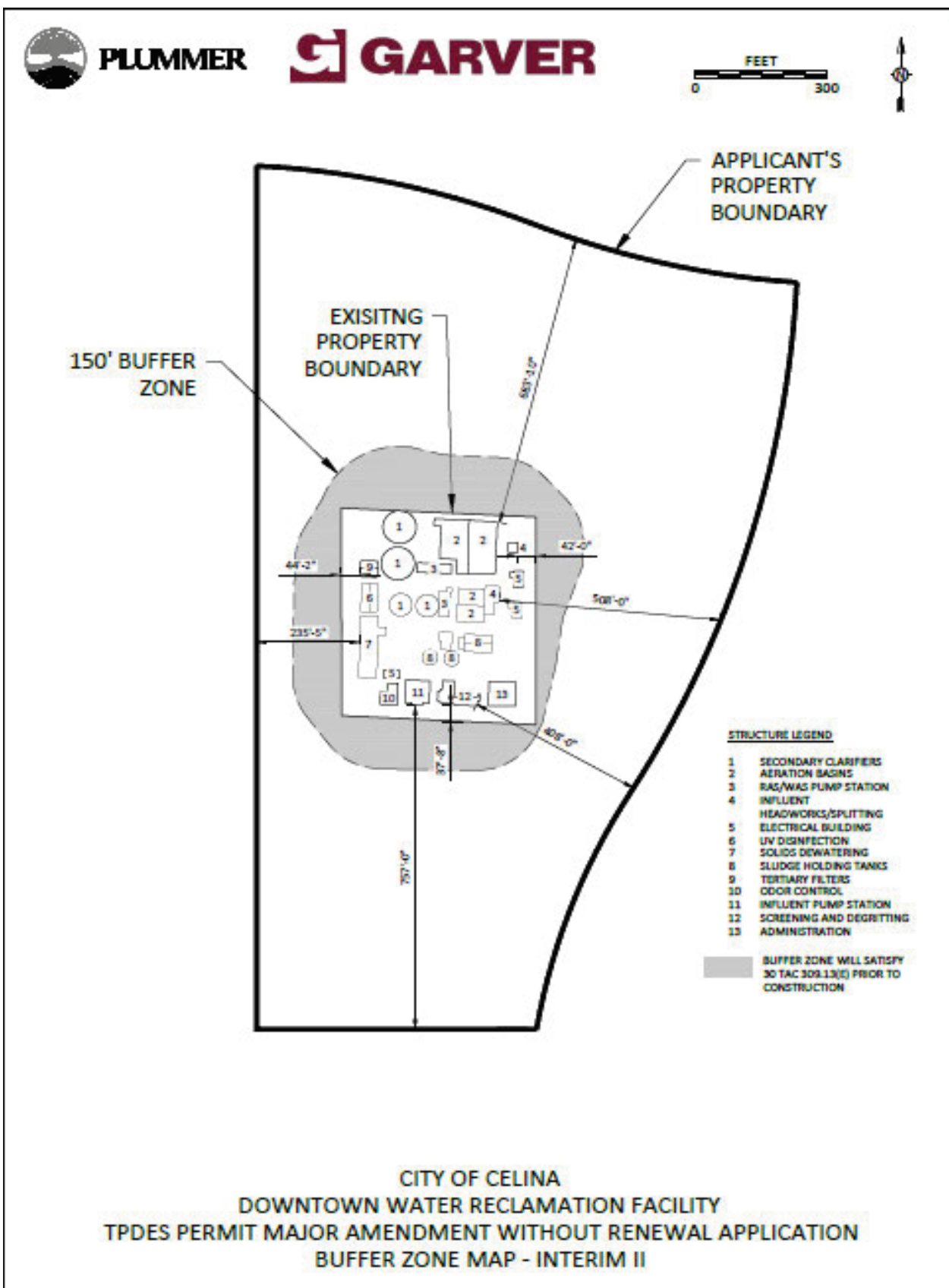
Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

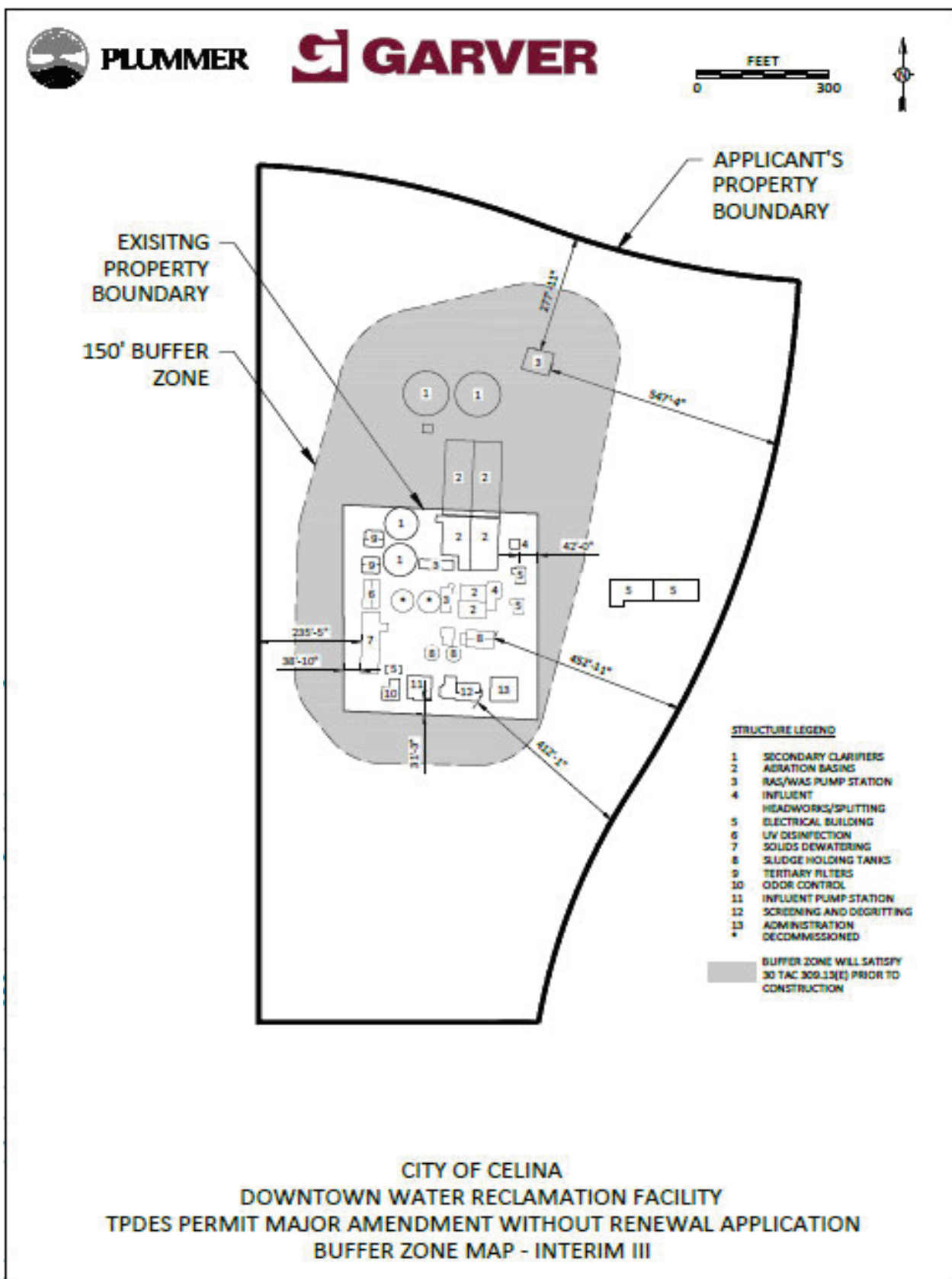
ATTACHMENT A1: Buffer Zone Map_Interim I phase



ATTACHMENT A2: Buffer Zone Map_Interim II phase



ATTACHMENT A3: Buffer Zone Map_Interim III phase



ATTACHMENT A4: Buffer Zone Map_Final phase

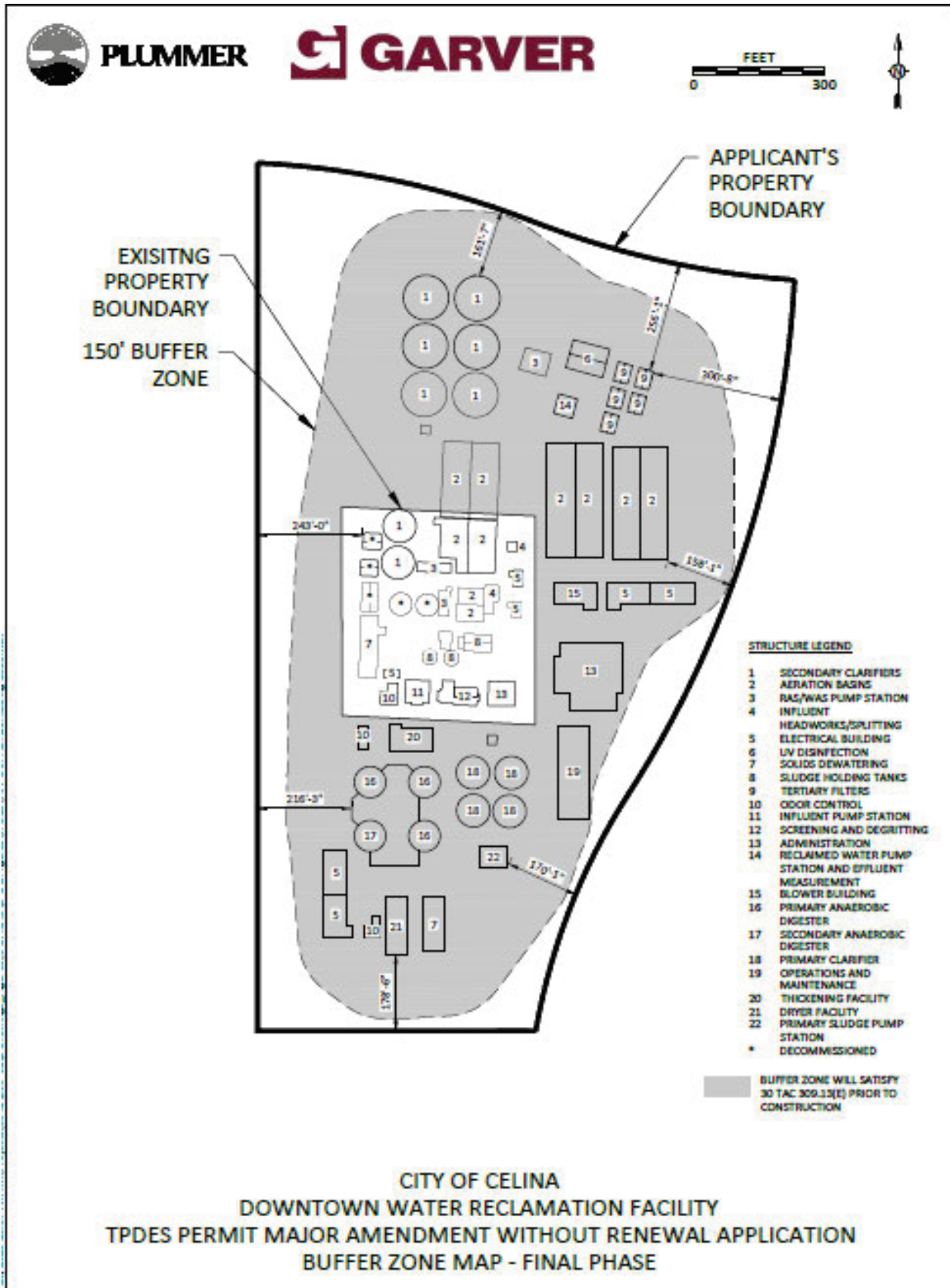


Exhibit N



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0015536001
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0137464]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

This is a renewal that replaces TPDES
Permit No. WQ0015536001 issued on
July 7, 2017.

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

Mustang Special Utility District

whose mailing address is

7985 Farm-to-Market Road 2931
Aubrey, Texas 76227

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the Sandbrock Wastewater Treatment Facility,
SIC Code 4952

located on the west side of Farm-to-Market Road 1385, approximately 0.2 miles south of the
intersection of Farm-to-Market Road 428 and Farm-to-Market Road 1385 in Denton County,
Texas 76227

to Little Elm Creek, thence to Lake Lewisville in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth
in this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ),
the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does
not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of
wastewater along the discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited
to, property belonging to any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does
this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **five years from the date of issuance.**

ISSUED DATE: July 22, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. G. Bahr", written over a horizontal line.

For the Commission

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 0.8 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.2 million gallons per day (MGD), nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 451 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Max. Single Grab Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (17)	15	25	35	One/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	15 (25)	25	40	60	One/week	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (5.0)	6	10	15	One/week	Grab
Total Phosphorus	1.0 (1.7)	2	4	6	One/week	Grab
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	N/A	399	One/month	Grab

2. The effluent shall contain a total chlorine residual of at least 1.0 mg/l and shall not exceed a total chlorine residual of 4.0 mg/l after a detention time of at least 20 minutes (based on peak flow), and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 5.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 0.8 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 5.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.8 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 2,222 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (67)	15	25	35	One/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	15 (100)	25	40	60	One/week	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (20)	6	10	15	One/week	Grab
Total Phosphorus	1.0 (6.7)	2	4	6	One/week	Grab
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	One/month	Grab

2. The effluent shall contain a total chlorine residual of at least 1.0 mg/l and shall not exceed a total chlorine residual of 4.0 mg/l after a detention time of at least 20 minutes (based on peak flow), and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 5.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

INTERIM III EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

- During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the completion of expansion to the 15 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 5.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 11,285 gallons per minute (gpm).

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (209)	10	20	30	Five/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	5 (209)	10	20	30	Five/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (83)	5	10	15	Five/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1.0 (42)	2	4	6	Five/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	One/week	Grab

- The effluent shall contain a chlorine residual of at least 1.0 mg/l after a detention time of at least 20 minutes (based on peak flow) and shall be monitored daily by grab sample. The permittee shall dechlorinate the chlorinated effluent to less than 0.1 mg/l chlorine residual and shall monitor chlorine residual daily by grab sample after the dechlorination process. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
- The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.
- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
- Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
- The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored five times per week by grab sample.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the completion of expansion to the 15.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 15.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 33,854 gallons per minute (gpm).

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Daily Max. Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (626)	10	20	30	One/day	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	5 (626)	10	20	30	One/day	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	1.5 (188)	5	10	15	One/day	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1.0 (125)	2	4	6	One/day	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Five/week	Grab

2. The effluent shall contain a total chlorine residual of at least 1.0 mg/l after a detention time of at least 20 minutes (based on peak flow) and shall be monitored daily by grab sample. The permittee shall dechlorinate the chlorinated effluent to less than 0.1 mg/l total chlorine residual and shall monitor total chlorine residual daily by grab sample after the dechlorination process. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance

Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.
- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance

with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the

regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or
 - iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.

- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee;
 - ii. the permit number(s);
 - iii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iv. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.
6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30 TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC §

7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.
- a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.
- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the

Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.

9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well, container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel,

appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit (Interim I and Interim II phases) and annually (Interim III and Final phases) in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids

criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a

single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

- viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.
 - ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.
4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

- Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.
- Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.
- Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.
- Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.
- Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test	- once during the term of this permit (Interim I and Interim II phases) and annually (Interim III and Final phases)
PCBs	- once during the term of this permit (Interim I and Interim II phases) and annually (Interim III and Final phases)

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk biosolids are applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee’s specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit (Interim I and Interim II phases) and annually (Interim III and Final phases) in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category C facility in the Interim I and II phases, Category B facility in the Interim III phase, and Category A facility in the Final phase must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class C license or higher in the Interim I and II phases, Class B license or higher in the Interim III phase, and Class A license or higher in the Final phase. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. Chronic toxic criteria apply at the edge of the mixing zone. The mixing zone is defined as 300 feet downstream and 100 feet upstream from the point of discharge.
4. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). In addition, by ownership of the required buffer zone area, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(e).
5. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
6. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, 1/month may be reduced to 1/quarter in the Interim I phase, 1/week may be reduced to 2/month in the Interim II and III phases and 5/week may be reduced to 3/week in the Final phase. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary to protect human health or the environment.

7. **Within 60 days of the date of permit issuance for the Interim I phase treatment facility, prior to construction of the Interim II, III, and Final phase treatment facility,** the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary transmittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Page 2, 2a, 2b, and 2c of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.
8. The permittee shall notify the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing at least forty-five days prior to the completion of the Interim II, III, and Final phases facility on Notification of Completion Form 20007.
9. Within 120 days from the start-up of the facility, the permittee shall complete Attachment A with the analytical results for Outfall 001. The completed tables with the results of these analysis and laboratory reports shall be submitted to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section MC 148, TCEQ Water Quality Division. Based on a technical review of the submitted analytical results, an amendment may be initiated by TCEQ staff to include additional effluent limitations and/or monitoring requirements. Test methods utilized to complete the tables shall be according to the test procedures specified in the Definitions and Standard Permit Conditions section of this permit and sensitive enough to detect the parameters listed in Attachment A at the minimum analytical level (MAL).

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS**CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER**

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. **Scope, Frequency, and Methodology**

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the 15 MGD facility, the permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 100% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction
 - 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates

significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.

- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:
 - 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
 - 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
 - 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
 - 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
 - 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test. However, if statistically significant lethal or nonlethal effects are exhibited at the critical dilution, a CV% greater than 40 shall not invalidate the test;
 - 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction; and
 - 7) a percent minimum significant difference of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth.
- b. Statistical Interpretation
 - 1) For the water flea survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and an effluent dilution shall be the Fisher's exact test as described in the manual referenced in in Part 1.b.
 - 2) For the water flea reproduction test and the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and an effluent

dilution shall be in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b..

- 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)" (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.
- 4) If significant lethality is demonstrated (that is, there is a statistically significant difference in survival at the critical dilution when compared to the survival in the control), the conditions of test acceptability are met, and the survival of the test organisms are equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution and all dilutions below that, then the permittee shall report a survival No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) of not less than the critical dilution for the reporting requirements.
- 5) The NOEC is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at which no significant effect is demonstrated. The Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC) is defined as the lowest effluent dilution at which a significant effect is demonstrated. A significant effect is defined as a statistically significant difference between the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organism in a specified effluent dilution when compared to the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organism in the control (0% effluent).
- 6) The use of NOECs and LOECs assumes either a monotonic (continuous) concentration-response relationship or a threshold model of the concentration-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-monotonic (non-continuous) response, the NOEC should be determined based on the guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 7) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic (non-continuous) concentration-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review. The guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used when making a determination of test acceptability.
- 8) TCEQ staff will review test results for consistency with rules, procedures, and permit requirements.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests must be the receiving water collected at a point upstream of the discharge point as close as possible to the discharge point but unaffected by the discharge. Where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges to receiving waters that are classified as intermittent streams, or where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions, the permittee shall:

- a) substitute a synthetic dilution water that has a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge; or
 - b) use the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge.
 - 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;
 - b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days); and
 - c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.
 - 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard, reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.
- d. Samples and Composites
- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the

effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.

- 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 1 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.
 - 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TLP3B, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For the water flea, Parameter TOP3B, report the NOEC for survival.
 - 3) For the water flea, Parameter TXP3B, report the LOEC for survival.
 - 4) For the water flea, Parameter TWP3B, enter a "1" if the NOEC for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 5) For the water flea, Parameter TPP3B, report the NOEC for reproduction.
 - 6) For the water flea, Parameter TYP3B, report the LOEC for reproduction.
 - 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TLP6C, enter a "1" if the NOEC for

survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a “o.”

- 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TOP6C, report the NOEC for survival.
 - 9) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TXP6C, report the LOEC for survival.
 - 10) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TWP6C, enter a “1” if the NOEC for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a “o.”
 - 11) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TPP6C, report the NOEC for growth.
 - 12) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TYP6C, report the LOEC for growth.
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a “1” if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a “o.”
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a “1” if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a “o.”

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. Significant lethality and significant effect were defined in Part 2.b. Significant sublethality is defined as a statistically significant difference in growth/reproduction at the critical dilution when compared to the growth/reproduction in the control.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any species that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.
- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.

- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
 - 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a

- specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
- 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
 - d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
 - 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
 - e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
 - f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times Composites Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water _____

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival Mean						
Total Mean						
CV%*						
PMSD						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

1. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean number of young produced per adult significantly less than the number of young per adult in the control for the % effluent corresponding to significant nonlethal effects?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time of Reading	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

2. Fisher's Exact Test:

Is the mean survival at test end significantly less than the control survival for the % effluent corresponding to lethality?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC\LOEC below:

a.) NOEC survival = _____ % effluent

b.) LOEC survival = _____ % effluent

c.) NOEC reproduction = _____ % effluent

d.) LOEC reproduction = _____ % effluent

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times Composites Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
32%							
42%							
56%							
75%							
100%							
PMSD							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

- Dunnnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean dry weight (growth) at 7 days significantly less than the control's dry weight (growth) for the % effluent corresponding to significant nonlethal effects?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)
BIOMONITORING REPORTING
FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
32%									
42%									
56%									
75%									
100%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

2. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean survival at 7 days significantly less than the control survival for the % effluent corresponding to lethality?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC\LOEC below:

a.) NOEC survival = _____ % effluent

b.) LOEC survival = _____ % effluent

c.) NOEC growth = _____ % effluent

d.) LOEC growth = _____ % effluent

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the 15 MGD facility, the toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

A valid test result must be submitted for each reporting period. The permittee must report, and then repeat, an invalid test during the same reporting period. The repeat test shall include the control and the 100% effluent dilution and use the appropriate number of organisms and replicates, as specified above. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. Except as discussed in item 2.b., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a Best Management Practice (BMP), Chemical-Specific (CS) limits, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation after multiple toxic events.
- e. As the dilution series specified in the Chronic Biomonitoring Requirements includes a 100% effluent concentration, the results from those tests may fulfill the requirements of this Section; any tests performed in the proper time interval may be substituted. Compliance will be evaluated as specified in item a. The 50% survival in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted

to comply with the minimum testing frequency defined in item b.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with item 1.c., the control and dilution water shall normally consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water. If the permittee utilizes the results of a chronic test to satisfy the requirements in item 1.e., the permittee may use the receiving water or dilution water that meets the requirements of item 2.a as the control and dilution water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite sample such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The sample shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.

- 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, and October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
 - 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
4. Persistent Mortality

The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.

 - a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
 - b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.
5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
 - a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.

- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE Action Plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.

- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in Part 5.h. The report shall also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism. A copy of the TRE final report shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office.
- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.
- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

DOMESTIC WORKSHEET 4.0
POLLUTANT ANALYSES REQUIREMENTS*

Section 1. Toxic Pollutants

For pollutants identified in Table 4.0(1), indicate type of sample.

Grab ☐

Composite ☐

Date and time sample(s) collected:

Table 4.0(1) – Toxics Analysis

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Acrylonitrile				50
Aldrin				0.01
Aluminum				2.5
Anthracene				10
Antimony				5
Arsenic				0.5
Barium				3
Benzene				10
Benzidine				50
Benzo(a)anthracene				5
Benzo(a)pyrene				5
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether				10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate				10
Bromodichloromethane				10
Bromoform				10
Cadmium				1
Carbon Tetrachloride				2
Carbaryl				5
Chlordane*				0.2
Chlorobenzene				10

Attachment A
WQ0015536001
Mustang Special Utility District

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Chlorodibromomethane				10
Chloroform				10
Chlorpyrifos				0.05
Chromium (Total)				3
Chromium (Tri) (*1)				N/A
Chromium (Hex)				3
Copper				2
Chrysene				5
p-Chloro-m-Cresol				10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol				50
p-Cresol				10
Cyanide (*2)				10
4,4'- DDD				0.1
4,4'- DDE				0.1
4,4'- DDT				0.02
2,4-D				0.7
Demeton (O and S)				0.20
Diazinon				0.5/0.1
1,2-Dibromoethane				10
m-Dichlorobenzene				10
o-Dichlorobenzene				10
p-Dichlorobenzene				10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				5
1,2-Dichloroethane				10
1,1-Dichloroethylene				10
Dichloromethane				20

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Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
1,2-Dichloropropane				10
1,3-Dichloropropene				10
Dicofol				1
Dieldrin				0.02
2,4-Dimethylphenol				10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				10
Diuron				0.09
Endosulfan I (alpha)				0.01
Endosulfan II (beta)				0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate				0.1
Endrin				0.02
Ethylbenzene				10
Fluoride				500
Guthion				0.1
Heptachlor				0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide				0.01
Hexachlorobenzene				5
Hexachlorobutadiene				10
Hexachlorocyclohexane (alpha)				0.05
Hexachlorocyclohexane (beta)				0.05
gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)				0.05
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene				10
Hexachloroethane				20
Hexachlorophene				10
Lead				0.5

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Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Malathion				0.1
Mercury				0.005
Methoxychlor				2
Methyl Ethyl Ketone				50
Mirex				0.02
Nickel				2
Nitrate-Nitrogen				100
Nitrobenzene				10
N-Nitrosodiethylamine				20
N-Nitroso-di-n-Butylamine				20
Nonylphenol				333
Parathion (ethyl)				0.1
Pentachlorobenzene				20
Pentachlorophenol				5
Phenanthrene				10
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) (*3)				0.2
Pyridine				20
Selenium				5
Silver				0.5
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				20
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				10
Tetrachloroethylene				10
Thallium				0.5
Toluene				10
Toxaphene				0.3
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)				0.3

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Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Tributyltin (see instructions for explanation)				0.01
1,1,1-Trichloroethane				10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane				10
Trichloroethylene				10
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol				50
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)				10
Vinyl Chloride				10
Zinc				5

(*1) Determined by subtracting hexavalent Cr from total Cr.

(*2) Cyanide, amenable to chlorination or weak-acid dissociable.

(*3) The sum of seven PCB congeners 1242, 1254, 1221, 1232, 1248, 1260, and 1016.

Section 2. Priority Pollutants

For pollutants identified in Tables 4.0(2)A-E, indicate type of sample.

Grab ☐

Composite ☐

Date and time sample(s) collected:

Table 4.0(2)A – Metals, Cyanide, Phenols

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Antimony				5
Arsenic				0.5
Beryllium				0.5
Cadmium				1
Chromium (Total)				3
Chromium (Hex)				3
Chromium (Tri) (*1)				N/A
Copper				2
Lead				0.5
Mercury				0.005
Nickel				2
Selenium				5
Silver				0.5
Thallium				0.5
Zinc				5
Cyanide (*2)				10
Phenols, Total				10

(*1) Determined by subtracting hexavalent Cr from total Cr.

(*2) Cyanide, amenable to chlorination or weak-acid dissociable

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Table 4.o(2)B – Volatile Compounds

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Acrolein				50
Acrylonitrile				50
Benzene				10
Bromoform				10
Carbon Tetrachloride				2
Chlorobenzene				10
Chlorodibromomethane				10
Chloroethane				50
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether				10
Chloroform				10
Dichlorobromomethane [Bromodichloromethane]				10
1,1-Dichloroethane				10
1,2-Dichloroethane				10
1,1-Dichloroethylene				10
1,2-Dichloropropane				10
1,3-Dichloropropylene [1,3-Dichloropropene]				10
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene				10
Ethylbenzene				10
Methyl Bromide				50
Methyl Chloride				50
Methylene Chloride				20
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				10
Tetrachloroethylene				10
Toluene				10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane				10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane				10
Trichloroethylene				10
Vinyl Chloride				10

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Table 4.0(2)C – Acid Compounds

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
2-Chlorophenol				10
2,4-Dichlorophenol				10
2,4-Dimethylphenol				10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol				50
2,4-Dinitrophenol				50
2-Nitrophenol				20
4-Nitrophenol				50
P-Chloro-m-Cresol				10
Pentalchlorophenol				5
Phenol				10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol				10

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Table 4.o(2)D – Base/Neutral Compounds

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Acenaphthene				10
Acenaphthylene				10
Anthracene				10
Benzidine				50
Benzo(a)Anthracene				5
Benzo(a)Pyrene				5
3,4-Benzofluoranthene				10
Benzo(ghi)Perylene				20
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene				5
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane				10
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether				10
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether				10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate				10
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether				10
Butyl benzyl Phthalate				10
2-Chloronaphthalene				10
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether				10
Chrysene				5
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene				5
1,2-(o)Dichlorobenzene				10
1,3-(m)Dichlorobenzene				10
1,4-(p)Dichlorobenzene				10
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine				5
Diethyl Phthalate				10
Dimethyl Phthalate				10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				10
2,4-Dinitrotoluene				10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene				10
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate				10
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azo- benzene)				20
Fluoranthene				10
Fluorene				10
Hexachlorobenzene				5
Hexachlorobutadiene				10
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene				10

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Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Hexachloroethane				20
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene				5
Isophorone				10
Naphthalene				10
Nitrobenzene				10
N-Nitrosodimethylamine				50
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine				20
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine				20
Phenanthrene				10
Pyrene				10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				10

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Table 4.0(2)E - Pesticides

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Aldrin				0.01
alpha-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
beta-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
gamma-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
delta-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
Chlordane				0.2
4,4-DDT				0.02
4,4-DDE				0.1
4,4,-DDD				0.1
Dieldrin				0.02
Endosulfan I (alpha)				0.01
Endosulfan II (beta)				0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate				0.1
Endrin				0.02
Endrin Aldehyde				0.1
Heptachlor				0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide				0.01
PCB-1242				0.2
PCB-1254				0.2
PCB-1221				0.2
PCB-1232				0.2
PCB-1248				0.2
PCB-1260				0.2
PCB-1016				0.2
Toxaphene				0.3

Section 3. *Dioxin/Furan Compounds*

- A.** Are any of the following compounds used by a contributing industrial user or significant industrial user that is part of the collection system for the facility that you have reason to believe are present in the influent to the WWTP?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If **yes**, identify which compound(s) are potentially sent to the facility.

- ☐ 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid
Common Name 2,4,5-T, CASRN 93-76-5
- ☐ 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid
Common Name Silvex or 2,4,5-TP, CASRN 93-72-1
- ☐ 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate
Common Name Erbon, CASRN 136-25-4
- ☐ o,o-dimethyl o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate
Common Name Ronnel, CASRN 299-84-3
- ☐ 2,4,5-trichlorophenol
Common Name TCP, CASRN 95-95-4
- ☐ hexachlorophene
Common Name HCP, CASRN 70-30-4

For each compound identified, provide a brief description of the conditions of its/their presence at the facility.

- B.** Do you know or have any reason to believe that 2,3,7,8 Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (TCDD) or any congeners of TCDD may be present in your effluent?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If **yes**, provide a brief description of the conditions for its presence.

If you responded **yes** to either Subsection A **or** B, complete Table 4.0(2)F.

For pollutants identified in Table 4.0(2)F, indicate type of sample.

Grab ☐ Composite ☐

Date and time sample(s) collected:

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TABLE 4.o(2)F - DIOXIN/FURAN COMPOUNDS

Compound	Toxic Equivalency Factors	Wastewater Concentration (ppq)	Wastewater Equivalents (ppq)	Sludge Concentration (ppt)	Sludge Equivalents (ppt)	MAL (ppq)
2,3,7,8 TCDD	1					10
1,2,3,7,8 PeCDD	0.5					50
2,3,7,8 HxCDDs	0.1					50
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 HpCDD	0.01					50
2,3,7,8 TCDF	0.1					10
1,2,3,7,8 PeCDF	0.05					50
2,3,4,7,8 PeCDF	0.5					50
2,3,7,8 HxCDFs	0.1					50
2,3,4,7,8 HpCDFs	0.01					50
OCDD	0.0003					100
OCDF	0.0003					100
PCB 77	0.0001					0.5
PCB 81	0.0003					0.5
PCB 126	0.1					0.5
PCB 169	0.03					0.5
Total						

Exhibit O



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

December 31, 2024

Andrew Figueroa, Director of Public Works
City of Celina
142 North Ohio Street
Celina, Texas 75009

RE: City of Celina
Permit No. WQ0016392001

This letter is your notice that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) executive director (ED) has acted on the above-named application. According to 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Section 50.135 the ED's action became effective on the date the ED signed the permit or other action. A copy of the final action is enclosed and cites the effective date.

For certain matters, a **motion to overturn**, which is a request that the commission review the ED's action on an application, may be filed with the chief clerk. Whether a motion to overturn is procedurally available for a specific matter is determined by Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code Chapter 50. According to 30 TAC Section 50.139, an action by the ED is not affected by a motion to overturn filed under this section unless expressly ordered by the commission.

If a motion to overturn is filed, the motion must be received by the chief clerk within 23 days after the date of this letter. An original and 7 copies of a motion must be filed with the chief clerk in person or by mail. The Chief Clerk's mailing address is Office of the Chief Clerk (MC 105), TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. On the same day the motion is transmitted to the chief clerk, please provide copies to the Environmental Law Deputy Director (MC 173), and the Public Interest Counsel (MC 103), both at the same TCEQ address listed above. If a motion is not acted on by the commission within 45 days after the date of this letter, then the motion shall be deemed overruled.

You may also request **judicial review** of the ED's action. The procedure and timelines for seeking judicial review of a commission or ED action are governed by Texas Water Code Section 5.351.

Individual members of the public may seek further information by calling the TCEQ Public Education Program, toll free, at 1-800-687-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laurie Gharis".

Laurie Gharis
Chief Clerk

LG/cb

cc: Garrett T. Arthur, TCEQ Public Interest Counsel (MC 103)



TPDES PERMIT NO.
WQ0016392001
*[For TCEQ office use only - EPA I.D.
No. TX0144975]*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

City of Celina

whose mailing address is

142 North Ohio Street
Celina, Texas 75009

is authorized to treat and discharge wastes from the Razor Water Reclamation Facility, SIC Code 4952

located approximately 4,000 feet southeast of the intersection of County Road 58 and County Road 60, in Collin County, Texas 75009

to Little Elm Creek, thence to Lewisville Lake in Segment No. 0823 of the Trinity River Basin

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the TCEQ. The issuance of this permit does not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of wastewater along the discharge route described in this permit. This includes, but is not limited to, property belonging to any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity. Neither does this 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 to use the discharge route.

This permit shall expire at midnight, **five years from the date of issuance.**

ISSUED DATE: December 16, 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Keel", written over a horizontal line.

For the Commission

INTERIM I EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon the date of issuance and lasting through completion of expansion to the 2.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The daily average flow of effluent shall not exceed 0.95 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 2,639 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (79)	15	25	35	One/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (119)	25	40	60	One/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (24)	6	10	15	One/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored twice per month by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 4.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

INTERIM II EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 2.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through completion of expansion to the 5.0 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 2.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 5,555 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	10 (167)	15	25	35	Two/week	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	15 (250)	25	40	60	Two/week	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	3 (50)	6	10	15	Two/week	Composite
Total Phosphorus	1 (17)	2	4	6	Two/week	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 5.0 mg/l and shall be monitored twice per week by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

INTERIM III EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through completion of expansion to the 10 MGD facility, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 5.0 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 13,888 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	7 (292)	12	22	32	One/day	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	12 (500)	20	40	60	One/day	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	2 (83)	5	10	15	One/day	Composite
Total Phosphorus	0.5 (21)	1	2	3	One/day	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 5.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTSOutfall Number 001

1. During the period beginning upon completion of expansion to the 10 million gallons per day (MGD) facility and lasting through the date of expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge subject to the following effluent limitations:

The annual average flow of effluent shall not exceed 10 MGD, nor shall the average discharge during any two-hour period (2-hour peak) exceed 27,778 gallons per minute.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Min. Self-Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg mg/l (lbs/day)	7-day Avg mg/l	Daily Max mg/l	Single Grab mg/l	Report Daily Avg. & Daily Max. Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	Report	N/A	Report	N/A	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	5 (417)	10	20	30	One/day	Composite
Total Suspended Solids	5 (417)	10	20	30	One/day	Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen	1.7 (142)	5	10	15	One/day	Composite
Total Phosphorus	0.5 (42)	1	2	3	One/day	Composite
<i>E. coli</i> , colony-forming units or most probable number per 100 ml	126	N/A	399	N/A	Daily	Grab

2. The permittee shall utilize an Ultraviolet Light (UV) system for disinfection purposes. An equivalent method of disinfection may be substituted only with prior approval of the Executive Director.
3. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
4. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts and no discharge of visible oil.
5. Effluent monitoring samples shall be taken at the following location(s): Following the final treatment unit.
6. The effluent shall contain a minimum dissolved oxygen of 6.0 mg/l and shall be monitored once per day by grab sample.
7. The annual average flow and maximum 2-hour peak flow shall be reported monthly.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

As required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305, certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC § 305.121 - 305.129 (relating to Permit Characteristics and Conditions) as promulgated under the Texas Water Code (TWC) §§ 5.103 and 5.105, and the Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), establish the characteristics and standards for waste discharge permits, including sewage sludge, and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission. The following text includes these conditions and incorporates them into this permit. All definitions in TWC § 26.001 and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Flow Measurements

- a. Annual average flow - the arithmetic average of all daily flow determinations taken within the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The annual average flow determination shall consist of daily flow volume determinations made by a totalizing meter, charted on a chart recorder and limited to major domestic wastewater discharge facilities with one million gallons per day or greater permitted flow.
- b. Daily average flow - the arithmetic average of all determinations of the daily flow within a period of one calendar month. The daily average flow determination shall consist of determinations made on at least four separate days. If instantaneous measurements are used to determine the daily flow, the determination shall be the arithmetic average of all instantaneous measurements taken during that month. Daily average flow determination for intermittent discharges shall consist of a minimum of three flow determinations on days of discharge.
- c. Daily maximum flow - the highest total flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.
- d. Instantaneous flow - the measured flow during the minimum time required to interpret the flow measuring device.
- e. 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the maximum flow sustained for a two-hour period during the period of daily discharge. The average of multiple measurements of instantaneous maximum flow within a two-hour period may be used to calculate the 2-hour peak flow.
- f. Maximum 2-hour peak flow (domestic wastewater treatment plants) - the highest 2-hour peak flow for any 24-hour period in a calendar month.

2. Concentration Measurements

- a. Daily average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar month, consisting of at least four separate representative measurements.
 - i. For domestic wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values in the previous four consecutive month period consisting of at least four measurements shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.

- ii. For all other wastewater treatment plants - When four samples are not available in a calendar month, the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all values taken during the month shall be utilized as the daily average concentration.
- b. 7-day average concentration - the arithmetic average of all effluent samples, composite or grab as required by this permit, within a period of one calendar week, Sunday through Saturday.
- c. Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, by the sample type specified in the permit, within a period of one calendar month.
- d. Daily discharge - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

The daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the daily discharge determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that day.

- e. Bacteria concentration (*E. coli* or Enterococci) - Colony Forming Units (CFU) or Most Probable Number (MPN) of bacteria per 100 milliliters effluent. The daily average bacteria concentration is a geometric mean of the values for the effluent samples collected in a calendar month. The geometric mean shall be determined by calculating the n th root of the product of all measurements made in a calendar month, where n equals the number of measurements made; or, computed as the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of all measurements made in a calendar month. For any measurement of bacteria equaling zero, a substituted value of one shall be made for input into either computation method. If specified, the 7-day average for bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.
 - f. Daily average loading (lbs/day) - the arithmetic average of all daily discharge loading calculations during a period of one calendar month. These calculations must be made for each day of the month that a parameter is analyzed. The daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), is calculated as (Flow, MGD x Concentration, mg/l x 8.34).
 - g. Daily maximum loading (lbs/day) - the highest daily discharge, in terms of mass (lbs/day), within a period of one calendar month.
3. Sample Type
- a. Composite sample - For domestic wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (a). For industrial wastewater, a composite sample is a sample made up of a minimum of three effluent portions collected in a continuous 24-hour period or during the period of daily discharge if less than 24 hours, and combined in volumes proportional to flow, and collected at the intervals required by 30 TAC § 319.9 (b).

- b. Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- 4. Treatment Facility (facility) - wastewater facilities used in the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation and/or disposal of domestic sewage, industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, recreational wastes, or other wastes including sludge handling or disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5. The term "sewage sludge" is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in 30 TAC Chapter 312. This includes the solids that have not been classified as hazardous waste separated from wastewater by unit processes.
- 6. The term "biosolids" is defined as sewage sludge that has been tested or processed to meet Class A, Class AB, or Class B pathogen standards in 30 TAC Chapter 312 for beneficial use.
- 7. Bypass - the intentional diversion of a waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in the permit. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting in accordance with 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12. Unless otherwise specified, effluent monitoring data shall be submitted each month, to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224), by the 20th day of the following month for each discharge which is described by this permit whether or not a discharge is made for that month. Monitoring results must be submitted online using the NetDMR reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. Monitoring results must be signed and certified as required by Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 10.

As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act (CWA); TWC §§ 26, 27, and 28; and THSC § 361, including but not limited to knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or falsifying, tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations.

2. Test Procedures

- a. 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. All laboratory tests submitted to demonstrate compliance with this permit must meet the requirements of 30 TAC § 25, Environmental Testing Laboratory Accreditation and Certification.

3. Records of Results

- a. Monitoring samples and measurements shall be taken at times and in a manner so as to be representative of the monitored activity.

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), monitoring and reporting records, including strip charts and records of calibration and maintenance, copies of all records required by this permit, records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, and the certification required by 40 CFR § 264.73(b)(9) shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification. This period shall be extended at the request of the Executive Director.
- c. Records of monitoring activities shall include the following:
 - i. date, time and place of sample or measurement;
 - ii. identity of individual who collected the sample or made the measurement.
 - iii. date and time of analysis;
 - iv. identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;
 - v. the technique or method of analysis; and
 - vi. the results of the analysis or measurement and quality assurance/quality control records.

The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, all results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values submitted on the approved self-report form. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the self-report form.

5. Calibration of Instruments

All automatic flow measuring or recording devices and all totalizing meters for measuring flows shall be accurately calibrated by a trained person at plant start-up and as often thereafter as necessary to ensure accuracy, but not less often than annually unless authorized by the Executive Director for a longer period. Such person shall verify in writing that the device is operating properly and giving accurate results. Copies of the verification shall be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a period of three years.

6. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date to the Regional Office and the Compliance

Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224).

7. Noncompliance Notification

- a. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment shall be reported by the permittee to the TCEQ. Except as allowed by 30 TAC § 305.132, report of such information shall be provided orally or by facsimile transmission (FAX) to the Regional Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written submission of such information shall also be provided by the permittee to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), effective December 21, 2025, the permittee must submit the written report for unauthorized discharges and unanticipated bypasses that exceed any effluent limit in the permit using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.
 - b. The following violations shall be reported under Monitoring and Reporting Requirement 7.a.:
 - i. Unauthorized discharges as defined in Permit Condition 2(g).
 - ii. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - iii. Violation of a permitted maximum daily discharge limitation for pollutants listed specifically in the Other Requirements section of an Industrial TPDES permit.
 - c. In addition to the above, any effluent violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported by the permittee in writing to the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.
 - d. Any noncompliance other than that specified in this section, or any required information not submitted or submitted incorrectly, shall be reported to the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) as promptly as possible. For effluent limitation violations, noncompliances shall be reported on the approved self-report form.
8. In accordance with the procedures described in 30 TAC §§ 35.301 - 35.303 (relating to Water Quality Emergency and Temporary Orders) if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice by applying for such authorization.
9. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural permittees shall notify the Regional Office, orally or by facsimile transmission within 24 hours, and both the Regional Office and the Compliance Monitoring Team of the Enforcement Division (MC 224) in writing within five (5) working days, after becoming aware of or having reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
 - i. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - ii. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - iv. The level established by the TCEQ.

10. Signatories to Reports

All reports and other information requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

11. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Executive Director of the following:

- a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to CWA § 301 or § 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit; and
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - i. The quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and
 - ii. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

PERMIT CONDITIONS**1. General**

- a. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to the Executive Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- b. This permit is granted on the basis of the information supplied and representations made by the permittee during action on an application, and relying upon the accuracy and completeness of that information and those representations. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305, Subchapter D, during its term for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- c. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for amending, revoking, suspending or terminating the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

2. Compliance

- a. Acceptance of the permit by the person to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that such person will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.
- b. The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit amendment, revocation, or suspension, or for denial of a permit renewal application or an application for a permit for another facility.
- c. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- d. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal or other permit violation that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- e. Authorization from the Commission is required before beginning any change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with any permit requirements.
- f. A permit may be amended, suspended and reissued, or revoked for cause in accordance

with 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and TWC§ 7.302. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, suspension and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

- g. There shall be no unauthorized discharge of wastewater or any other waste. For the purpose of this permit, an unauthorized discharge is considered to be any discharge of wastewater into or adjacent to water in the state at any location not permitted as an outfall or otherwise defined in the Other Requirements section of this permit.
- h. In accordance with 30 TAC § 305.535(a), the permittee may allow any bypass to occur from a TPDES permitted facility which does not cause permitted effluent limitations to be exceeded or an unauthorized discharge to occur, but only if the bypass is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- i. The permittee is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC §§ 7.051 - 7.075 (relating to Administrative Penalties), 7.101 - 7.111 (relating to Civil Penalties), and 7.141 - 7.202 (relating to Criminal Offenses and Penalties) for violations including, but not limited to, negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under the CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the CWA §§ 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8).

3. Inspections and Entry

- a. Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the TWC Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and THSC § 361.
- b. The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in TWC § 7.002. The statement above, that Commission entry 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 facility, but merely describes the Commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

4. Permit Amendment and/or Renewal

- a. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility if such alterations or additions would require a permit amendment or result in a violation of permit requirements. Notice shall also be required under this paragraph when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.534 (relating to New Sources and New Dischargers); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Requirements No. 9; or
 - iii. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Prior to any facility modifications, additions, or expansions that will increase the plant capacity beyond the permitted flow, the permittee must apply for and obtain proper authorization from the Commission before commencing construction.
- c. The permittee must apply for an amendment or renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration of the existing permit in order to continue a permitted activity after the expiration date of the permit. If an application is submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the application is approved, denied, or returned. If the application is returned or denied, authorization to continue such activity shall terminate upon the effective date of the action. If an application is not submitted prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall expire and authorization to continue such activity shall terminate.
- d. Prior to accepting or generating wastes which are not described in the permit application or which would result in a significant change in the quantity or quality of the existing discharge, the permittee must report the proposed changes to the Commission. The permittee must apply for a permit amendment reflecting any necessary changes in permit conditions, including effluent limitations for pollutants not identified and limited by this permit.
- e. In accordance with the TWC § 26.029(b), after a public hearing, notice of which shall be given to the permittee, the Commission may require the permittee, from time to time, for good cause, in accordance with applicable laws, to conform to new or additional conditions.
- f. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA § 307(a) for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA § 307(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the

regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Permit Transfer

- a. Prior to any transfer of this permit, Commission approval must be obtained. The Commission shall be notified in writing of any change in control or ownership of facilities authorized by this permit. Such notification should be sent to the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division.
- b. A permit may be transferred only according to the provisions of 30 TAC § 305.64 (relating to Transfer of Permits) and 30 TAC § 50.133 (relating to Executive Director Action on Application or WQMP update).

6. Relationship to Hazardous Waste Activities

This permit does not authorize any activity of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal that requires a permit or other authorization pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code.

7. Relationship to Water Rights

Disposal of treated effluent by any means other than discharge directly to water in the state must be specifically authorized in this permit and may require a permit pursuant to TWC Chapter 11.

8. Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9. Permit Enforceability

The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Relationship to Permit Application

The application pursuant to which the permit has been issued is incorporated herein; provided, however, that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this permit and the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.

11. Notice of Bankruptcy

- a. Each permittee shall notify the Executive Director, in writing, immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code (11 USC) by or against:
 - i. the permittee;
 - ii. an entity (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(14)) controlling the permittee or listing the permit or permittee as property of the estate; or
 - iii. an affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 USC, § 101(2)) of the permittee.

- b. This notification must indicate:
 - i. the name of the permittee;
 - ii. the permit number(s);
 - iii. the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - iv. the date of filing of the petition.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the regular, periodic examination of wastewater solids within the treatment plant by the operator in order to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of solids inventory as described in the various operator training manuals and according to accepted industry standards for process control. Process control, maintenance, and operations records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative, for a period of three years.
2. Upon request by the Executive Director, the permittee shall take appropriate samples and provide proper analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with Commission rules. Unless otherwise specified in this permit or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 312 concerning sewage sludge or biosolids use and disposal and 30 TAC §§ 319.21 - 319.29 concerning the discharge of certain hazardous metals.
3. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. The permittee shall notify the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, in writing, of any facility expansion at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity.
 - b. The permittee shall submit a closure plan for review and approval to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, for any closure activity at least 90 days prior to conducting such activity. Closure is the act of permanently taking a waste management unit or treatment facility out of service and includes the permanent removal from service of any pit, tank, pond, lagoon, surface impoundment and/or other treatment unit regulated by this permit.
4. The permittee is responsible for installing prior to plant start-up, and subsequently maintaining, adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failures by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, and/or retention of inadequately treated wastewater.
5. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall provide a readily accessible sampling point and, where applicable, an effluent flow measuring device or other acceptable means by which effluent flow may be determined.
6. The permittee shall remit an annual water quality fee to the Commission as required by 30

TAC Chapter 21. Failure to pay the fee may result in revocation of this permit under TWC § 7.302(b)(6).

7. Documentation

For all written notifications to the Commission required of the permittee by this permit, the permittee shall keep and make available a copy of each such notification under the same conditions as self-monitoring data are required to be kept and made available. Except for information required for TPDES permit applications, effluent data, including effluent data in permits, draft permits and permit applications, and other information specified as not confidential in 30 TAC §§ 1.5(d), any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted in the manner prescribed in the application form or by stamping the words confidential business information on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, information may be made available to the public without further notice. If the Commission or Executive Director agrees with the designation of confidentiality, the TCEQ will not provide the information for public inspection unless required by the Texas Attorney General or a court pursuant to an open records request. If the Executive Director does not agree with the designation of confidentiality, the person submitting the information will be notified.

8. Facilities that generate domestic wastewater shall comply with the following provisions; domestic wastewater treatment facilities at permitted industrial sites are excluded.

- a. Whenever flow measurements for any domestic sewage treatment facility reach 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee must initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion and/or upgrading of the domestic wastewater treatment and/or collection facilities. Whenever the flow reaches 90% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, the permittee shall obtain necessary authorization from the Commission to commence construction of the necessary additional treatment and/or collection facilities. In the case of a domestic wastewater treatment facility which reaches 75% of the permitted daily average or annual average flow for three consecutive months, and the planned population to be served or the quantity of waste produced is not expected to exceed the design limitations of the treatment facility, the permittee shall submit an engineering report supporting this claim to the Executive Director of the Commission.

If in the judgment of the Executive Director the population to be served will not cause permit noncompliance, then the requirement of this section may be waived. To be effective, any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Director of the Enforcement Division (MC 219) of the Commission, and such waiver of these requirements will be reviewed upon expiration of the existing permit; however, any such waiver shall not be interpreted as condoning or excusing any violation of any permit parameter.

- b. The plans and specifications for domestic sewage collection and treatment works associated with any domestic permit must be approved by the Commission and failure to secure approval before commencing construction of such works or making a discharge is a violation of this permit and each day is an additional violation until approval has been secured.

- c. Permits for domestic wastewater treatment plants are granted subject to the policy of the Commission to encourage the development of area-wide waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The Commission reserves the right to amend any domestic wastewater permit in accordance with applicable procedural requirements to require the system covered by this permit to be integrated into an area-wide system, should such be developed; to require the delivery of the wastes authorized to be collected in, treated by or discharged from said system, to such area-wide system; or to amend this permit in any other particular to effectuate the Commission's policy. Such amendments may be made when the changes required are advisable for water quality control purposes and are feasible on the basis of waste treatment technology, engineering, financial, and related considerations existing at the time the changes are required, exclusive of the loss of investment in or revenues from any then existing or proposed waste collection, treatment or disposal system.
9. Domestic wastewater treatment plants shall be operated and maintained by sewage plant operators holding a valid certificate of competency at the required level as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 30.
10. For Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the 30-day average (or monthly average) percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85%, unless otherwise authorized by this permit.
11. Facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:
 - a. Any solid waste, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 (including but not limited to such wastes as garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, discarded materials, discarded materials to be recycled, whether the waste is solid, liquid, or semisolid), generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of wastewater, must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.
 - b. Industrial wastewater that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed before discharge through any final discharge outfall, specified by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the wastewater passes through the actual point source discharge and must be managed in accordance with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.
 - c. The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.8(b)(1), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Remediation Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.
 - d. Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from wastewater treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.
 - e. The term "industrial solid waste management unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, waste-pile, industrial furnace, incinerator, cement kiln, injection well,

container, drum, salt dome waste containment cavern, or any other structure vessel, appurtenance, or other improvement on land used to manage industrial solid waste.

- f. The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge (or other waste) removed from any wastewater treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC § 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:
 - i. Volume of waste and date(s) generated from treatment process;
 - ii. Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;
 - iii. Date(s) of disposal;
 - iv. Identity of hauler or transporter;
 - v. Location of disposal site; and
 - vi. Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility site, or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TCEQ for at least five years.

12. For industrial facilities to which the requirements of 30 TAC § 335 do not apply, sludge and solid wastes, including tank cleaning and contaminated solids for disposal, shall be disposed of in accordance with THSC § 361.

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SLUDGE PROVISIONS

The permittee is authorized to dispose of sludge only at a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) authorized land application site, co-disposal landfill, wastewater treatment facility, or facility that further processes sludge. **The disposal of sludge or biosolids by land application on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee is a violation of the permit unless the site is authorized with the TCEQ. This provision does not authorize Distribution and Marketing of Class A or Class AB Biosolids. This provision does not authorize the permittee to land apply biosolids on property owned, leased or under the direct control of the permittee.**

SECTION I. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge or biosolids.
2. In all cases, if the person (permit holder) who prepares the sewage sludge supplies the sewage sludge to another person for land application use or to the owner or lease holder of the land, the permit holder shall provide necessary information to the parties who receive the sludge to assure compliance with these regulations.
3. The land application of processed or unprocessed chemical toilet waste, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, milk solids, or similar non-hazardous municipal or industrial solid wastes, or any of the wastes listed in this provision combined with biosolids, WTP residuals or domestic septage is prohibited unless the grease trap waste is added at a fats, oil and grease (FOG) receiving facility as part of an anaerobic digestion process.

B. Testing Requirements

1. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase, and annually in the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phases, in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I [Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)] or other method that receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for the contaminants listed in 40 CFR Part 261.24, Table 1. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal. Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) within seven (7) days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

2. Biosolids shall not be applied to the land if the concentration of the pollutants exceeds the pollutant concentration criteria in Table 1. The frequency of testing for pollutants in Table 1 is found in Section I.C. of this permit.

TABLE 1

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Ceiling Concentration</u> <u>(Milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Chromium	3000
Copper	4300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
PCBs	49
Selenium	100
Zinc	7500

* Dry weight basis

3. Pathogen Control

All sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site must be treated by one of the following methods to ensure that the sludge meets either the Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen requirements.

- a. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class A biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge must be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 1 - The temperature of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be maintained at or above a specific value for a period of time. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(A) for specific information;

Alternative 5 (PFRP) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in one of the Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B. PFRP include composting, heat drying, heat treatment, and thermophilic aerobic digestion; or

Alternative 6 (PFRP Equivalent) - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of must be treated in a process that has been approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as being equivalent to those in Alternative 5.

- b. For sewage sludge to be classified as Class AB biosolids with respect to pathogens, the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge must be less than 1,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella* sp. bacteria in the sewage sludge be less than three MPN per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. In addition, one of the alternatives listed below must be met:

Alternative 2 - The pH of the sewage sludge that is used or disposed shall be raised to above 12 std. units and shall remain above 12 std. units for 72 hours.

The temperature of the sewage sludge shall be above 52° Celsius for 12 hours or longer during the period that the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units.

At the end of the 72-hour period during which the pH of the sewage sludge is above 12 std. units, the sewage sludge shall be air dried to achieve a percent solids in the sewage sludge greater than 50%; or

Alternative 3 - The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for enteric viruses prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for enteric viruses is less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(i-iii) for specific information. The sewage sludge shall be analyzed for viable helminth ova prior to pathogen treatment. The limit for viable helminth ova is less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) either before or following pathogen treatment. See 30 TAC § 312.82(a)(2)(C)(iv-vi) for specific information; or

Alternative 4 - The density of enteric viruses in the sewage sludge shall be less than one Plaque-forming Unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed.

- c. Sewage sludge that meets the requirements of Class AB biosolids may be classified a Class A biosolids if a variance request is submitted in writing that is supported by substantial documentation demonstrating equivalent methods for reducing odors and written approval is granted by the executive director. The executive director may deny the variance request or revoke that approved variance if it is determined that the variance may potentially endanger human health or the environment, or create nuisance odor conditions.
- d. Three alternatives are available to demonstrate compliance with Class B biosolids criteria.

Alternative 1

- i. A minimum of seven random samples of the sewage sludge shall be collected within 48 hours of the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed of during each monitoring episode for the sewage sludge.
- ii. The geometric mean of the density of fecal coliform in the samples collected shall be less than either 2,000,000 MPN per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) or 2,000,000 Colony Forming Units per gram of total solids (dry weight basis).

Alternative 2 - Sewage sludge that is used or disposed of shall be treated in one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) described in 40 CFR Part 503, Appendix B, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;
- ii. An independent Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must make a certification to the generator of a sewage sludge that the wastewater treatment facility generating the sewage sludge is designed to achieve one of the PSRP at the permitted design loading of the facility. The certification need only be repeated if the design loading of the facility is increased. The certification shall include a statement indicating the design meets all the applicable standards specified in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 503;
- iii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iv. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources, resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the PSRP, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

Alternative 3 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an equivalent process that has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, so long as all of the following requirements are met by the generator of the sewage sludge.

- i. Prior to use or disposal, all the sewage sludge must have been generated from a single location, except as provided in paragraph v. below;

- ii. Prior to any off-site transportation or on-site use or disposal of any sewage sludge generated at a wastewater treatment facility, the chief certified operator of the wastewater treatment facility or other responsible official who manages the processes to significantly reduce pathogens at the wastewater treatment facility for the permittee, shall certify that the sewage sludge underwent at least the minimum operational requirements necessary in order to meet one of the PSRP. The acceptable processes and the minimum operational and record keeping requirements shall be in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final guidance;
- iii. All certification records and operational records describing how the requirements of this paragraph were met shall be kept by the generator for a minimum of three years and be available for inspection by commission staff for review;
- iv. The Executive Director will accept from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a finding of equivalency to the defined PSRP; and
- v. If the sewage sludge is generated from a mixture of sources resulting from a person who prepares sewage sludge from more than one wastewater treatment facility, the resulting derived product shall meet one of the Processes to Significantly Reduce Pathogens, and shall meet the certification, operation, and record keeping requirements of this paragraph.

In addition to the Alternatives 1 – 3, the following site restrictions must be met if Class B biosolids are land applied:

- i. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids.
- ii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 20 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for 4 months or longer prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iii. Food crops with harvested parts below the surface of the land shall not be harvested for 38 months after application of biosolids when the biosolids remain on the land surface for less than 4 months prior to incorporation into the soil.
- iv. Food crops, feed crops, and fiber crops shall not be harvested for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- v. Domestic livestock shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application of biosolids.
- vi. Turf grown on land where biosolids are applied shall not be harvested for 1 year after application of the biosolids when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.
- vii. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 1 year after application of biosolids.

- viii. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application of biosolids.
 - ix. Land application of biosolids shall be in accordance with the buffer zone requirements found in 30 TAC § 312.44.
4. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site shall be treated by one of the following Alternatives 1 through 10 for vector attraction reduction.

- Alternative 1 - The mass of volatile solids in the sewage sludge shall be reduced by a minimum of 38%.
- Alternative 2 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an anaerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge anaerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 40 additional days at a temperature between 30° and 37° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 17% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 3 - If Alternative 1 cannot be met for an aerobically digested sludge, demonstration can be made by digesting a portion of the previously digested sludge with percent solids of two percent or less aerobically in the laboratory in a bench-scale unit for 30 additional days at 20° Celsius. Volatile solids must be reduced by less than 15% to demonstrate compliance.
- Alternative 4 - The specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR) for sewage sludge treated in an aerobic process shall be equal to or less than 1.5 milligrams of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids (dry weight basis) at a temperature of 20° Celsius.
- Alternative 5 - Sewage sludge shall be treated in an aerobic process for 14 days or longer. During that time, the temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 40° Celsius and the average temperature of the sewage sludge shall be higher than 45° Celsius.
- Alternative 6 - The pH of sewage sludge shall be raised to 12 or higher by alkali addition and, without the addition of more alkali shall remain at 12 or higher for two hours and then remain at a pH of 11.5 or higher for an additional 22 hours at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or given away in a bag or other container.
- Alternative 7 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that does not contain unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 75% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 8 - The percent solids of sewage sludge that contains unstabilized solids generated in a primary wastewater treatment process shall be equal to or greater than 90% based on the moisture content and total solids prior to mixing with other materials at the time the sludge is used. Unstabilized solids are defined as organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

Alternative 9 -

- i. Biosolids shall be injected below the surface of the land.
- ii. No significant amount of the biosolids shall be present on the land surface within one hour after the biosolids are injected.
- iii. When sewage sludge that is injected below the surface of the land is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be injected below the land surface within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

Alternative 10 -

- i. Biosolids applied to the land surface or placed on a surface disposal site shall be incorporated into the soil within six hours after application to or placement on the land.
- ii. When biosolids that are incorporated into the soil is Class A or Class AB with respect to pathogens, the biosolids shall be applied to or placed on the land within eight hours after being discharged from the pathogen treatment process.

C. Monitoring Requirements

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test

- once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase and annually in the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phases.

PCBs

- once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase and annually in the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phases.

All metal constituents and fecal coliform or *Salmonella* sp. bacteria shall be monitored at the appropriate frequency shown below, pursuant to 30 TAC § 312.46(a)(1):

<u>Amount of biosolids (*) metric tons per 365-day period</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
0 to less than 290	Once/Year
290 to less than 1,500	Once/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	Once/Two Months
15,000 or greater	Once/Month

(*) *The amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land (dry wt. basis).*

Representative samples of sewage sludge shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods referenced in 30 TAC § 312.7

Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.

Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.

Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge or biosolids for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO BULK SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS FOR APPLICATION TO THE LAND MEETING CLASS A, CLASS AB or B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE CUMULATIVE LOADING RATES IN TABLE 2, OR CLASS B PATHOGEN REDUCTION AND THE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS IN TABLE 3

For those permittees meeting Class A, Class AB or B pathogen reduction requirements and that meet the cumulative loading rates in Table 2 below, or the Class B pathogen reduction requirements and contain concentrations of pollutants below listed in Table 3, the following conditions apply:

A. Pollutant Limits

Table 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate (pounds per acre)*</u>
Arsenic	36
Cadmium	35
Chromium	2677
Copper	1339
Lead	268
Mercury	15
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	375
Selenium	89
Zinc	2500

Table 3

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Monthly Average Concentration (milligrams per kilogram)*</u>
Arsenic	41
Cadmium	39
Chromium	1200
Copper	1500
Lead	300
Mercury	17
Molybdenum	Report Only
Nickel	420
Selenium	36
Zinc	2800

*Dry weight basis

B. Pathogen Control

All bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, a reclamation site, shall be treated by either Class A, Class AB or Class B biosolids pathogen reduction requirements as defined above in Section I.B.3.

C. Management Practices

1. Bulk biosolids shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site that is flooded, frozen, or snow-covered so that the bulk sewage sludge enters a wetland or other waters in the State.
2. Bulk biosolids not meeting Class A requirements shall be land applied in a manner which complies with Applicability in accordance with 30 TAC §312.41 and the Management Requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.44.
3. Bulk biosolids shall be applied at or below the agronomic rate of the cover crop.
4. An information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives bulk Class A or AB biosolids sold or given away. The information sheet shall contain the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the person who prepared the Class A or AB biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.
 - b. A statement that application of the biosolids to the land is prohibited except in accordance with the instruction on the label or information sheet.
 - c. The annual whole sludge application rate for the biosolids application rate for the biosolids that does not cause any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 above to be exceeded, unless the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 found in Section II above are met.

D. Notification Requirements

1. If bulk biosolids are applied to land in a State other than Texas, written notice shall be provided prior to the initial land application to the permitting authority for the State in which the bulk biosolids are proposed to be applied. The notice shall include:
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each land application site.
 - b. The approximate time period bulk biosolids will be applied to the site.
 - c. The name, address, telephone number, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit number (if appropriate) for the person who will apply the bulk biosolids.
2. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the biosolids disposal practice.

E. Record Keeping Requirements

The documents will be retained at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative. The person who prepares bulk sewage sludge or a biosolids material shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative for a

period of five years. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply.

1. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 3 above and the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg), or the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate and the applicable cumulative pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/ac) listed in Table 2 above.
2. A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements are met (including site restrictions for Class AB and Class B biosolids, if applicable).
3. A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements are met.
4. A description of how the management practices listed above in Section II.C are being met.
5. The following certification statement:

“I certify, under penalty of law, that the applicable pathogen requirements in 30 TAC § 312.82(a) or (b) and the vector attraction reduction requirements in 30 TAC § 312.83(b) have been met for each site on which bulk biosolids are applied. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

6. The recommended agronomic loading rate from the references listed in Section II.C.3. above, as well as the actual agronomic loading rate shall be retained. The person who applies bulk biosolids shall develop the following information and shall retain the information at the facility site and/or shall be readily available for review by a TCEQ representative indefinitely. If the permittee supplies the sludge to another person who land applies the sludge, the permittee shall notify the land applier of the requirements for record keeping found in 30 TAC § 312.47 for persons who land apply:
 - a. A certification statement that all applicable requirements (specifically listed) have been met, and that the permittee understands that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment. See 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii), as applicable, and to the permittee's specific sludge treatment activities.
 - b. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude, of each site on which biosolids are applied.
 - c. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - d. The date and time biosolids are applied to each site.
 - e. The cumulative amount of each pollutant in pounds/acre listed in Table 2 applied to each site.
 - f. The total amount of biosolids applied to each site in dry tons.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Identify the nature of material generated by the facility (such as a biosolid for beneficial use or land-farming, or sewage sludge for disposal at a monofill) and whether the material is ultimately conveyed off-site in bulk or in bags.
3. Results of tests performed for pollutants found in either Table 2 or 3 as appropriate for the permittee's land application practices.
4. The frequency of monitoring listed in Section I.C. that applies to the permittee.
5. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
6. PCB concentration in sludge or biosolids in mg/kg.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and TCEQ transporter number.
8. Date(s) of transport.
9. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality registration number, if applicable.
10. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposal dry weight (lbs/acre) at each disposal site.
11. The concentration (mg/kg) in the sludge of each pollutant listed in Table 1 (defined as a monthly average) as well as the applicable pollutant concentration criteria (mg/kg) listed in Table 3 above, or the applicable pollutant loading rate limit (lbs/acre) listed in Table 2 above if it exceeds 90% of the limit.
12. Level of pathogen reduction achieved (Class A, Class AB or Class B).
13. Alternative used as listed in Section I.B.3.(a. or b.). Alternatives describe how the pathogen reduction requirements are met. If Class B biosolids, include information on how site restrictions were met.
14. Identify each of the analytic methods used by the facility to analyze enteric viruses, fecal coliforms, helminth ova, *Salmonella* sp., and other regulated parameters.
15. Vector attraction reduction alternative used as listed in Section I.B.4.

16. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported in dry tons/year.
17. The certification statement listed in either 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(4)(A)(ii) or 30 TAC § 312.47(a)(5)(A)(ii) as applicable to the permittee's sludge or biosolids treatment activities, shall be attached to the annual reporting form.
18. When the amount of any pollutant applied to the land exceeds 90% of the cumulative pollutant loading rate for that pollutant, as described in Table 2, the permittee shall report the following information as an attachment to the annual reporting form.
 - a. The location, by street address, and specific latitude and longitude.
 - b. The number of acres in each site on which bulk biosolids are applied.
 - c. The date and time bulk biosolids are applied to each site.
 - d. The cumulative amount of each pollutant (i.e., pounds/acre) listed in Table 2 in the bulk biosolids applied to each site.
 - e. The amount of biosolids (i.e., dry tons) applied to each site.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION III. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SEWAGE SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSED IN A MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

- A. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC § 330 and all other applicable state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present. The permittee shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- B. If the permittee generates sewage sludge and supplies that sewage sludge or biosolids to the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) for disposal, the permittee shall provide to the owner or operator of the MSWLF appropriate information needed to be in compliance with the provisions of this permit.
- C. The permittee shall give 180 days prior notice to the Executive Director in care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division of any change planned in the sewage sludge or biosolids disposal practice.
- D. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested once during the term of this permit in the Interim I phase and annually in the Interim II, Interim III, and Final phases. in accordance with the method specified in both 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix II and 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix I (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) or other method, which receives the prior approval of the TCEQ for contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 261.24. Sewage sludge or biosolids failing this test shall be managed according to RCRA standards for generators of hazardous waste, and the waste's disposition must be in accordance with all applicable requirements for hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal.

Following failure of any TCLP test, the management or disposal of sewage sludge or biosolids at a facility other than an authorized hazardous waste processing, storage, or disposal facility shall be prohibited until such time as the permittee can demonstrate the sewage sludge or biosolids no longer exhibits the hazardous waste toxicity characteristics (as demonstrated by the results of the TCLP tests). A written report shall be provided to both the TCEQ Registration and Reporting Section (MC 129) of the Permitting and Registration Support Division and the Regional Director (MC Region 4) of the appropriate TCEQ field office within 7 days after failing the TCLP Test.

The report shall contain test results, certification that unauthorized waste management has stopped, and a summary of alternative disposal plans that comply with RCRA standards for the management of hazardous waste. The report shall be addressed to: Director, Permitting and Registration Support Division (MC 129), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. In addition, the permittee shall prepare an annual report on the results of all sludge toxicity testing. This annual report shall be submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30 of each year.

- E. Sewage sludge or biosolids shall be tested as needed, in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 330.
- F. Record Keeping Requirements

The permittee shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years.

1. The description (including procedures followed and the results) of all liquid Paint Filter Tests performed.
2. The description (including procedures followed and results) of all TCLP tests performed.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

G. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division by September 30th of each year the following information. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) results.
3. Annual sludge or biosolids production in dry tons/year.
4. Amount of sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill in dry tons/year.
5. Amount of sludge or biosolids transported interstate in dry tons/year.
6. A certification that the sewage sludge or biosolids meets the requirements of 30 TAC § 330 concerning the quality of the sludge disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill.
7. Identity of hauler(s) and transporter registration number.
8. Owner of disposal site(s).
9. Location of disposal site(s).
10. Date(s) of disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality upon request.

SECTION IV. REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

These provisions apply to sludge or biosolids that is transported to another wastewater treatment facility or facility that further processes sludge or biosolids. These provisions are intended to allow transport of sludge or biosolids to facilities that have been authorized to accept sludge or biosolids. These provisions do not limit the ability of the receiving facility to determine whether to accept the sludge or biosolids, nor do they limit the ability of the receiving facility to request additional testing or documentation.

A. General Requirements

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of sewage sludge or biosolids in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 312 and all other applicable state and federal regulations in a manner that protects public health and the environment from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to any toxic pollutants that may be present in the sludge.
2. Sludge or biosolids may only be transported using a registered transporter or using an approved pipeline.

B. Record Keeping Requirements

1. For sludge transported by an approved pipeline, the permittee must maintain records of the following:
 - a. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
 - b. the date of transport;
 - c. the name and TCEQ permit number of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - d. the location of the receiving facility or facilities;
 - e. the name and TCEQ permit number of the facility that generated the waste; and
 - f. copy of the written agreement between the permittee and the receiving facility to accept sludge or biosolids.
2. For sludge or biosolids transported by a registered transporter, the permittee must maintain records of the completed trip tickets in accordance with 30 TAC § 312.145(a)(1)-(7) and amount of sludge or biosolids transported.
3. The above records shall be maintained on-site on a monthly basis and shall be made available to the TCEQ upon request. These records shall be retained for at least five years.

C. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall report the following information annually to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and Compliance Monitoring Team (MC 224) of the Enforcement Division, by September 30th of each year. The permittee must submit this annual report using the online electronic reporting system available through the TCEQ website unless the permittee requests and obtains an electronic reporting waiver.

1. Identify in the following categories (as applicable) the sewage sludge or biosolids treatment process or processes at the facility: preliminary operations (e.g., sludge or biosolids grinding and degritting), thickening (concentration), stabilization, anaerobic digestion, aerobic digestion, composting, conditioning, disinfection (e.g., beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, pasteurization), dewatering (e.g., centrifugation, sludge drying beds, sludge lagoons), heat drying, thermal reduction, and methane or biogas capture and recovery.
2. the annual sludge or biosolids production;
3. the amount of sludge or biosolids transported;
4. the owner of each receiving facility;
5. the location of each receiving facility; and
6. the date(s) of disposal at each receiving facility.

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. The permittee shall employ or contract with one or more licensed wastewater treatment facility operators or wastewater system operations companies holding a valid license or registration according to the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 30, Occupational Licenses and Registrations, and in particular 30 TAC Chapter 30, Subchapter J, Wastewater Operators and Operations Companies.

This Category C facility in the Interim I phase must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class C license or higher. This Category B facility in the Interim II, Interim III, and the Final phases, must be operated by a chief operator or an operator holding a Class B license or higher. The facility must be operated a minimum of five days per week by the licensed chief operator or an operator holding the required level of license or higher. The licensed chief operator or operator holding the required level of license or higher must be available by telephone or pager seven days per week. Where shift operation of the wastewater treatment facility is necessary, each shift that does not have the on-site supervision of the licensed chief operator must be supervised by an operator in charge who is licensed not less than one level below the category for the facility.

2. The facility is not located in the Coastal Management Program boundary.
3. Chronic toxic criteria apply at the edge of the mixing zone. The mixing zone is defined as 300 feet downstream and 100 feet upstream from the point of discharge.
4. Prior to construction of the Interim I, Interim II, Interim III, and the Final phase of the treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit sufficient evidence of legal restrictions prohibiting residential structures within the part of the buffer zone not owned by the permittee according to 30 TAC § 309.13(e)(3). The evidence of legal restrictions shall be submitted to the Executive Director in care of the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148). The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 309.13(a) through (d). See Attachments A1, A2, A3, and A4.
5. The permittee shall provide facilities for the protection of its wastewater treatment facility from a 100-year flood.
6. In accordance with 30 TAC § 319.9, a permittee that has at least twelve months of uninterrupted compliance with its bacteria limit may notify the commission in writing of its compliance and request a less frequent measurement schedule. To request a less frequent schedule, the permittee shall submit a written request to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) for each phase that includes a different monitoring frequency. The request must contain all of the reported bacteria values (Daily Avg. and Daily Max/Single Grab) for the twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the request. If the Executive Director finds that a less frequent measurement schedule is protective of human health and the environment, the permittee may be given a less frequent measurement schedule. For this permit, daily may be reduced to Five/week for all flow phases. **A violation of any bacteria limit by a facility that has been granted a less frequent measurement schedule will require the permittee to return to the standard frequency schedule and submit written notice to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148).** The permittee may not apply for another reduction in measurement frequency for at least 24 months from the date of the last violation. The Executive Director may establish a more frequent measurement schedule if necessary to protect human health or the

environment.

7. Prior to construction of the Interim I, Interim II, Interim III, and the Final phase treatment facilities, the permittee shall submit to the TCEQ Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) a summary transmittal letter in accordance with the requirements in 30 TAC § 217.6(d). If requested by the Wastewater Permitting Section, the permittee shall submit plans, specifications, and a final engineering design report which comply with 30 TAC Chapter 217, Design Criteria for Domestic Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall clearly show how the treatment system will meet the effluent limitations required on Pages 2, 2a, 2b, and 2c of this permit. A copy of the summary transmittal letter shall be available at the plant site for inspection by authorized representatives of the TCEQ.
8. Reporting requirements according to 30 TAC §§ 319.1-319.11 and any additional effluent reporting requirements contained in this permit are suspended from the effective date of the permit until plant startup or discharge from the facility described by this permit, whichever occurs first. The permittee shall provide written notice to the TCEQ Regional Office (MC Region 4) and the Applications Review and Processing Team (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division in writing at least forty-five days prior to plant startup or anticipated discharge, whichever occurs first, and prior to completion of each additional phase, on Notification of Completion Form 20007.
9. Within 120 days from the start-up of the facility, the permittee shall complete Attachment B with the analytical results for Outfall 001. The completed tables with the results of these analysis and laboratory reports shall be submitted to the Municipal Permits Team, Wastewater Permitting Section MC 148, TCEQ Water Quality Division. Based on a technical review of the submitted analytical results, an amendment may be initiated by TCEQ staff to include additional effluent limitations and/or monitoring requirements. Test methods utilized to complete the tables shall be according to the test procedures specified in the Definitions and Standard Permit Conditions section of this permit and sensitive enough to detect the parameters listed in Attachment B at the minimum analytical level (MAL).

CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:
 - a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21;
 - b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case shall there be discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;
 - d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case shall there be heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius) unless the Executive Director, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403 [*rev. Federal Register/ Vol. 70/ No. 198/ Friday, October 14, 2005/ Rules and Regulations, pages 60134-60798*].
3. The permittee shall provide adequate notification to the Executive Director, care of the Wastewater Permitting Section (MC 148) of the Water Quality Division, within 30 days subsequent to the permittee's knowledge of either of the following:
 - a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Any notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works and any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Revised July 2007

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions below. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample adversely affects the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organisms.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the Phase II 2.0 MGD facility, the permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this part of this permit and in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) (Method 1002.0). This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving adults in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever occurs first. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.
 - 2) Chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) (Method 1000.0). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and in each dilution. This test shall be conducted once per quarter.

The permittee must perform and report a valid test for each test species during the prescribed reporting period. An invalid test must be repeated during the same reporting period. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. The permittee shall use five effluent dilution concentrations and a control in each toxicity test. These effluent dilution concentrations are 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100% effluent. The critical dilution, defined as 100% effluent, is the effluent concentration representative of the proportion of effluent in the receiving water during critical low flow or critical mixing conditions.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a chemical-specific effluent limit, a best management practice, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) after multiple toxic events.
- e. Testing Frequency Reduction
 - 1) If none of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates

significant toxicity, the permittee may submit this information in writing and, upon approval, reduce the testing frequency to once per six months for the invertebrate test species and once per year for the vertebrate test species.

- 2) If one or more of the first four consecutive quarterly tests demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall continue quarterly testing for that species until this permit is reissued. If a testing frequency reduction had been previously granted and a subsequent test demonstrates significant toxicity, the permittee shall resume a quarterly testing frequency for that species until this permit is reissued.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, which fail to meet the following criteria:
 - 1) a control mean survival of 80% or greater;
 - 2) a control mean number of water flea neonates per surviving adult of 15 or greater;
 - 3) a control mean dry weight of surviving fathead minnow larvae of 0.25 mg or greater;
 - 4) a control coefficient of variation percent (CV%) of 40 or less in between replicates for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints in the fathead minnow test;
 - 5) a critical dilution CV% of 40 or less for the young of surviving females in the water flea test; and the growth and survival endpoints for the fathead minnow test. However, if statistically significant lethal or nonlethal effects are exhibited at the critical dilution, a CV% greater than 40 shall not invalidate the test;
 - 6) a percent minimum significant difference of 47 or less for water flea reproduction; and
 - 7) a percent minimum significant difference of 30 or less for fathead minnow growth.
- b. Statistical Interpretation
 - 1) For the water flea survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and an effluent dilution shall be the Fisher's exact test as described in the manual referenced in in Part 1.b.
 - 2) For the water flea reproduction test and the fathead minnow larval survival and growth tests, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and an effluent

dilution shall be in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b..

- 3) The permittee is responsible for reviewing test concentration-response relationships to ensure that calculated test-results are interpreted and reported correctly. The document entitled "Method Guidance and Recommendation for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136)" (EPA 821-B-00-004) provides guidance on determining the validity of test results.
- 4) If significant lethality is demonstrated (that is, there is a statistically significant difference in survival at the critical dilution when compared to the survival in the control), the conditions of test acceptability are met, and the survival of the test organisms are equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution and all dilutions below that, then the permittee shall report a survival No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) of not less than the critical dilution for the reporting requirements.
- 5) The NOEC is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at which no significant effect is demonstrated. The Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC) is defined as the lowest effluent dilution at which a significant effect is demonstrated. A significant effect is defined as a statistically significant difference between the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organism in a specified effluent dilution when compared to the survival, reproduction, or growth of the test organism in the control (0% effluent).
- 6) The use of NOECs and LOECs assumes either a monotonic (continuous) concentration-response relationship or a threshold model of the concentration-response relationship. For any test result that demonstrates a non-monotonic (non-continuous) response, the NOEC should be determined based on the guidance manual referenced in Item 3.
- 7) Pursuant to the responsibility assigned to the permittee in Part 2.b.3), test results that demonstrate a non-monotonic (non-continuous) concentration-response relationship may be submitted, prior to the due date, for technical review. The guidance manual referenced in Item 3 will be used when making a determination of test acceptability.
- 8) TCEQ staff will review test results for consistency with rules, procedures, and permit requirements.

c. Dilution Water

- 1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests must be the receiving water collected at a point upstream of the discharge point as close as possible to the discharge point but unaffected by the discharge. Where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges to receiving waters that are classified as intermittent streams, or where the toxicity tests are conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions, the permittee shall:

- a) substitute a synthetic dilution water that has a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge; or
 - b) use the closest downstream perennial water unaffected by the discharge.
 - 2) Where the receiving water proves unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing instream toxicity (i.e. fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Part 2.a.), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:
 - a) a synthetic lab water control was performed (in addition to the receiving water control) which fulfilled the test acceptance requirements of Part 2.a;
 - b) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days); and
 - c) the permittee submitted all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the reports and information required in Part 3.
 - 3) The synthetic dilution water shall consist of standard, moderately hard, reconstituted water. Upon approval, the permittee may substitute other appropriate dilution water with chemical and physical characteristics similar to that of the receiving water.
- d. Samples and Composites
- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three composite samples from Outfall 001. The second and third composite samples will be used for the renewal of the dilution concentrations for each toxicity test.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite samples such that the samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged on an intermittent basis.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. The holding time for any subsequent composite sample shall not exceed 72 hours. Samples shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions, and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must have collected an effluent composite sample volume sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with renewal of the effluent. When possible, the

effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report.

- 5) The effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 1 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Annual biomonitoring test results are due on or before January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 12-month period.
 - 2) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.
 - 3) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - 4) Monthly biomonitoring test results are due on or before the 20th day of the month following sampling.
- c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TLP3B, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 2) For the water flea, Parameter TOP3B, report the NOEC for survival.
 - 3) For the water flea, Parameter TXP3B, report the LOEC for survival.
 - 4) For the water flea, Parameter TWP3B, enter a "1" if the NOEC for reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."
 - 5) For the water flea, Parameter TPP3B, report the NOEC for reproduction.
 - 6) For the water flea, Parameter TYP3B, report the LOEC for reproduction.
 - 7) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TLP6C, enter a "1" if the NOEC for

survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a “o.”

- 8) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TOP6C, report the NOEC for survival.
 - 9) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TXP6C, report the LOEC for survival.
 - 10) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TWP6C, enter a “1” if the NOEC for growth is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a “o.”
 - 11) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TPP6C, report the NOEC for growth.
 - 12) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TYP6C, report the LOEC for growth.
- d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
- 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a “1” if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a “o.”
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a “1” if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a “o.”

4. Persistent Toxicity

The requirements of this Part apply only when a test demonstrates a significant effect at the critical dilution. Significant lethality and significant effect were defined in Part 2.b. Significant sublethality is defined as a statistically significant difference in growth/reproduction at the critical dilution when compared to the growth/reproduction in the control.

- a. The permittee shall conduct a total of 2 additional tests (retests) for any species that demonstrates a significant effect (lethal or sublethal) at the critical dilution. The two retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two retests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. All reports shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion. Test completion is defined as the last day of the test.
- b. If the retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant lethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5. The provisions of Part 4.a. are suspended upon completion of the two retests and submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule defined in Part 5.

If neither test demonstrates significant lethality and the permittee is testing under the reduced testing frequency provision of Part 1.e., the permittee shall return to a quarterly testing frequency for that species.

- c. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall again perform two retests as stipulated in Part 4.a.

- d. If the two retests are performed due to a demonstration of significant sublethality, and neither test demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall continue testing at the quarterly frequency.
- e. Regardless of whether retesting for lethal or sublethal effects, or a combination of the two, no more than one retest per month is required for a species.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 45 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.
- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, or within 90 days of being so instructed due to multiple toxic events, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall describe an approach for the reduction or elimination of lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
 - 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/005F) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures, and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects a

- specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
- 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE action plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.
 - d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
 - 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
 - e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
 - f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive months with at least monthly testing. At the end of the 12 months, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 28 months from the last test day of the retest that confirmed significant lethal effects at the critical dilution. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 28-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall provide information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in the reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report shall also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.
- h. Based on the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements, where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- i. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION

Dates and Times Composites Collected

No. 1 FROM: _____ Date _____ Time _____ TO: _____ Date _____ Time _____

No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____

No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic Dilution water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER ADULT AT END OF TEST

REP	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						
G						
H						
I						
J						
Survival Mean						
Total Mean						
CV%*						
PMSD						

*Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean (calculation based on young of the surviving adults)

Designate males (M), and dead females (D), along with number of neonates (x) released prior to death.

TABLE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 4)

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TEST

1. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean number of young produced per adult significantly less than the number of young per adult in the control for the % effluent corresponding to significant nonlethal effects?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time of Reading	Percent effluent					
	0%	32%	42%	56%	75%	100%
24h						
48h						
End of Test						

2. Fisher's Exact Test:

Is the mean survival at test end significantly less than the control survival for the % effluent corresponding to lethality?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC\LOEC below:

a.) NOEC survival = _____ % effluent

b.) LOEC survival = _____ % effluent

c.) NOEC reproduction = _____ % effluent

d.) LOEC reproduction = _____ % effluent

TABLE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 4)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL

Dates and Times No. 1 FROM: _____ Date Time TO: _____ Date Time
 Composites
 Collected No. 2 FROM: _____ TO: _____
 No. 3 FROM: _____ TO: _____

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: _____ Receiving water _____ Synthetic dilution water

FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH DATA

Effluent Concentration	Average Dry Weight in replicate chambers					Mean Dry Weight	CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E		
0%							
32%							
42%							
56%							
75%							
100%							
PMSD							

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

- Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean dry weight (growth) at 7 days significantly less than the control's dry weight (growth) for the % effluent corresponding to significant nonlethal effects?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

TABLE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 4)
BIOMONITORING REPORTING
FATHEAD MINNOW GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL DATA

Effluent Concentration	Percent Survival in replicate chambers					Mean percent survival			CV%*
	A	B	C	D	E	24h	48h	7 day	
0%									
32%									
42%									
56%									
75%									
100%									

* Coefficient of Variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

2. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test or Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (with Bonferroni adjustment) or t-test (with Bonferroni adjustment) as appropriate:

Is the mean survival at 7 days significantly less than the control survival for the % effluent corresponding to lethality?

CRITICAL DILUTION (100%): _____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEC\LOEC below:

a.) NOEC survival = _____ % effluent

b.) LOEC survival = _____ % effluent

c.) NOEC growth = _____ % effluent

d.) LOEC growth = _____ % effluent

24-HOUR ACUTE BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS: FRESHWATER

The provisions of this section apply to Outfall 001 for WET testing.

1. Scope, Frequency, and Methodology

- a. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine compliance with Texas Surface Water Quality Standard 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period.
- b. Within 90 days of initial discharge of the Phase II 2.0 MGD facility, the toxicity tests specified shall be conducted once per six months. The permittee shall conduct the following toxicity tests using the test organisms, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in this section of the permit and in accordance with “Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms,” fifth edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or its most recent update:
 - 1) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the water flea (*Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.
 - 2) Acute 24-hour static toxicity test using the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). A minimum of five replicates with eight organisms per replicate shall be used in the control and each dilution.

A valid test result must be submitted for each reporting period. The permittee must report, and then repeat, an invalid test during the same reporting period. The repeat test shall include the control and the 100% effluent dilution and use the appropriate number of organisms and replicates, as specified above. An invalid test is defined as any test failing to satisfy the test acceptability criteria, procedures, and quality assurance requirements specified in the test methods and permit.

- c. In addition to an appropriate control, a 100% effluent concentration shall be used in the toxicity tests. Except as discussed in item 2.b., the control and dilution water shall consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water.
- d. This permit may be amended to require a WET limit, a Best Management Practice (BMP), Chemical-Specific (CS) limits, or other appropriate actions to address toxicity. The permittee may be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation after multiple toxic events.
- e. As the dilution series specified in the Chronic Biomonitoring Requirements includes a 100% effluent concentration, the results from those tests may fulfill the requirements of this Section; any tests performed in the proper time interval may be substituted. Compliance will be evaluated as specified in item a. The 50% survival in 100% effluent for a 24-hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted

to comply with the minimum testing frequency defined in item b.

2. Required Toxicity Testing Conditions

- a. Test Acceptance - The permittee shall repeat any toxicity test, including the control, if the control fails to meet a mean survival equal to or greater than 90%.
- b. Dilution Water - In accordance with item 1.c., the control and dilution water shall normally consist of standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water. If the permittee utilizes the results of a chronic test to satisfy the requirements in item 1.e., the permittee may use the receiving water or dilution water that meets the requirements of item 2.a as the control and dilution water.
- c. Samples and Composites
 - 1) The permittee shall collect one composite sample from Outfall 001.
 - 2) The permittee shall collect the composite sample such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance being discharged.
 - 3) The permittee shall initiate the toxicity tests within 36 hours after collection of the last portion of the composite sample. The sample shall be maintained at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and storage.
 - 4) If Outfall 001 ceases discharging during the collection of the effluent composite sample, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent portions are waived. However, the permittee must have collected a composite sample volume sufficient for completion of the required test. The abbreviated sample collection, duration, and methodology must be documented in the full report.
 - 5) The effluent sample shall not be dechlorinated after sample collection.

3. Reporting

All reports, tables, plans, summaries, and related correspondence required in this section shall be submitted to the attention of the Standards Implementation Team (MC 150) of the Water Quality Division.

- a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted in accordance with the manual referenced in Part 1.b. for every valid and invalid toxicity test initiated.
- b. The permittee shall routinely report the results of each biomonitoring test on the Table 2 forms provided with this permit.
 - 1) Semiannual biomonitoring test results are due on or before July 20th and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous 6-month period.

- 2) Quarterly biomonitoring test results are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, and October 20th, and January 20th for biomonitoring conducted during the previous calendar quarter.
 - c. Enter the following codes for the appropriate parameters for valid tests only:
 - 1) For the water flea, Parameter TIE3D, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
 - 2) For the fathead minnow, Parameter TIE6C, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
 - d. Enter the following codes for retests only:
 - 1) For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
 - 2) For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a “0” if the mean survival at 24 hours is greater than 50% in the 100% effluent dilution; if the mean survival is less than or equal to 50%, enter a “1.”
4. Persistent Mortality
- The requirements of this part apply when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethality, which is defined as a mean mortality of 50% or greater of organisms exposed to the 100% effluent concentration for 24 hours.
- a. The permittee shall conduct 2 additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates significant lethality. The two retests shall be conducted once per week for 2 weeks. Five effluent dilution concentrations in addition to an appropriate control shall be used in the retests. These effluent concentrations are 6%, 13%, 25%, 50% and 100% effluent. The first retest shall be conducted within 15 days of the laboratory determination of significant lethality. All test results shall be submitted within 20 days of test completion of the second retest. Test completion is defined as the 24th hour.
 - b. If one or both of the two retests specified in Part 4.a. demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall initiate the TRE requirements as specified in Part 5.
5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
- a. Within 45 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a general outline for initiating a TRE. The outline shall include, but not be limited to, a description of project personnel, a schedule for obtaining consultants (if needed), a discussion of influent and effluent data available for review, a sampling and analytical schedule, and a proposed TRE initiation date.

- b. Within 90 days of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality, the permittee shall submit a TRE action plan and schedule for conducting a TRE. The plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A TRE is a step-wise investigation combining toxicity testing with physical and chemical analyses to determine actions necessary to eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity to a level not effecting significant lethality at the critical dilution. The TRE action plan shall lead to the successful elimination of significant lethality for both test species defined in Part 1.b. At a minimum, the TRE action plan shall include the following:
- 1) Specific Activities - The TRE action plan shall specify the approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE, including toxicity characterizations, identifications, confirmations, source evaluations, treatability studies, and alternative approaches. When conducting characterization analyses, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the document entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA/600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. The permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents entitled "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081). All characterization, identification, and confirmation tests shall be conducted in an orderly and logical progression;
 - 2) Sampling Plan - The TRE action plan should describe sampling locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, and preservation techniques. The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity characterization/identification/confirmation procedures and chemical-specific analyses when the toxicity tests show significant lethality. Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant and source of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 3) Quality Assurance Plan - The TRE action plan should address record keeping and data evaluation, calibration and standardization, baseline tests, system blanks, controls, duplicates, spikes, toxicity persistence in the samples, randomization, reference toxicant control charts, and mechanisms to detect artifactual toxicity; and
 - 4) Project Organization - The TRE Action Plan should describe the project staff, project manager, consulting engineering services (where applicable), consulting analytical and toxicological services, etc.
- c. Within 30 days of submittal of the TRE action plan and schedule, the permittee shall implement the TRE.

- d. The permittee shall submit quarterly TRE activities reports concerning the progress of the TRE. The quarterly TRE activities reports are due on or before April 20th, July 20th, October 20th, and January 20th. The report shall detail information regarding the TRE activities including:
- 1) results and interpretation of any chemical-specific analyses for the identified and suspected pollutant performed during the quarter;
 - 2) results and interpretation of any characterization, identification, and confirmation tests performed during the quarter;
 - 3) any data and substantiating documentation that identifies the pollutant and source of effluent toxicity;
 - 4) results of any studies/evaluations concerning the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity;
 - 5) any data that identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to eliminate significant lethality; and
 - 6) any changes to the initial TRE plan and schedule that are believed necessary as a result of the TRE findings.
- e. During the TRE, the permittee shall perform, at a minimum, quarterly testing using the more sensitive species. Testing for the less sensitive species shall continue at the frequency specified in Part 1.b.
- f. If the effluent ceases to effect significant lethality, i.e., there is a cessation of lethality, the permittee may end the TRE. A cessation of lethality is defined as no significant lethality for a period of 12 consecutive weeks with at least weekly testing. At the end of the 12 weeks, the permittee shall submit a statement of intent to cease the TRE and may then resume the testing frequency specified in Part 1.b.

This provision accommodates situations where operational errors and upsets, spills, or sampling errors triggered the TRE, in contrast to a situation where a single toxicant or group of toxicants cause lethality. This provision does not apply as a result of corrective actions taken by the permittee. Corrective actions are defined as proactive efforts that eliminate or reduce effluent toxicity. These include, but are not limited to, source reduction or elimination, improved housekeeping, changes in chemical usage, and modifications of influent streams and effluent treatment.

The permittee may only apply this cessation of lethality provision once. If the effluent again demonstrates significant lethality to the same species, the permit will be amended to add a WET limit with a compliance period, if appropriate. However, prior to the effective date of the WET limit, the permittee may apply for a permit amendment removing and replacing the WET limit with an alternate toxicity control measure by identifying and confirming the toxicant and an appropriate control measure.

- g. The permittee shall complete the TRE and submit a final report on the TRE activities no later than 18 months from the last test day of the retest that demonstrates significant lethality. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 18-month limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE. The report shall specify the control mechanism that will, when implemented, reduce effluent toxicity as specified in Part 5.h. The report shall also specify a corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism. A copy of the TRE final report shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office.
- h. Within 3 years of the last day of the test confirming toxicity, the permittee shall comply with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B), which requires greater than 50% survival of the test organism in 100% effluent at the end of 24-hours. The permittee may petition the Executive Director (in writing) for an extension of the 3-year limit. However, to warrant an extension the permittee must have demonstrated due diligence in its pursuit of the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE and must prove that circumstances beyond its control stalled the toxicity identification evaluation/TRE.

The permittee may be exempted from complying with 30 TAC § 307.6(e)(2)(B) upon proving that toxicity is caused by an excess, imbalance, or deficiency of dissolved salts. This exemption excludes instances where individually toxic components (e.g., metals) form a salt compound. Following the exemption, this permit may be amended to include an ion-adjustment protocol, alternate species testing, or single species testing.

- i. Based upon the results of the TRE and proposed corrective actions, this permit may be amended to modify the biomonitoring requirements where necessary, require a compliance schedule for implementation of corrective actions, specify a WET limit, specify a best management practice, and specify a chemical-specific limit.
- j. Copies of any and all required TRE plans and reports shall also be submitted to the U.S. EPA Region 6 office, 6WQ-PO.

TABLE 2 (SHEET 1 OF 2)

WATER FLEA SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

TABLE 2 (SHEET 2 OF 2)
FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Time	Date
Composite Sample Collected		
Test Initiated		

PERCENT SURVIVAL

Time	Rep	Percent effluent					
		0%	6%	13%	25%	50%	100%
24h	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						
	MEAN						

Enter percent effluent corresponding to the LC₅₀ below:

24 hour LC₅₀ = _____% effluent

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DOMESTIC WORKSHEET 4.0

POLLUTANT ANALYSES REQUIREMENTS*

Section 1. Toxic Pollutants

For pollutants identified in Table 4.0(1), indicate type of sample.

Grab ☐

Composite ☐

Date and time sample(s) collected:

Table 4.0(1) – Toxics Analysis

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Acrylonitrile				50
Aldrin				0.01
Aluminum				2.5
Anthracene				10
Antimony				5
Arsenic				0.5
Barium				3
Benzene				10
Benzidine				50
Benzo(a)anthracene				5
Benzo(a)pyrene				5
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether				10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate				10
Bromodichloromethane				10
Bromoform				10
Cadmium				1
Carbon Tetrachloride				2
Carbaryl				5
Chlordane*				0.2

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Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Chlorobenzene				10
Chlorodibromomethane				10
Chloroform				10
Chlorpyrifos				0.05
Chromium (Total)				3
Chromium (Tri) (*1)				N/A
Chromium (Hex)				3
Copper				2
Chrysene				5
p-Chloro-m-Cresol				10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol				50
p-Cresol				10
Cyanide (*2)				10
4,4'- DDD				0.1
4,4'- DDE				0.1
4,4'- DDT				0.02
2,4-D				0.7
Demeton (O and S)				0.20
Diazinon				0.5/0.1
1,2-Dibromoethane				10
m-Dichlorobenzene				10
o-Dichlorobenzene				10
p-Dichlorobenzene				10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine				5
1,2-Dichloroethane				10
1,1-Dichloroethylene				10

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Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Dichloromethane				20
1,2-Dichloropropane				10
1,3-Dichloropropene				10
Dicofol				1
Dieldrin				0.02
2,4-Dimethylphenol				10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				10
Diuron				0.09
Endosulfan I (alpha)				0.01
Endosulfan II (beta)				0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate				0.1
Endrin				0.02
Ethylbenzene				10
Fluoride				500
Guthion				0.1
Heptachlor				0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide				0.01
Hexachlorobenzene				5
Hexachlorobutadiene				10
Hexachlorocyclohexane (alpha)				0.05
Hexachlorocyclohexane (beta)				0.05
gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)				0.05
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene				10
Hexachloroethane				20
Hexachlorophene				10

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Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Lead				0.5
Malathion				0.1
Mercury				0.005
Methoxychlor				2
Methyl Ethyl Ketone				50
Mirex				0.02
Nickel				2
Nitrate-Nitrogen				100
Nitrobenzene				10
N-Nitrosodiethylamine				20
N-Nitroso-di-n-Butylamine				20
Nonylphenol				333
Parathion (ethyl)				0.1
Pentachlorobenzene				20
Pentachlorophenol				5
Phenanthrene				10
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) (*3)				0.2
Pyridine				20
Selenium				5
Silver				0.5
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene				20
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				10
Tetrachloroethylene				10
Thallium				0.5
Toluene				10
Toxaphene				0.3

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Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)				0.3
Tributyltin (see instructions for explanation)				0.01
1,1,1-Trichloroethane				10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane				10
Trichloroethylene				10
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol				50
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)				10
Vinyl Chloride				10
Zinc				5

(*1) Determined by subtracting hexavalent Cr from total Cr.

(*2) Cyanide, amenable to chlorination or weak-acid dissociable.

(*3) The sum of seven PCB congeners 1242, 1254, 1221, 1232, 1248, 1260, and 1016.

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Section 2. Priority Pollutants

For pollutants identified in Tables 4.0(2)A-E, indicate type of sample.

Grab ☐ Composite ☐

Date and time sample(s) collected:

Table 4.0(2)A – Metals, Cyanide, Phenols

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Antimony				5
Arsenic				0.5
Beryllium				0.5
Cadmium				1
Chromium (Total)				3
Chromium (Hex)				3
Chromium (Tri) (*1)				N/A
Copper				2
Lead				0.5
Mercury				0.005
Nickel				2
Selenium				5
Silver				0.5
Thallium				0.5
Zinc				5
Cyanide (*2)				10
Phenols, Total				10

(*1) Determined by subtracting hexavalent Cr from total Cr.

(*2) Cyanide, amenable to chlorination or weak-acid dissociable

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Table 4.o(2)B – Volatile Compounds

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Acrolein				50
Acrylonitrile				50
Benzene				10
Bromoform				10
Carbon Tetrachloride				2
Chlorobenzene				10
Chlorodibromomethane				10
Chloroethane				50
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether				10
Chloroform				10
Dichlorobromomethane				10
1,1-Dichloroethane				10
1,2-Dichloroethane				10
1,1-Dichloroethylene				10
1,2-Dichloropropane				10
1,3-Dichloropropylene [1,3-Dichloropropene]				10
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene				10
Ethylbenzene				10
Methyl Bromide				50
Methyl Chloride				50
Methylene Chloride				20
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				10
Tetrachloroethylene				10
Toluene				10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane				10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane				10
Trichloroethylene				10
Vinyl Chloride				10

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Table 4.0(2)C – Acid Compounds

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
2-Chlorophenol				10
2,4-Dichlorophenol				10
2,4-Dimethylphenol				10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol				50
2,4-Dinitrophenol				50
2-Nitrophenol				20
4-Nitrophenol				50
P-Chloro-m-Cresol				10
Pentalchlorophenol				5
Phenol				10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol				10

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Table 4.o(2)D – Base/Neutral Compounds

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Acenaphthene				10
Acenaphthylene				10
Anthracene				10
Benzidine				50
Benzo(a)Anthracene				5
Benzo(a)Pyrene				5
3,4-Benzofluoranthene				10
Benzo(ghi)Perylene				20
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene				5
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane				10
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether				10
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether				10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate				10
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether				10
Butyl benzyl Phthalate				10
2-Chloronaphthalene				10
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether				10
Chrysene				5
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene				5
1,2-(o)Dichlorobenzene				10
1,3-(m)Dichlorobenzene				10
1,4-(p)Dichlorobenzene				10
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine				5
Diethyl Phthalate				10
Dimethyl Phthalate				10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				10
2,4-Dinitrotoluene				10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene				10
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate				10
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azo- benzene)				20
Fluoranthene				10
Fluorene				10
Hexachlorobenzene				5
Hexachlorobutadiene				10
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene				10

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Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Hexachloroethane				20
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene				5
Isophorone				10
Naphthalene				10
Nitrobenzene				10
N-Nitrosodimethylamine				50
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine				20
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine				20
Phenanthrene				10
Pyrene				10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				10

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Table 4.0(2)E - Pesticides

Pollutant	AVG Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	MAX Effluent Conc. (µg/l)	Number of Samples	MAL (µg/l)
Aldrin				0.01
alpha-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
beta-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
gamma-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
delta-BHC (Hexachlorocyclohexane)				0.05
Chlordane				0.2
4,4-DDT				0.02
4,4-DDE				0.1
4,4,-DDD				0.1
Dieldrin				0.02
Endosulfan I (alpha)				0.01
Endosulfan II (beta)				0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate				0.1
Endrin				0.02
Endrin Aldehyde				0.1
Heptachlor				0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide				0.01
PCB-1242				0.2
PCB-1254				0.2
PCB-1221				0.2
PCB-1232				0.2
PCB-1248				0.2
PCB-1260				0.2
PCB-1016				0.2
Toxaphene				0.3

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Section 3. Dioxin/Furan Compounds

- A.** Are any of the following compounds used by a contributing industrial user or significant industrial user that is part of the collection system for the facility that you have reason to believe are present in the influent to the WWTP?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If **yes**, identify which compound(s) are potentially sent to the facility.

- ☐ 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid
Common Name 2,4,5-T, CASRN 93-76-5
- ☐ 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid
Common Name Silvex or 2,4,5-TP, CASRN 93-72-1
- ☐ 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate
Common Name Erbon, CASRN 136-25-4
- ☐ o,o-dimethyl o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate
Common Name Ronnel, CASRN 299-84-3
- ☐ 2,4,5-trichlorophenol
Common Name TCP, CASRN 95-95-4
- ☐ hexachlorophene
Common Name HCP, CASRN 70-30-4

For each compound identified, provide a brief description of the conditions of its/their presence at the facility.

- B.** Do you know or have any reason to believe that 2,3,7,8 Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (TCDD) or any congeners of TCDD may be present in your effluent?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If **yes**, provide a brief description of the conditions for its presence.

If you responded **yes** to either Subsection A **or** B, complete Table 4.0(2)F.

For pollutants identified in Table 4.0(2)F, indicate type of sample.

Grab ☐

Composite ☐

Date and time sample(s) collected:

Attachment B
WQ0016392001
City of Celina

TABLE 4.o(2)F - DIOXIN/FURAN COMPOUNDS

Compound	Toxic Equivalency Factors	Wastewater Concentration (ppq)	Wastewater Equivalents (ppq)	Sludge Concentration (ppt)	Sludge Equivalents (ppt)	MAL (ppq)
2,3,7,8 TCDD	1					10
1,2,3,7,8 PeCDD	0.5					50
2,3,7,8 HxCDDs	0.1					50
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 HpCDD	0.01					50
2,3,7,8 TCDF	0.1					10
1,2,3,7,8 PeCDF	0.05					50
2,3,4,7,8 PeCDF	0.5					50
2,3,7,8 HxCDFs	0.1					50
2,3,4,7,8 HpCDFs	0.01					50
OCDD	0.0003					100
OCDF	0.0003					100
PCB 77	0.0001					0.5
PCB 81	0.0003					0.5
PCB 126	0.1					0.5
PCB 169	0.03					0.5
Total						

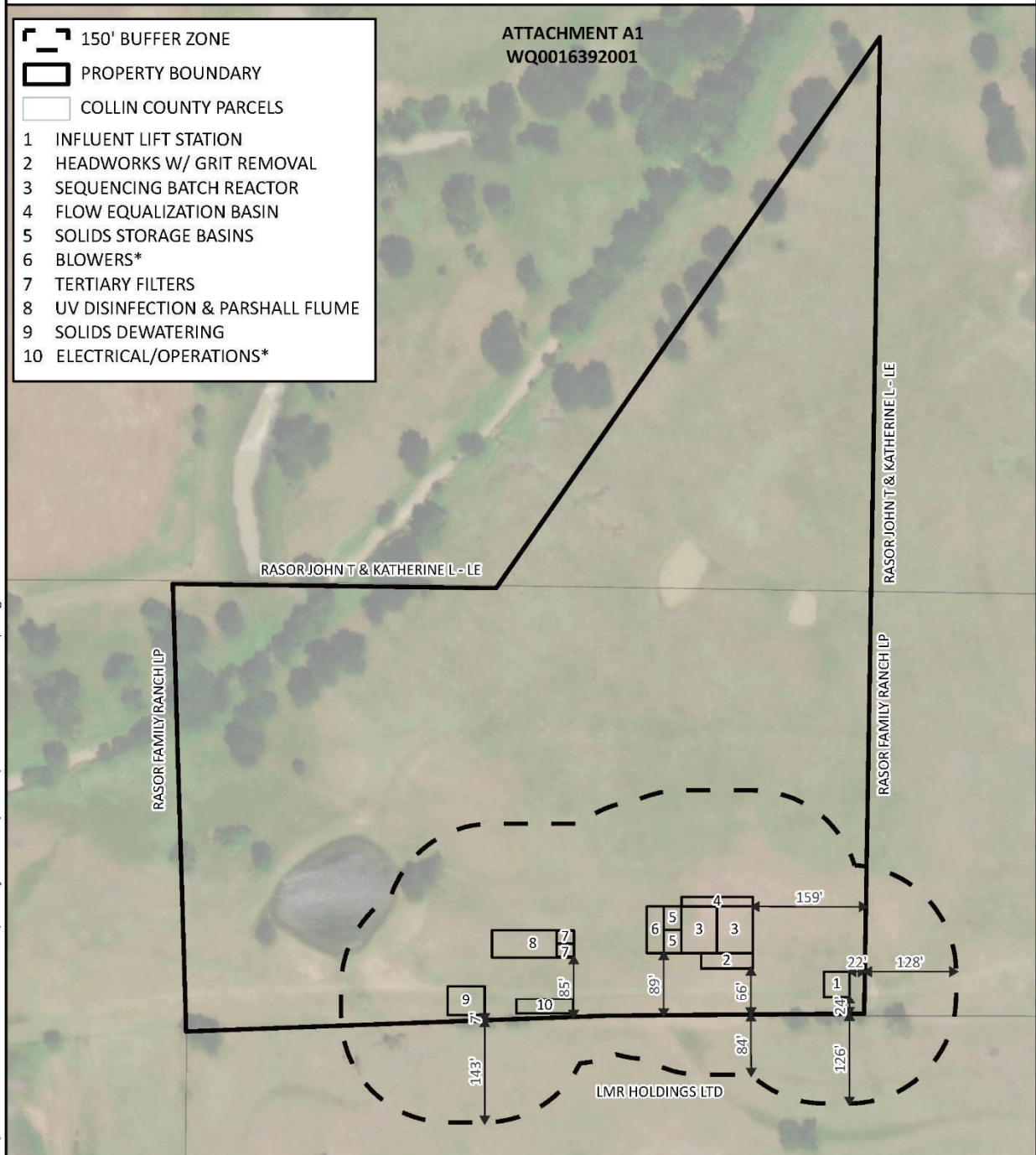


PLUMMER



- 150' BUFFER ZONE
 PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 COLLIN COUNTY PARCELS
- 1 INFLUENT LIFT STATION
 - 2 HEADWORKS W/ GRIT REMOVAL
 - 3 SEQUENCING BATCH REACTOR
 - 4 FLOW EQUALIZATION BASIN
 - 5 SOLIDS STORAGE BASINS
 - 6 BLOWERS*
 - 7 TERTIARY FILTERS
 - 8 UV DISINFECTION & PARSHALL FLUME
 - 9 SOLIDS DEWATERING
 - 10 ELECTRICAL/OPERATIONS*

ATTACHMENT A1
WQ0016392001



* Not a treatment unit, buffer zone not required

ATTACHMENT A1

CITY OF CELINA

RASOR WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

NEW TPDES PERMIT APPLICATION

BUFFER ZONE MAP - INTERIM I PHASE



PLUMMER



- 150' BUFFER ZONE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- COLLIN COUNTY PARCELS
- 1 INFLUENT LIFT STATION
 - 2 HEADWORKS W/ GRIT REMOVAL
 - 3 SEQUENCING BATCH REACTOR
 - 4 FLOW EQUALIZATION BASIN
 - 5 SOLIDS STORAGE BASINS
 - 6 BLOWERS*
 - 7 TERTIARY FILTERS
 - 8 UV DISINFECTION & PARSHALL FLUME
 - 9 SOLIDS DEWATERING
 - 10 ELECTRICAL/OPERATIONS*

ATTACHMENT A2
WQ0016392001

TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM F-13
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RASOR FAMILY RANCH LP

RASOR JOHN T & KATHERINE L - LE

RASOR JOHN T & KATHERINE L - LE

RASOR FAMILY RANCH LP



* Not a treatment unit, buffer zone not required

ATTACHMENT A2

CITY OF CELINA

RASOR WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

NEW TPDES PERMIT APPLICATION

BUFFER ZONE MAP - INTERIM II PHASE



- [illegible]

RASOR WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
NEW TPDES PERMIT APPLICATION
BUFFER ZONE MAP - FINAL PHASE

TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM F-13
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Exhibit P
Supplement to Worksheet 4.0

**See Excel spreadsheet
on the enclosed thumb drive.**

Upper Trinity Regional Water District

WRPERM No. 14133

June 4, 2025

Exhibit P

Supplement to Worksheet 4.0

Contact

Mr. Chris Kozlowski

(512) 239-1801

Exhibit Q



UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

Water Conservation Plan

Updated February 8, 2024



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UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

Water Conservation Plan

February 2024

SECTION 1

Introduction

Water supply is a key issue in the growth and development of communities in Texas. In recent years, the growing population and economic development of North Central Texas has led to increasing demands for water. Additional supplies to meet these demands will be both expensive and difficult to develop. Therefore, it is important that we make the most efficient use of existing supplies - - to prolong the need to develop new sources of supply.

Effective water conservation can prolong the need for development of new water supplies, minimize the associated environmental impacts, reduce the strain that high water demand places on existing infrastructure, and reduce the high cost of water supply development. Even with robust conservation measures, new sources of water will be needed; conservation and reuse alone are not enough. Therefore, to respond to the growing population of this region, the planning for new water resources must continue. Upper Trinity Regional Water District ("Upper Trinity") considers water conservation (including reuse of reclaimed wastewater) an integral part of this planning and water supply development process.

Upper Trinity was created in 1989 by the Texas Legislature to provide treated water service on a wholesale basis to towns, cities, and other water utility providers. Currently, Upper Trinity provides wholesale treated water service to eighteen members and customers (serving twenty-four communities) in Denton and Collin Counties (herein "Customers").

Recognizing the need for efficient use of existing water supplies, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ") has promulgated guidelines and requirements governing the development of water conservation plans for Wholesale Public Water Suppliers. Upper Trinity developed its original plans for Water Conservation and for Drought Contingency in May 1993, later amended in March 2005, April 2009, September 2012, and May 2019. This update of the Water Conservation Plan (the "Plan") has been coordinated with the suggested model water conservation plan prepared by Upper Trinity for Customers offering retail service; and, is consistent with the latest TCEQ requirements outlined below. This Plan also incorporates water conservation practices and strategies recommended by the Water Conservation Advisory Council ("Advisory Council"). The Advisory Council was created by the Texas Legislature in 2007 to foster basic and enhanced water conservation measures and practices for Wholesale Public Water Suppliers like Upper Trinity. Upper Trinity will continue to evaluate, and implement as appropriate, new or updated strategies adopted by the Advisory Council.

Objectives

Water is a basic tenant in all aspects of sustainability. Water conservation is one critical element of a utility's effort to meet future water supply needs, in an economical manner and without sacrificing quality of life standards. The following are the central objectives of this Plan:

- Provide support to communities to maintain and continue sound conservation practices;
- Reduce water consumption from levels that would otherwise prevail without conservation efforts;

- Reduce the loss and waste of water, as evidenced by per capita water use;
- Continue to improve efficiency in the use of water;
- Encourage greater reuse of reclaimed wastewater in helping to sustain an adequate supply; and
- Extend the adequacy of current water supplies and existing water infrastructure by reducing peak and total demand for water.

In an effort to meet each of the above central objectives, Upper Trinity will provide leadership and technical assistance to its Customers in order to maximize water savings and water efficiency within its service area. Upper Trinity has a designated Conservation Coordinator to lead its regional water conservation program and to assist its Customers with implementation of their respective conservation strategies. Similarly, to coordinate and communicate consistent conservation strategies, Upper Trinity has created a work group within the Customer Advisory Council for the Regional Treated Water System to focus on water conservation matters. Upper Trinity also encourages each Customer to designate a staff member as its Conservation Coordinator with the responsibility for implementing and reporting on its water conservation program. Retail utilities with 3,300 or more connections are required to designate a Conservation Coordinator according to the Texas Water Code Sec. 13.146.

1.1 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Rules

TCEQ rules governing the development of water conservation plans for Wholesale Public Water Suppliers are contained in Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, and Rule 288.5 of the Texas Administrative Code. Copies of these rules are included in Appendix A. The rules define a water conservation plan as:

“A strategy or combination of strategies for reducing the volume of water withdrawn from a water supply source, for reducing the loss or waste of water, for maintaining or improving the efficiency in the use of water, for increasing the recycling and reuse of water, and for preventing the pollution of water.”

A. Basic Water Conservation Plan Requirements

TCEQ requires that water conservation plans for Wholesale Public Water Suppliers, like Upper Trinity, include the following components:

- *Utility Profile:* Information regarding population and customer data, water use data, water supply system data, and wastewater system data. (Section 2)
- *Goals:* Specific quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings to include goals for water loss programs, in gallons per capita per day (GPCD). (Section 3)
- *Accurate Metering Devices:* TCEQ requires that metering devices have an accuracy of plus or minus five percent (5%) for measuring water diverted from the supply source. (Section 4.1)
- *Record Management System:* A system to record water delivered, water sold, and water lost. (Section 4.2)

- *Program for Leak Detection & Repair, and Water Loss Accounting:* A program to detect and repair leaks, and water loss accounting for the water storage, delivery, and distribution system. (Section 4.3)
- *Wholesale Customer Requirements:* A requirement that every water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the water conservation plan, including any contract extension, include a provision that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan with similar water conservation strategies to this Plan, including applicable elements of Title 30 TAC Chapter 288. (Section 4.4)
- *Reservoir Systems Operational Plan:* A requirement to provide a coordinated operational structure for operation of reservoirs owned by the water supply entity within a common watershed or river basin in order to optimize available water supplies. (Section 4.5)
- *Coordination with Regional Water Planning Group:* Document that the Plan has been coordinated with the Regional Water Planning Group to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plan. (Section 4.6)
- *Means of Implementation and Enforcement:* A strategy for implementing and enforcing the provisions of this Plan, as evidenced by an ordinance, resolution, or tariff, and a description of the authority by which the Plan is enforced. (Section 6)

B. Enhanced Water Conservation Strategies

TCEQ rules require that wholesale water suppliers select necessary additional conservation strategies, including any water conservation practices the wholesale water supplier shows to be appropriate for achieving its water conservation goals. Upper Trinity will also incorporate the following additional conservation strategies, as needed, to achieve the conservation goals stated in this Plan:

- *Program for Reuse and/or Recycling:* Upper Trinity has implemented a program of reclaiming and recycling treated wastewater effluent in order to further the efficient use of water. (Section 5.2)
- *Public Education Program:* Upper Trinity has implemented public education and outreach programs that include an informative school program, a literature program, special events and promotions program, a website and social media dedicated to water conservation, a public awareness program, and it provides speakers to various groups on conservation while coordinating with other North Texas water suppliers and Customers to promote water conservation. (Section 5.3)
- *Water Conserving Landscaping:* As part of its public education activities, Upper Trinity has implemented and fostered programs to support the conservative use of water in landscape by its Customers and their retail customers. (Section 5.4)
- *Landscape Water Management:* A strategy for implementing and achieving the efficient use and stewardship of water in landscape irrigation, including watering a maximum of two days per week and time-of-day watering provisions. (Section 5.5)
- *Enhanced Contract Language:* Upper Trinity will implement additional language in future contracts to continue to improve conservation and the efficient use of water. (Section 5.8)

- *Irrigation System Evaluations / Technical Assistance:* A program to provide irrigation system evaluations and technical assistance to Customers and their retail customers (residential, industrial, commercial, and institutional), if requested, regarding efficient and effective landscape watering practices. (Section 5.9)
- *ICI Program:* A facilities and processes audit program that will assist Customers and their retail industrial, commercial, and institutional (“ICI”) customers with audits of their facilities to explore the development of economical and practical water efficiency measures that will contribute to increased water conservation in their processes. (Section 5.10)

Other Strategies: Upper Trinity has developed model water conservation and drought contingency plans for use by its Customers (Section 5.15). In addition, Upper Trinity has a dedicated staff to lead its regional water conservation program and to assist Customers with implementation of their respective conservation strategies; and, has created a work group within Upper Trinity’s Customer Advisory Council. The Water Conservation Work Group meets regularly to coordinate and communicate consistent conservation strategies and to discuss other conservation related matters (Section 5.16). Upper Trinity will continue to encourage its Customer to incorporate applicable plumbing code standards for water-conserving fixtures (Section 5.1). Other strategies employed by Upper Trinity include pressure controls to maintain System integrity to avoid the loss of water (Section 5.5), watershed protection measures (Section 5.6), and establishing a means for measuring success in water conservation (Section 5.11).

Upper Trinity will continue to evaluate and implement water conservation strategies and practices that will further the conservation of its water supplies. This Plan sets forth a program of long-term strategies under which Upper Trinity can maintain and continue existing conservation results, plus improve the overall efficiency of water use and conserve its water resources. Shorter-term strategies that address specific water management conditions (i.e., periods of drought, unusually high water demands, unforeseen equipment or system failure, or contamination of water supply sources) are provided in Upper Trinity’s Drought Contingency Plan.

SECTION 2

Water Utility Profile

Upper Trinity's Regional Treated Water System ("System") provides services to its wholesale Customers through two water treatment plants (Thomas E. Taylor Water Treatment Plant in Lewisville, and the Tom Harpool Water Treatment Plant in Providence Village), and a system of pipelines and pump stations that deliver water to each Customer at specified points of delivery. The System does not include facilities "downstream" of such points of delivery (i.e., internal, retail distribution system). Upper Trinity currently obtains its raw water from Lewisville Lake, Ray Roberts Lake, Jim Chapman Lake and from the reuse of water imported from Jim Chapman Lake. A dependable supply of water from these sources is confirmed and enabled by various contractual agreements between Upper Trinity and the respective water rights holders.

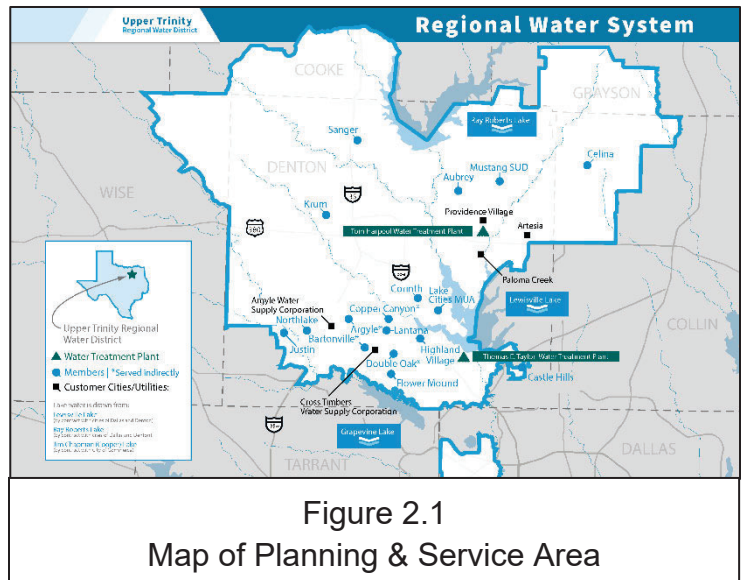
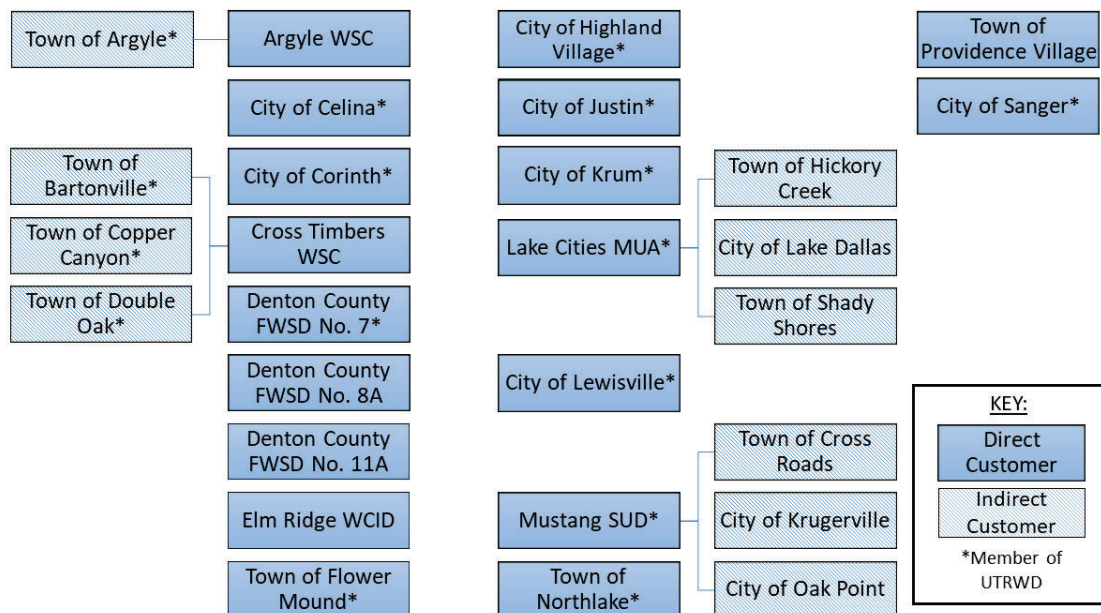


Figure 2.1
Map of Planning & Service Area

Upper Trinity's service area, as established by the Region C Water Planning Group, includes all communities currently served plus additional portions of Denton, Grayson, Wise and Cooke counties. See Figure 2.1 for a map of Upper Trinity's service area.

Figure 2.2
Upper Trinity Wholesale Water Customers



Using surface water supplies, Upper Trinity currently provides treated water service to eighteen Customers serving twenty-four communities in Denton and Collin Counties. Figure 2.2 lists both direct Customers of Upper Trinity and the other communities served indirectly.

Projections of water needs are based on dry-year demands and population growth anticipated by Customers, and reviewed and considered by Upper Trinity annually. Actual water usage will vary from year to year depending on climatic conditions, on growth and development within the service area and on various factors affecting retail customers within a Customer's residential, commercial, industrial and institutional customer categories. Upper Trinity's population projections and raw water demand projections for its planning area are included in the 2021 Region C Water Plan, and the 2022 State Water Plan.

Some Upper Trinity Customers use groundwater for a portion of their water supply. In Denton County, groundwater resources are very limited. The County has been included in a "Priority Groundwater Management Area" by the TCEQ; and, a groundwater conservation district has been created to manage and conserve groundwater resources within the County. One of the key purposes of Upper Trinity's regional water program is to avoid further draw-down of these limited groundwater resources, and to make surface water available as a more reliable and sustainable source for further growth in Upper Trinity's service area.

Appendix B of this Plan includes an updated water utility profile for Upper Trinity, based on the format recommended by TCEQ. The water utility profile includes additional information regarding population and Customer data, water use data, water supply system data, and wastewater system data.

SECTION 3

Water Conservation Planning Goals

As a wholesale water supplier, Upper Trinity does not have a direct relationship with retail customers who are the ultimate consumers of the treated water it provides to its Customers. Further, Upper Trinity doesn't have ordinance or policy power over such retail customers or their use of treated water supplied in wholesale transactions with Customers. As a result, and as noted in Section 4.4 and Section 5.7, Upper Trinity has limited control or influence over the use of water being purchased by its Customers. It's anticipated that Upper Trinity Customers will require increased supplies for their future growth and development, which may result in increases to historical municipal per capita use during and following periods of population growth. Reasons for such potential increases include:

- Upper Trinity's service area continues to transform from a historically rural to a primarily urban land use, causing some communities to experience an increase in per capita water use.
- Some Upper Trinity Customers will experience substantial population growth in future years, generating changes in commercial and economic activity. With a growing infrastructure of retail industrial, commercial, and institutional customers using water supplied by Upper Trinity to its wholesale Customers, increases in municipal per capita water use can be expected for these communities.

- The municipal per capita use for Upper Trinity's System can be affected by changes in per capita use for its Customers. It can also be affected by how much water Upper Trinity is asked to supply to different communities with widely varying growth factors and water usage characteristics. Nonetheless, Upper Trinity's water conservation efforts are expected to significantly influence per capita water use that could otherwise result from continued growth in its service area. Upper Trinity will make every effort to measure and quantify savings achieved through the programs it implements, and will encourage its Customers to measure savings from the programs they implement, as well.

Upper Trinity does, however, control the operation of its own water treatment and transmission system and can take direct action to maximize the water use efficiency of System operation. Upper Trinity adopts the following water conservation and efficiency goals within the System:

- Maintain the level of water loss in the System below five percent (5%) annually;
- Maintain a program of universal metering of Customers and regular meter calibration; and, meter replacement and repair;
- Maintain a program of leak detection and repair;
- Continue to utilize wastewater reuse as a major source of future water supply, to the maximum extent feasible;
- Continue to recycle wash-water from Upper Trinity water treatment plants, to the maximum extent feasible;
- Continue to implement other in-house water conservation efforts;
- Continue to raise public awareness of water conservation and encourage responsible public behavior through coordinated public education programs;
- Encourage landscape water management strategies on a routine basis to help instill good habits and responsible stewardship for water conservation;
- Maintain and promote a first-class demonstration program for water-smart practices in landscape and gardening;
- Expand public education about the need to protect water quality through a continuing program for watershed protection.

Upper Trinity completed an analysis of its historical water usage, as summarized in the Water Utility Profile included in Appendix B, and estimated water savings resulting from the implementation of this Plan. Based on this analysis, Upper Trinity has updated its 5-year and 10-year water use (in gallons per capita per day (GPCD)) and water loss goals as outlined in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1
Per Capita Water Use Goals

Goal	Baseline ⁴	5- Year	10-Year
		2029	2034
Total Per Capita Use (GPCD) ¹	185	160	155
Water Loss (GCPD) ²	6	8	8
Water Loss (Percentage) ³	3.4%	5%	5%

1. Total GPCD = (Total UTRWD Customer Use ÷ UTRWD Population Served) ÷ 365

2. Calculated as 5% of Baseline GPCD.

3. Goal to maintain UTRWD Water Loss Percentage below 5%.

4. Baseline is 2021 Region C for total per capita use without additional conservation or reuse, and 2018-2022 average for water loss per capita and water loss percent.

The above goals are based on the 2021 Region C Plan projection for 2030 of 185 GPCD. Region C estimates this baseline on the demand that would be expected during a hot, dry year, without additional conservation which allows Upper Trinity to evaluate the full benefit of its water conservation activities and their effectiveness at reducing water usage. In determining the updated 5-year and 10-year water conservation goals, Upper Trinity considered water savings resulting from water efficient plumbing codes (which includes replacing high flow toilets, showerheads, faucets and clothes washers to more efficient fixtures) based on information from the Texas Water Development Board. Additional water savings are expected from Upper Trinity implementing its mandatory two-day-per-week watering schedule. Water savings of 3% are estimated from the two-day-per-week watering schedule, which is based on an analysis of cities in the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex in the 2021 Region C Plan. Upper Trinity expects a lower participation rate of the two-day-per-week watering restriction initially before achieving savings of 3% by 2034. Other elements of the Plan, including plans to be implemented by Upper Trinity's Customers are expected to yield additional savings. Table 3.2 below summarizes how Upper Trinity determined its 5-year and 10-year goals for municipal per capita water use.

Table 3.2
Summary of Goals Calculation

	5-Year Goal (GPCD)	10-Year Goal (GPCD)
Region C Baseline	185	185
TWDB Plumbing Code Savings	12	13
Maximum Two Times per Week Watering Savings	3	5
Additional Conservation Measures, including Customers	10	12
GPCD Goal	160	155

The above table is based on a format provided by the Texas Water Development Board. To aid the water conservation planning around the state, the Texas Water Development Board has released its 'Municipal Water Conservation Planning Tool' (December 2018), with information on how to use the tool on their website. The Tool has pre-loaded data from past water use surveys submitted by many utilities, and a library of best management practices with potential water savings and cost estimates to implement. Upper Trinity will utilize the Tool when possible during future conservation planning efforts, and will encourage its Customers to utilize the tool when planning and tracking their water conservation activities.

SECTION 4

Basic Water Conservation Strategies

This section outlines Upper Trinity's basic water conservation program strategies that will be implemented to achieve and exceed the stated water conservation goals above.

4.1 Accurate Supply Source Metering

Upper Trinity measures all raw water diversions using meters with an accuracy of plus or minus two percent (2%) in accordance with AWWA standards. Said meters are calibrated annually in accordance AWWA standards. When necessary, Upper Trinity will repair or replace meters not conforming to an accuracy of plus or minus two percent (2%).

4.2 Monitoring and Record Management of Water Deliveries, Sales and Losses

Upper Trinity regularly monitors all water deliveries and sales to all Customers. All critical data, such as raw water conveyance to water treatment plants or to Customers, treated water pumped, and water loss is monitored on a regular basis. All water sources and water delivered to Customers is metered and recorded, as follows:

- Water delivered to all Customers is measured by individual meters with an accuracy of plus or minus two percent (2%) in accordance with AWWA standards, and in most cases with rate-of-flow controllers. Said meters are read monthly by Upper Trinity personnel, with the meter readings being used to invoice Customers. Meters are calibrated and tested annually, and as needed, in accordance with AWWA standards. Customers may witness the calibrations of these meters.
- Treated drinking water leaving the District's water treatment plants and pumping facilities is also measured by meters with a minimum accuracy of plus or minus two percent (2%).
- Upper Trinity monitors water loss in its treatment and transmission system to its Customers. (For Upper Trinity, water loss is defined as the amount of raw water diverted to or received at the treatment plants, less metered sales to Customers, less water used during the treatment process, and water used for line flushing and construction purposes.)

A goal of Upper Trinity's water conservation program is to maintain water loss below five percent (5%).

Upper Trinity encourages its Customers to consider implementing Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) within their retail distribution system, and several have already done so. The benefits of AMI include improved billing procedures, alerting retail customers to potential leaks, and greater customer service and satisfaction. Upper Trinity has information about AMI on its website, and can be provided upon request by Customers.

4.3 Program for Leak Detection & Repair, and Water Loss Accounting

Upper Trinity's metering program for raw and treated water is described in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 above. As evidenced by a low level of water loss, Upper Trinity has an effective program to control, detect and repair leaks:

- In most projects, Upper Trinity's water pipelines consist of ductile iron pipe, reinforced

concrete cylinder pipe, or steel cylinder pipe with an internal protective liner and an external protective coating and/or polywrap. Because of the multi layers of material, these pipelines have very long service lives and are not subject to excessive leaks.

- Most joints in Upper Trinity pipelines are designed with bell and spigot joint construction, including a rubber gasket. Some joints are welded. For larger lines other than ductile iron, each joint is also coated with grout for corrosion protection.
- All Upper Trinity pipelines are constructed in legally defined and identified rights-of-way, properly registered with authorities in each county. Most are in exclusive rights of way on private property, protecting the pipelines from possible damage by a third party.
- Upper Trinity routinely inspects its facilities and pipelines for leaks or mechanical problems using the latest industry technology. For example, Upper Trinity has recently used SmartBall technology to inspect and record the condition of the interior of the pipe. Repairs are undertaken as soon as practicable in order to minimize waste.
- Upper Trinity operates a program for identification of construction projects adjacent to Upper Trinity facilities and pipelines in order to minimize leaks caused by pipeline damage during construction.
- Upper Trinity's metering program allows comparison of metered flows in the System with metered deliveries to Customers, which can be used to identify leaks.
- Upper Trinity's regular monitoring of water loss provides a further check for problems in the transmission system.

4.4 Requirement for Water Conservation Plans by Wholesale Customers

Contracts for the wholesale purchase of water by Upper Trinity Customers provide that the wholesale Customer will develop water conservation and an emergency water demand management plan appropriate and adequate for local conditions and circumstances. These plans are subject to review and approval by Upper Trinity. Any new contract for wholesale water service entered and any renewed or extended contract with a Customer after the adoption of this Plan will require the Customer to adopt similar water conservation strategies as outlined in this Plan, and providing enforcement thereof. In addition, each Customer has agreed to coordinate with Upper Trinity the implementation of any action to limit or curtail water supplies to minimize adverse impact on Upper Trinity's water system operations, and on adequacy of service, and to promote public understanding of the need for and terms of such limitation or curtailment.

Current wholesale contracts utilized by Upper Trinity include some version of the following provisions:

It is the policy of the District to prepare, adopt, and maintain a regional water conservation plan which incorporates loss reduction measures and demand management practices to insure that the System's available water supply is conserved and used in an economically efficient and environmentally sensitive manner. Similarly, it is the policy of the District to prepare, adopt and maintain a drought and emergency contingency plan to protect and maintain an adequate water supply to Customer needs. Each Customer agrees to cooperate fully in the implementation of the District's water conservation, drought, and emergency contingency plans related to the District's wholesale service. Further, in coordination with the District's plans, Customer agrees to adopt and enforce the District's

plans or plans that are substantially similar thereto related to Customer's retail service within its jurisdiction. Customer may be required by State or Federal agencies to implement a water conservation plan. The District reserves the right to require the Customer to implement water conservation and drought contingency plans that will result in the highest practical levels of water conservation and efficiency achievable with the Customer's physical and regulatory jurisdiction. The Customer's water conservation and drought contingency plans are subject to approval by District.

Towns and cities have ordinance powers and greater capability to manage and enforce their own water conservation programs, as compared to a wholesale water supplier, such as Upper Trinity. Thus, in order to encourage local initiative and to respond to the diversity of powers, needs, and circumstances, Upper Trinity allows each Customer to develop its own conservation program, but Upper Trinity's contracts allow for its approval of such programs. To assist its Customers, Upper Trinity provides a model water conservation plan for all wholesale customers to use in developing their own water conservation plans.

4.5 Reservoir System Operation Plan

Upper Trinity currently purchases raw water from the City of Dallas and City of Denton out of Lewisville Lake and Ray Roberts Lake. In addition, Upper Trinity has a contract for up to 14.4 million gallons of raw water per day from Jim Chapman Lake in the Sulphur River Basin. Further, Upper Trinity has received a permit from TCEQ for the reuse of raw water being imported to the Trinity River Basin, treated to potable water standards, utilized by its Customers, returned to state streams via effluent discharges, and then diverted by Upper Trinity for a second treatment, delivery, and use by its Customers.

Water from Jim Chapman Lake is pumped by pipeline to Lewisville Lake. Treated wastewater effluent from Upper Trinity's four (4) water reclamation facilities and from treatment plants operated by certain Customers is returned to the Lewisville Lake watershed. Upper Trinity relies on the Cities of Dallas and Denton (and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers) for the operation of Lewisville Lake and Ray Roberts Lake. In addition, the water rights holders of Jim Chapman Lake have developed a water supply operating plan which allows for overdrafting of the reservoir when it is relatively full and also protects the firm annual yield of the reservoir should the drought of record occur. Upper Trinity manages its use of water from these four sources (Lewisville Lake, Ray Roberts Lake, Jim Chapman Lake and from Reuse) on a system-wide basis to make maximum use of the most efficient or most available source.

4.6 Coordination with Regional Water Planning Groups

Appendix C includes a copy of a letter sent to the Chair of Region C Water Planning group to coordinate Upper Trinity's updated Plan with Region C. In addition, copies of the updated adopted Plan have been provided to the Executive Director of TCEQ and the Executive Administrator of the TWDB.

SECTION 5

Enhanced Water Conservation Strategies

This section outlines enhanced water conservation strategies that Upper Trinity will include as part of its water conservation program.

5.1 Ordinances, Plumbing Codes or Rules on Water-Conserving Fixtures

The State of Texas has required water-conserving fixtures in new construction and renovations since 1992, with standards updated in 2010 (Texas Administrative Code, Title 30, Section 290.252). The State's standards call for flows of no more than 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) at a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch (psi) for faucets, 2.5 gpm for showerheads at 80 psi, 1.28 gallons per flush for toilets, 0.5 gallons per flush for urinals, and 1.6 gpm for commercial pre-rinse spray valves. Similar standards are now required nationally under federal law. These state and federal standards assure that all new construction and renovations will use water-conserving fixtures. Upper Trinity encourages its Customers to incorporate these plumbing code standards into its building regulations.

Upper Trinity also encourages its Customers to evaluate the feasibility and merits of an optional rebate program to encourage replacement of older fixtures with water conserving fixtures. A rebate program may include one or more of the following concepts:

- High-efficiency toilet replacement and rebate;
- Pressure reduction in the system or for individual customers;
- High-efficiency showerhead and sink aerators replacement;
- High-efficiency clothes washer rebates; or
- Other indoor water conservation incentive programs.

5.2 Reuse and Recycling of Reclaimed Wastewater

Upper Trinity has completed construction of four (4) regional water reclamation facilities with a total treatment capacity of 15.5 million gallons per day. These regional facilities provide wastewater treatment services to fourteen (14) municipalities and five (5) special districts. Reuse is practiced on one plant site for service water and irrigation of landscape.

Upper Trinity has constructed facilities and sells treated wastewater effluent to one of its Customers for indirect reuse for golf course irrigation. Upper Trinity continues to advocate for additional opportunities, where feasible, to expand recycle and reuse markets.

Upper Trinity reuses up to 60% of the water it diverts from Jim Chapman Lake pursuant to a TCEQ reuse permit. The reuse permit is for a single reuse and pass-through cycle of the water imported from Jim Chapman Lake in the Sulphur River Basin. An extensive daily accounting system provides for management of this reuse project.

5.3 Public Education Program

As a regional wholesale water supplier, Upper Trinity does not interact directly with retail utility water customers at whom typical water conservation public education efforts are aimed. However, Upper Trinity's public education program is intended to assist and supplement the public education efforts of its Customers.

The ultimate success of any water conservation program is dependent on an informed public. The individual retail customers must have an awareness of the benefits and needs for water conservation. They must also have knowledge of how to contribute to the success of the Plan. Upper Trinity's public education and information program, including dedicated staff for this program, is designed in cooperation with Customers to provide information to as many of the

Customers' retail customers as possible. The elements of Upper Trinity's education program are described below.

- *Informative School Program.* Educational tours of Upper Trinity's water treatment plants and demonstration garden are available, promoting water conservation and water quality protection. Also, water conservation is demonstrated to students using an EnviroScape watershed model. This model provides hands-on interaction to show at least twenty different ways of protecting and conserving water. Additional "stations" that Upper Trinity may use during a tour include a stream erosion trailer and a rainfall simulator to demonstrate watershed protection principles that can protect water quality in local reservoirs. Upper Trinity hosts approximately 200 – 300 students every year. Upper Trinity partnered with the University of North Texas to develop three TEKS-aligned lesson plans about stream erosion, assessing water quality by stream macroinvertebrates, and the difference in water usage by native and non-native plants. The lesson plans are free resources and are accompanied by videos that are hosted on Upper Trinity's YouTube channel. Additional educational opportunities may include classroom presentations, curriculum aids and materials, and teacher workshops.
- *Literature Program.* As part of its water conservation literature program, brochures are designed to educate the public on various water conservation methods. Upper Trinity will make available water conservation brochures covering the following topics:
 - Saving water outdoors,
 - Saving water indoors,
 - Use of native plants and wildflowers in low water-use landscaping,
 - Efficient irrigation methods,
 - Retrofitting existing structures with high efficiency showerheads and high efficiency toilets.

Upper Trinity partnered with the AgriLife Center in Dallas to produce a new publication, "Water Efficient Lawn and Garden Care for North Texas", to educate the public on soil improvement, how to select and care for native plants, and how to maintain irrigation components and efficient irrigation methods. This publication is available for free on Upper Trinity's website and hard copies are provided to Customers and to residents at special events.

- *Special Events and Promotions.* For special events sponsored by Customers, Upper Trinity makes available water conservation promotional items such as Texas Smartscape bookmarks, toilet-leak test kits, Upper Trinity water bottles, water conservation booklets, T-shirts, pet waste bag holders, etc. Upper Trinity also hosts special events focused on conserving water in the landscape and on protecting water quality.
- *Website and Social Media.* Upper Trinity has included a section on its website dedicated to water conservation. Conservation publications, videos, and links to other resources are also available online. Upper Trinity has Facebook, Instagram and X (Twitter) pages, and a YouTube channel, where water conservation and watershed protection information are provided as well.

- **Speaking Engagements.** Speakers and presentations are available from Upper Trinity, which promote water conservation tips to environmental groups, garden clubs, senior citizen centers, youth groups, civic groups, and other citizen and professional groups. Upper Trinity hosts its own online classes that cover a variety of topics, such as soil and plant care, pollinator gardening, efficient irrigation methods and smart irrigation technology.
- **Public Awareness Campaign.** Upper Trinity will promote the importance of conservation by placing public service announcements and advertisements on radio, television, streaming services, digital billboards, and websites or by promoting newspaper articles and advertisements in newspapers with general circulation in the service area. In accomplishing this strategy, Upper Trinity may partner with other entities to promote a regional conservation message on radio, television and other media. In 2022, Upper Trinity began the “Water Less Y’all” awareness campaign to capture the attention of residents utilizing Texan sayings to help encourage water-savings actions. The campaign has a dedicated webpage at WaterLessYall.com.
- **Regional Cooperation.** Upper Trinity will continue to coordinate with other North Texas water suppliers and Customers to benefit all entities in promoting water conservation. Upper Trinity will coordinate with the City of Dallas, North Texas Municipal Water District, and the Tarrant Regional Water District to plan and host the annual North Texas Water Conservation Symposium.
- **Memberships.** Upper Trinity maintains memberships with the Alliance for Water Efficiency, as a Texas Water Development Board ‘WaterIQ’ Partner, and as an EPA WaterSense Promotional Partner. These memberships allow Upper Trinity to utilize resources from these organizations in its Public Education and Outreach efforts.

Below is a sample list of Education and Outreach activities Upper Trinity has conducted (2019 - 2023). Upper Trinity, in coordination and partnership with its Customers, will continue to explore opportunities for additional activities.

2019 - 2023 OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	AUDIENCE
Informative School Program	Upper Trinity hosts tours for groups ranging from 3 rd grade to college students. Staff discuss water conservation and watershed protection principles using demonstrations, such as an Enviroscape watershed model, rainfall simulator, stream erosion trailer, Conservation Garden, and water treatment plant. Staff are also available for classroom presentations. University of North Texas created three (3) lesson plans for Upper Trinity that are available for download.	Students ranging from 3 rd grade to college.
Special Events	Upper Trinity sponsors booths at community events sponsored by Customers and Members. Such events include the Flower Mound Independence Fest, Celina Splash and Blast, Corinth Pumpkin Palooza, and Lantana Earth Day.	Residents, children and other attendees of events

Website and Social Media	Upper Trinity is active on the various social media platforms, including native content; and, shares/boosts other related material from partnering agencies. Upper Trinity has a growing web presence through its main website, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube.	Residents and other interested stakeholders
Speaking Engagements	Upper Trinity Staff are available for water conservation and watershed protection presentations for groups. Upper Trinity also hosts its own online classes covering a variety of topics for residents.	Garden clubs, civic groups, Utility meetings, Environmental clubs
Public Awareness Campaign	Promote water conservation and watershed protection principles and websites by a variety of avenues.	Digital advertising, billboards, print articles and advertisements

5.4 Water Conserving Landscaping

As part of its public education program, Upper Trinity has a Water Wise Demonstration Garden (located at its headquarters in Lewisville, TX) employing **Texas SmartScape®** principles. **Texas SmartScape** was developed in cooperation with cities, utilities and other agencies, including Upper Trinity, to educate citizens on the ecological, economic and aesthetic benefit of using landscape plants, shrubs, grasses and trees that are native or adapted to the regional climate and local conditions.

The goal of the Water Wise Garden is to demonstrate that outdoor landscapes can be both practical and beautiful, using earth-friendly techniques that conserve water resources and protect water quality. Upper Trinity encourages each Customer to use the Water Wise Garden to demonstrate how to conserve water in landscape practice. Further, the Water Wise Garden is available to garden clubs, developers, and customers throughout the North Texas region to advance public knowledge of water conservation in home and business landscapes. Throughout the year, the Water Wise Garden is used to promote water conservation and watershed protection during public education tours.

Upper Trinity encourages Customers and residents to use the Denton County Master Gardeners website to help plan their own landscape with native and adaptive plants. The Master Gardeners also teach classes on gardening and landscaping throughout the County which are free to attend. In 2022 and 2023, Upper Trinity partnered with the Master Gardeners to host a one-day in-person event, known as “Fall into Gardening”, to provide information on gardening, landscaping, and rainwater harvesting with water conservation principles in mind. The Master Gardeners and Upper Trinity will continue to host this event annually. The Master Gardeners website is <https://www.dcmga.com/>.

5.5 Landscape Water Management

To promote the efficient use and stewardship of water and to provide a consistent message throughout Upper Trinity’s service area, Upper Trinity requires each Customer to implement and enforce the following mandatory landscape water management strategies into their respective water conservation plans:

- **Watering Maximum of Two Days per Week.** Limit outdoor watering (automatic systems or hose-end sprinklers) to no more than two (2) days per week. Watering with hand-held

hoses, soaker hoses or drip irrigation is allowed any time. Each Customer is encouraged to implement and enforce a watering schedule for its retail customers to manage and reduce peak water demands. For example, properties with even addresses can irrigate on Monday and Thursday, and odd addresses can irrigate on Tuesdays and Fridays. The individual Customer will set their own schedule.

- *Time of Day Watering.* No outdoor watering with automatic irrigation systems or hose-end sprinklers from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm any day of the year. Watering with hand-held hoses, soaker hoses, or drip irrigation systems is allowed anytime.
- *Water Waste.* Prohibit the design, installation, and operation of irrigation systems that spray directly onto impervious surfaces such as sidewalks and roads or onto other non-irrigated areas. Require well maintained automatic irrigation systems to avoid waste of water, such as repairing broken sprinkler heads, or leaking or broken valves or pipes. Prohibit outdoor watering during any form of precipitation and during freezing temperatures, and, overwatering resulting in water runoff of 50 feet or more from the property.

The level of enforcement of these strategies can be determined by the individual utility as to what is appropriate and feasible for their service area. Upper Trinity provides examples of enforcement procedures and penalties with the Model Water Conservation Plan.

Additional voluntary strategies that may be adopted to reduce waste in landscape irrigation include, but are not limited to:

- Require all new irrigation systems include rain and freeze sensors;
- Require all new irrigation systems be in compliance with state design and installation standards (TAC Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 344);
- Require all non-residential retail customers (with certain exemptions) to have their irrigation systems inspected and repairs and/or adjustments made by a licensed irrigator every three (3) years.

Each Customer will be responsible for implementing, communicating, and enforcing these landscape water management strategies within its respective jurisdictions. Ensuring that irrigation systems are properly designed and installed will maximize water efficiency during operation.

Upper Trinity also encourages its Customers to evaluate the feasibility and merits of an optional rebate program to encourage greater efficiency in outdoor irrigation systems. A rebate program may include one or more of the following concepts:

- Rain/freeze sensors for irrigation systems;
- Smart controllers for irrigation systems;
- Other outdoor water conservation incentive programs.

Recognizing that the goal of these strategies is to help instill good habits for conservation of water - - not to be punitive - - each Customer shall have maximum flexibility in administering same. Unless a drought contingency stage is in effect, Customers will be encouraged to allow each retail customer to select the two most convenient days of each week for outdoor watering.

These strategies are intended to be actively promoted by the Customers through public

information programs for mandatory compliance by their respective retail customers. Upper Trinity will include these strategies as part of its regional public information program and within its model water conservation plan for use by Customers.

In 2015, Upper Trinity partnered with Texas A&M AgriLife to implement the 'Water My Yard' outdoor watering management program to Upper Trinity's service area. The 'Water My Yard' website, WaterMyYard.org, and smartphone app, allows residents to receive weekly lawn watering recommendations, which are given in minutes. Recommendations are based on data from three weather stations that Upper Trinity has installed in its service area, as well as the landscape's needs, to prevent unnecessary overwatering. 'Water My Yard' is provided at no cost to Customers and residents, and Upper Trinity encourages Customers to promote 'Water My Yard' to their respective retail customers. There are over 7,000 subscribers to 'Water My Yard' in Upper Trinity's service area.

5.6 Pressure Control to Maintain System Integrity

Upper Trinity installs all necessary pressure control stations to deliver water into each Customer's storage tank. Whenever feasible, Upper Trinity conserves energy by minimizing surplus pressure (head) available at the delivery point to the Customer. Upper Trinity encourages each Customer to determine a reasonable system pressure for each pressure zone in its retail distribution system, install internal pressure control stations where necessary, or install customer service pressure regulators where needed.

5.7 Watershed Protection

Protecting our watershed is a priority need for every citizen and every community. As a double benefit, strategies that promote water conservation also tend to protect the quality of water resources. Using earth-friendly techniques, such as native and adaptive plant materials and organic techniques for landscaped areas, requires less water and less use of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals. Overuse or improper use of fertilizer, pesticides and other chemicals from landscape activities is also a major source of pollutants that find their way into water resources. Upper Trinity has developed a coordinated program for watershed protection aimed at educating the public about protecting local watersheds and water quality. To help communicate the important role that watersheds have in the water supply for this region, Upper Trinity has created a watershed logo and sign. These signs are placed along roadways in Upper Trinity's service area as a constant reminder that we need to keep the watersheds clean.

In 2015, Upper Trinity partnered with Denton County and the Upper Trinity Conservation Trust to develop the Denton County Greenbelt Plan ("Greenbelt Plan"). The Greenbelt Plan identifies greenbelt corridors (the vegetated areas along creeks, rivers and lakes) that are in need of preservation in order to protect water quality in the three major water supply reservoirs in Denton County. The Greenbelt Plan serves as a guide for municipalities, developers, landowners and others and outlines strategies that can be used to protect and preserve greenbelts in their respective areas. The Greenbelt Plan is voluntary in nature and can be implemented according to the needs of the stakeholders adopting the Greenbelt Plan. The Greenbelt Plan Sponsors continue to encourage the implementation of the Greenbelt Plan throughout the County and the Upper Trinity Conservation Trust established a grant program to provide funding for the implementation of projects that support the goals of the Greenbelt Plan.

5.8 Enhanced Contract Provisions

All basic contract provisions identified in Section 4.4 will be incorporated into future wholesale water supply contracts. Amendments to wholesale water supply contracts entered into after the adoption of this Plan, including any contract extension or renewal, will require Customers to

include strategies included within this Plan into their own water conservation plans. These provisions, coupled with Upper Trinity's prohibition on the subsequent resale of water on a wholesale basis without prior written approval of Upper Trinity, will enable Upper Trinity to achieve the objectives of this Plan.

5.9 Irrigation System Evaluations / Technical Assistance

To improve water conservation and efficiency in landscape watering practices, Upper Trinity will, if requested, provide technical assistance and training to Customers and their retail customers (residential, industrial, commercial and institutional). The assistance provided to the Customers could include actual evaluation of the retail customers irrigation system; or, as an alternative, Upper Trinity could offer a training program to its Customers to enable them to perform said irrigation system evaluations.

Beginning in 2017, Upper Trinity began a residential irrigation system evaluation program that is promoted mainly through Customer cities and utilities. Evaluations are paid for by Upper Trinity and at no-charge to residents. A typical evaluation includes identification of potential system leaks, diagnosis of equipment malfunctions, and recommendations for equipment upgrades and controller settings to enhance water efficiency. During the evaluation, education about good landscape watering practices and the use of earth-friendly materials is shared with the retail customer. Pre and post surveys have shown an increase in knowledge among residents for the maintenance and operation of their irrigation systems. Upper Trinity conducts up to 400 evaluations every year.

In 2019, Upper Trinity joined the Tarrant Regional Water District and Tarrant and Denton County AgriLife programs in hosting a Green Pros program, to provide education to irrigation and landscape professionals. The program is a 5-part series with topics such as water efficient landscaping, green stormwater infrastructure, and irrigation technology. Once completed, the participants are recognized as Green Professionals with their company information listed on the 'Save Tarrant Water' website as a resource for homeowners looking for companies to use for their irrigation systems and landscapes.

5.10 Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Audits

Upper Trinity, in coordination with its Customers, will offer an outreach program to assist large water users in finding ways to operate more efficiently, save water and energy, and lower their costs. Water savings are realized as the ICI customers implement audit recommendations. In addition to these audits, Upper Trinity would publicly recognize those ICI customers who have implemented said recommendations and have taken proactive steps in using water more wisely and efficiently.

In 2018, the Denton County Commissioners Court entered into an agreement to make the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing program available to non-residential property owners. The PACE program provides low cost, long-term financing for energy and water efficiency upgrades for commercial, industrial, institutional and multi-family properties. Upper Trinity will promote this in ICI outreach efforts that are conducted.

5.11 Annual Reports

An important element of Upper Trinity's model water conservation plan is for Customers to provide a copy of its annual conservation report to Upper Trinity at the same time it submits the report to TCEQ. Upper Trinity will compile these reports and use the information to help generate its own annual water conservation report. Upper Trinity's report will be used to review the effectiveness of its water conservation program and will be shared with Upper Trinity's Board and the Water Conservation Committee.

5.12 Means for Measuring Success

Upper Trinity will make every effort to measure and quantify water savings achieved through its programs and will encourage Customers to measure and quantify savings from their respective programs. The water saving results from Upper Trinity and its Customers will be regularly reported to the Region C Water Planning Group to incorporate in the State Water Plan. Upper Trinity, with assistance from an outside consultant, created a model to estimate water savings based on the Conservation Plan. The model has shown that Upper Trinity reduced water usage during years of no drought conditions, and even more so during Stage 1 drought restrictions. The model will be used annually to estimate water savings for Upper Trinity's annual water conservation report to the Texas Water Development Board. Upper Trinity also encourages its Customers to utilize the Texas Water Development Board 'Municipal Water Conservation Planning Tool' to estimate water savings for their respective utilities.

5.13 Water Rate Surcharge

Upper Trinity has a conservation-oriented water rate surcharge as part of its rate structure for Customers. The rate structure for wholesale treated water service is two-part, based on demand and volume. The conservation-oriented surcharge takes effect when the actual volume of water sold during the months of June through September exceed the volume of water budgeted for the same time period by more than 5%. The surcharge rate is established annually by Upper Trinity's Board of Directors.

5.14 Recycle Water from Water Treatment Plants

The wash water from filter washing, ozone treatment and sludge removal from Upper Trinity's water treatment process are pumped into lagoons for recycling. After settling of solids, suitable water is decanted from the lagoons and recycled to the head of the water treatment plant for treatment. This saves water and contributes to Upper Trinity's control of water loss in treatment and transmission.

5.15 In-House Water Conservation Efforts

Upper Trinity has implemented an in-house water conservation program, including the following elements:

- Upper Trinity uses native or adapted drought tolerant plants, trees, and shrubs in the majority of its landscapes;
- Irrigation at Upper Trinity facilities occurs during off-peak times at night and early morning to avoid evaporation losses;
- Irrigation will be limited to the amount needed to promote survival and health of plants and lawns, including limitation on frequency and time-of-day watering (see Section 5.4);
- Irrigation will be avoided on Saturday and Sunday if possible, since these are periods of high water use by the public;
- Irrigation will be accomplished with treated wastewater effluent wherever feasible and practicable.

5.16 Model Water Conservation Plan for Upper Trinity Customers

Upper Trinity has developed two key documents as part of its water conservation strategies: (1) a *Model Water Conservation Plan*; and, (2) a *Model Drought Contingency Plan*. These model plans are valuable aids to Customers in developing their own water conservation and drought contingency plans to mirror Upper Trinity's Water Conservation Plan and to provide for consistency and clarity throughout Upper Trinity's service area.

A. The *Model Water Conservation Plan* addresses TCEQ Ch. 288 requirements for water

conservation for municipal use by Public Water Suppliers. Upper Trinity will work with its Customers in developing or updating their individual water conservation plans using the following requirements:

- *Utility Profile:* Information regarding population and customer data, water use data, water supply system data, and wastewater system data.
- *Record Management System:* A system to record water pumped, water deliveries, water sales and water losses which allows for the desegregation of water sales and uses into user classes (residential, commercial, public and institutional, and industrial).
- *Goals:* Specific quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings to include goals for water loss programs and goals for municipal use, in gallons per capita per day (GPCD). The goals established by a Public Water Supplier are not enforceable under this subparagraph.
- *Accurate Metering Devices:* TCEQ requires that metering devices have an accuracy of plus or minus five percent (5%) for measuring water diverted from the source of supply.
- *Universal Metering, Testing, Repair and Replacement:* A program for universal metering of both customer and public uses of water, for meter testing and repair, and for periodic meter replacement. Upper Trinity encourages its Customers to evaluate the costs and benefits of Advanced Metering Infrastructure to determine if it is a feasible part of their conservation efforts.
- *Determination and Control of Water Loss:* Specific measures to determine and control water loss below 15%. The measures may include periodic visual inspections along distribution pipelines, periodic audits of the water system for illegal connections or abandoned services.
- *Public Education Program:* A public education and information program regarding water conservation is required as part of the water conservation plan.
- *Non-Promotional Water Rate Structure:* Chapter 288 requires a water rate structure that is not “promotional”; that is, rates that discourage waste and excessive use of water, such as increasing block rate instead of volume discounts.
- *Landscape Water Management Strategy:* A strategy for implementing and enforcing the efficient use and stewardship of water in landscape irrigation, including a mandatory provision to water a maximum of two days per week; and, including a year-round time-of-day watering provision.
- *Water Conservation Coordinator:* The Conservation Coordinator is responsible for the preparation, implementation and enforcement of water conservation and drought contingency plans, as well as the preparation and submittal of annual conservation status reports and implementation of each entity’s conservation program.
- *Reservoir Systems Operational Plan:* If applicable, this requirement is to provide a coordinated operational structure for operation of reservoirs owned by the water supply entity within a common watershed or river basin in order to optimize available water supplies.

- *Coordination with Regional Water Planning Group:* To document that the water conservation plan has been coordinated with the Regional Water Planning Group to insure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plan.
- *Means of Implementation and Enforcement:* A strategy for implementing and enforcing the provisions of a water conservation plan, as evidenced by an ordinance, resolution, or tariff, and a description of the authority by which the plan is enforced.

B. The *Model Water Conservation Plan* covering municipal uses by Public Water Suppliers that: (1) currently serve a population of 5,000 or more; or (2) a projected population of 5,000 or more within ten (10) years from the effective date of the plan are required to include the following additional strategies.

- *Program for Leak Detection & Repair, and Water Loss Accounting:* A program of leak detection and repair, and water loss accounting for the water transmission, delivery, and distribution system.
- *Wholesale Customer Requirements:* If applicable, include a requirement in every water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the water conservation plan, and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement water conservation strategies similar to this Plan, including applicable elements of Title 30 TAC Chapter 288.

C. Upper Trinity will work with each Customer to evaluate and incorporate, as appropriate, enhanced conservation strategies identified throughout Section 5 herein to achieve Upper Trinity's conservation goals.

5.17 Conservation Work Group / Technical Assistance for Customers

Upper Trinity has an appointed conservation coordinator to lead its regional water conservation program and to assist Customers with implementation of their respective conservation plans and strategies. Upper Trinity maintains a work group within the Customer Advisory Council for the Regional Treated Water System to coordinate and communicate consistent conservation strategies to Customers and to better focus on water conservation matters. The work group meets at least annually to review current and planned education and outreach activities, discuss conservation strategies and to coordinate updates to conservation and drought contingency plans.

State law now requires utilities with 3,300 connections or more to designate a Water Conservation Coordinator, according to Section 13.146 of the Texas Water Code. Upper Trinity requires every Customer to designate a Conservation Coordinator from their staff with the responsibility for implementing and reporting on their water conservation programs, even those Customers not meeting State requirements.

Upper Trinity provides resources to its Customers to benefit their respective conservation programs. These resources include digital advertisements, infographics, videos, sample social media posts, and publications. Upper Trinity staff are available upon request, and for presentations at community events, such as the Flower Mound Independence Fest and the Corinth Pumpkin Palooza. Upper Trinity also provides conservation classes at no cost to the Customers. Class topics include water efficient landscape plants, native plant selection and maintenance, and irrigation system maintenance and efficient watering methods.

SECTION 6

Implementation and Enforcement of the Plan

Upper Trinity has coordinated with its Water Conservation Work Group, the Board's Water Conservation Committee, and the Board of Directors regarding the proposed updates to the Plan. The proposed updated Plans were made available to Upper Trinity Customers and to the public for review and comment, which comments were incorporated into this updated Plan.

Appendix D contains a copy of the resolution of Upper Trinity's Board of Directors adopting this updated Plan (and Upper Trinity's drought contingency plan). The Executive Director of Upper Trinity is authorized to implement and enforce the Plan and the drought contingency plan. Upper Trinity will prepare a water conservation report every year, incorporating the reports required from Customers as appropriate. This report will be used to review the effectiveness of Upper Trinity's water conservation program, and results will be reported to the Water Conservation Committee and to the Board of Directors.

The Plan is also referenced in Upper Trinity's wholesale water supply contracts, as noted in Sections 4.4 and 5.8 herein, and there is a prohibition on the resale of water on a wholesale basis without prior written approval by Upper Trinity. As such, Upper Trinity's contractual relationships with its Customers provide for a reasonable means for enforcing the Plan.

APPENDIX A

TCEQ Minimum Requirements for a Water Conservation Plan

(Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rule §288.5 of TAC)

Water Conservation Plans for Wholesale Water Suppliers – Effective December 6, 2012

A water conservation plan for a wholesale water supplier must provide information in response to each of the following paragraphs. If the plan does not provide information for each requirement, the wholesale water supplier shall include in the plan an explanation of why the requirement is not applicable.

(1) Minimum requirements. All water conservation plans for wholesale water suppliers must include the following elements:

(A) a description of the wholesaler's service area, including population and customer data, water use data, water supply system data, and wastewater data;

(B) specific, quantified five-year and ten-year targets for water savings including, where appropriate, target goals for municipal use in gallons per capita per day for the wholesaler's service area, maximum acceptable water loss, and the basis for the development of these goals. The goals established by wholesale water suppliers under this subparagraph are not enforceable;

(C) a description as to which practice(s) and/or device(s) will be utilized to measure and account for the amount of water diverted from the source(s) of supply;

(D) a monitoring and record management program for determining water deliveries, sales, and losses;

(E) a program of metering and leak detection and repair for the wholesaler's water storage, delivery, and distribution system;

(F) a requirement in every water supply contract entered into or renewed after official adoption of the water conservation plan, and including any contract extension, that each successive wholesale customer develop and implement a water conservation plan or water conservation measures using the applicable elements of this chapter. If the customer intends to resell the water, then the contract between the initial supplier and customer must provide that the contract for the resale of the water must have water conservation requirements so that each successive customer in the resale of the water will be required to implement water conservation measures in accordance with applicable provisions of this chapter;

(G) a reservoir systems operations plan, if applicable, providing for the coordinated operation of reservoirs owned by the applicant within a common watershed or river basin. The reservoir systems operations plans shall include optimization of water supplies as one of the significant goals of the plan;

(H) a means for implementation and enforcement, which shall be evidenced by a copy of the ordinance, rule, resolution, or tariff, indicating official adoption of the water conservation plan by the water supplier; and a description of the authority by which the water supplier will implement and enforce the conservation plan; and

(1) documentation of coordination with the regional water planning groups for the service area of the wholesale water supplier in order to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plans.

(2) Additional conservation strategies. Any combination of the following strategies shall be selected by the water wholesaler, in addition to the minimum requirements of paragraph (1) of this section, if they are necessary in order to achieve the stated water conservation goals of the plan. The commission may require by commission order that any of the following strategies be implemented by the water supplier if the commission determines that the strategies are necessary in order for the conservation plan to be achieved:

(A) conservation-oriented water rates and water rate structures such as uniform or increasing block rate schedules, and/or seasonal rates, but not flat rate or decreasing block rates;

(B) a program to assist agricultural customers in the development of conservation pollution prevention and abatement plans;

(C) a program for reuse and/or recycling of wastewater and/or graywater; and

(D) any other water conservation practice, method, or technique which the wholesaler shows to be appropriate for achieving the stated goal or goals of the water conservation plan.

(3) Review and update requirements. The wholesale water supplier shall review and update its water conservation plan, as appropriate, based on an assessment of previous five-year and ten-year targets and any other new or updated information. A wholesale water supplier shall review and update the next revision of its water conservation plan every five years to coincide with the regional water planning group.

Appendix B

Upper Trinity Regional Water District's Water Utility Profile



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Water Availability Division

MC-160, P.O. Box 13087 Austin, Texas 78711-3087

Telephone (512) 239-4691, FAX (512) 239-2214

Utility Profile and Water Conservation Plan Requirements for Wholesale Public Water Suppliers

This form is provided to assist wholesale public water suppliers in water conservation plan development. If you need assistance in completing this form or in developing your plan, please contact the Conservation staff of the Resource Protection Team in the Water Availability Division at (512) 239-4691.

Water users can find best management practices (BMPs) at the Texas Water Development Board's website <http://www.twdb.texas.gov/conservation/BMPs/index.asp>. The practices are broken out into sectors such as Agriculture, Commercial and Institutional, Industrial, Municipal and Wholesale. BMPs are voluntary measures that water users use to develop the required components of Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 288. BMPs can also be implemented in addition to the rule requirements to achieve water conservation goals.

Contact Information

Name: Upper Trinity Regional Water District

Address: PO Box 305, Lewisville, TX 75067

Telephone Number: (972)219-1228

Water Right No.(s): 5778, 5701, 5821

Regional Water
Planning Group: C

Person responsible
for implementing
conservation program: Jason Pierce Phone: (972) 219-1228

Form Completed By: Jason Pierce

Title: Manager of Governmental Affairs and Communications

Signature: [Signature] Date: 04/29/2019

A water conservation plan for wholesale public water suppliers must include the following requirements (as detailed in 30 TAC Section 288.5). If the plan does not provide information for each requirement, you must include in the plan an explanation of why the requirement is not applicable.

Utility Profile

I. WHOLESALE SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND CUSTOMER DATA

A. Population and Service Area Data:

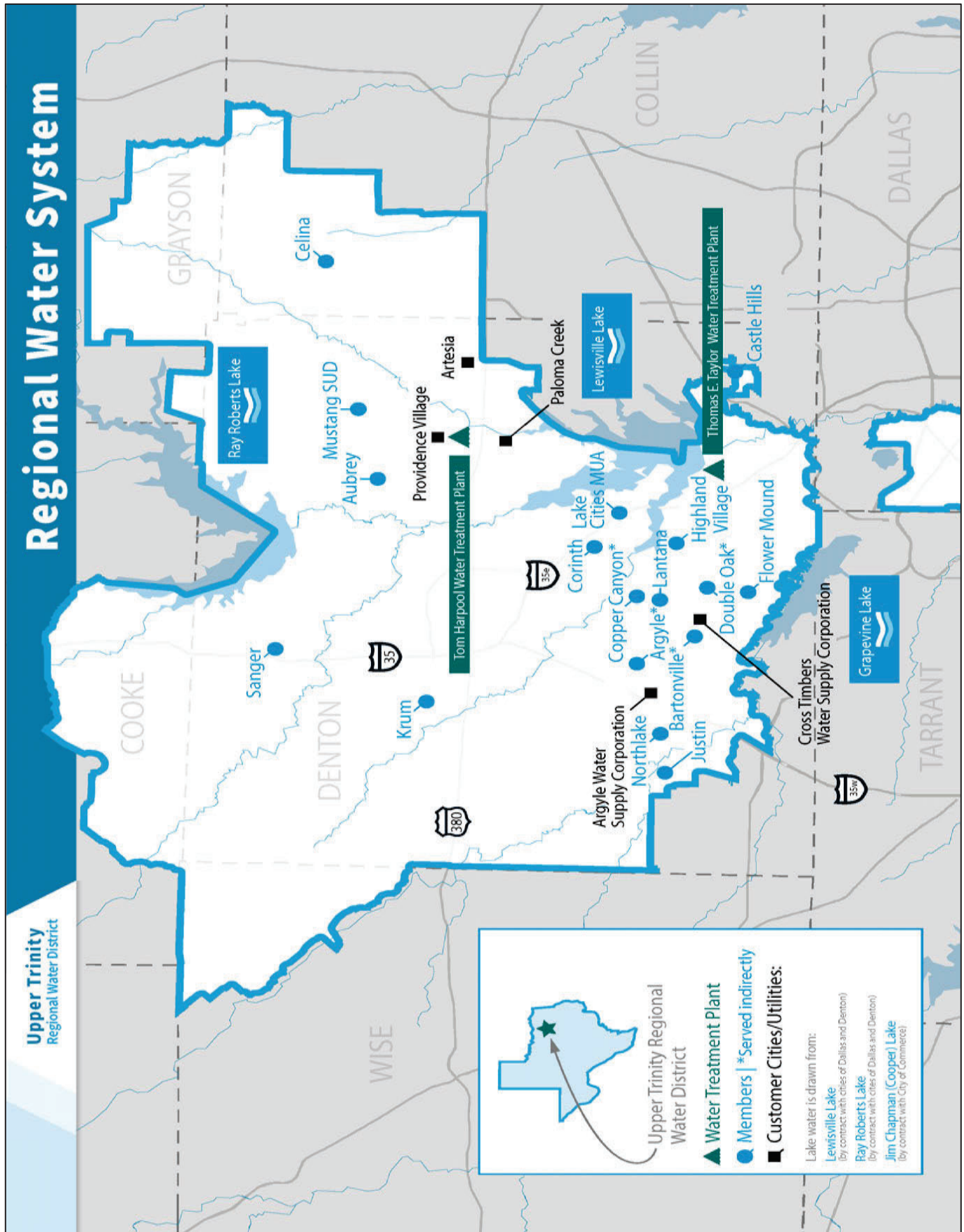
1. Service area size (in square miles): 1,190

(Please attach a copy of service-area map)

Upper Trinity Regional Water District ("Upper Trinity") is a wholesale water utility created by the Legislature of the State of Texas. Upper Trinity's service area (see Figure 1 below) is defined in its enabling legislation as the service area of its retail customers:

"The boundaries of Upper Trinity are coterminous with the boundaries of the county (Denton) plus the entire area in the boundaries of any contract member or participating member, a portion of whose incorporated limits is partially in the boundaries of the county (Denton) as those boundaries existed on the effective date of the Act." (H.B. 3112, 1989)

In addition, there is no limitation on other customers being served by Upper Trinity outside its boundaries: for example, a portion of Wise County and Cooke County are shown in the Region C Plan to be served by Upper Trinity.



2. Current population of service area:

561,452 (not including Denton and Irving)

3. Current population served for:

a. Water 391,774

b. Wastewater 212,299

4. Population served for previous five years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
2023	391,774
2022	365,183
2021	344,103
2020	317,034
2019	292,530

5. Projected population for service area in the following decades:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
2030	463,193
2040	573,820
2050	697,172
2060	809,637
2070	941,504

6. List source or method for the calculation of current and projected population size.

2021 Region C Water Plan

North Central Texas Council of Governments

TWDB Water Use Surveys

Upper Trinity Regional Water District Annual Customer Surveys

B. Customer Data

List (or attach) the names of all wholesale customers, amount of annual contract, and amount of annual use for each customer for the previous year:

<i>Wholesale Customer</i>	<i>Contracted Amount (Acre-feet)</i>	<i>Previous Year Amount of Water Delivered (acre-feet)</i>
Argyle Water Supply Corp	2,240	1,712
City of Celina	9,521	5,975
City of Corinth	8,401	3,812
Cross Timbers Water Supply Corp	2,800	900

City of Lewisville	4,481	2,205
Denton County FWSD No. 7	4,817	2,504
Denton County FWSD No. 8A	2,095	397
Denton County FWSD No. 11A	3,696	1,640
Elm Ridge Water Control & Improvement District	1,143	664
Town of Flower Mound	33,604	12,845
City of Highland Village	3,360	2,594
City of Justin	1,960	1,072
City of Krum	448	81
Lake Cities MUA	4,257	2,273
Mustang SUD	11,313	8,237
Town of Northlake	9,185	3,083
Town of Providence Village	2,688	810
City of Sanger	560	245

II. WATER USE DATA FOR SERVICE AREA

A. Water Delivery

Indicate if the water provided under wholesale contracts is treated or raw water and the annual amounts for the previous five years (in acre feet):

<i>Year</i>	<i>Treated Water</i>	<i>Raw Water</i>
2023	51,048	0.037
2022	47,813	0
2021	38,711	0
2020	37,937	0
2019	33,342	0
Totals	208,851	0.037

B. Water Accounting Data

1. Total amount of water diverted at the point of diversion(s) for the previous five years (in acre-feet) for all water uses:

<i>Year</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
<i>Month</i>					
January	2,597	2,373	1,765	1,860	1,721
February	2,044	2,066	1,825	1,719	1,556
March	2,653	2,695	2,416	2,003	1,957
April	3,702	3,375	3,051	2,652	2,142
May	4,221	4,297	2,685	3,157	2,322
June	4,952	5,372	3,454	4,343	2,850
July	6,414	7,118	4,484	4,975	4,234
August	7,744	5,629	4,835	5,279	4,555
September	6,060	5,120	4,981	3,420	4,458
October	4,615	4,594	3,725	3,585	3,482
November	3,148	2,655	2,849	2,739	2,040
December	2,899	2,519	2,640	2,207	2,026
Totals	51,048	47,813	38,711	37,937	33,342

2. Wholesale population served and total amount of water diverted for **municipal use** for the previous five years (in acre-feet):

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Population Served</i>	<i>Total Annual Water Diverted for Municipal Use</i>
2023	391,774	51,048
2022	365,183	47,813
2021	344,103	38,711
2020	317,034	37,937
2019	292,530	33,342

C. Projected Water Demands

If applicable, project and attach water supply demands for the next ten years using information such as population trends, historical water use, and economic growth in the service area over the next ten years and any additional water supply requirements from such growth.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Projected Water Demands (acre-feet)</i>
2025	59,175
2026	61,423
2027	63,670
2028	65,918
2029	68,165
2030	70,413
2031	72,661
2032	74,908
2033	77,156
2034	79,403

III. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM DATA

A. *Projected Water Demands*

List all current water supply sources and the amounts authorized (in acre feet) with each.

<i>Water Type</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount Authorized</i>
Surface Water	Jim Chapman Lake ¹	16,106 ²
Contract	City of Dallas ³	43,083
Contract	City of Denton ⁴	6,225
Reuse	Jim Chapman Lake ⁵	9,664

¹ Certificate of Adjudication No. 03-4797 and a contract with the City of Commerce allows the District to divert water from Jim Chapman Lake.

² Amount shown is the maximum diversion amount.

³ Contract with the City of Dallas allows the District to divert water from Lewisville Lake and Ray Roberts Lake. The amount of supply will increase over time as population of certain "named" cities increases.

⁴ Interim Contract with the City of Denton allows the District to divert water from Lewisville Lake and Ray Roberts Lake on an interim basis. The amount of supply available is determined annually by Denton and will decline over time as Denton's own needs increase.

⁵ TCEQ Water Use Permit No. 5778, and supporting contracts with the cities of Dallas and Denton, allows the District to reuse an amount equal to 60% of the water it imports from Jim Chapman Lake.

B. *Treatment and Distribution System (if providing treated water)*

1. Design daily capacity of system (MGD):

100 MGD

2. Storage capacity (MGD):
 - a. Elevated 0.5 MGD
 - b. Ground 18.3 MGD
3. Please attach a description of the water system. Include the number of treatment plants, wells, and storage tanks.

Thomas E. Taylor Regional Water Treatment Plant - Lewisville

1. Designed daily capacity of system in gallons - 70,000,000
2. Storage capacity:
 - a. Elevated storage in gallons - 500,000
 - b. Ground storage in gallons - 14,300,000
3. Wholesale water supplier connections
 - a. Municipal - 25

Tom Harpool Regional Water Treatment Plant – Providence Village

1. Designed daily capacity of system in gallons - 30,000,000
2. Storage capacity:
 - a. Elevated storage in gallons - zero
 - b. Ground storage in gallons - 4,000,000
3. Wholesale water supplier connections
 - a. Municipal - 25

IV. WASTEWATER SYSTEM DATA

A. Wastewater System Data (if applicable)

1. Design capacity of wastewater treatment plant(s) (MGD):

14.44 MGD
2. Briefly describe the wastewater system(s) of the area serviced by the wholesale public water supplier. Describe how treated wastewater is disposed. Where applicable, identify treatment plant(s) with the TCEQ name and number, the operator, owner, and the receiving stream if wastewater is discharged.

a. Lakeview Regional Water Reclamation System

Irrigation On-site: Yes

Irrigation Off-site: No

Chlorination / dechlorination: None, uses UV disinfection

Approximate usage per month: 0.040 MGD

TCEQ number TX0020354, TPDES 10698-001

Operator / Owner: Upper Trinity

Disposal Type: Activated Sludge

Discharge: 4.620 MGD (avg. daily flow)

Discharge receiving stream: Lewisville Lake Segment #0.0823 Trinity River Basin

b. Riverbend Water Reclamation Plant

Irrigation On-site: No

Irrigation Off-site: No

Chlorination / dechlorination: None, uses UV disinfection

Approximate usage per month: 0 MGD

TCEQ number TX0123781, TPDES 10698-002

Operator / Owner: Upper Trinity

Disposal Type: Activated Sludge

Discharge: 2.660 MGD (avg. daily flow)

Discharge receiving stream: Lewisville Lake Segment #0.0823 Little Elm Creek, Trinity River Basin

c. Peninsula Water Reclamation Plant

Irrigation On-site: No

Irrigation Off-site: No

Chlorination / dechlorination: None, uses UV disinfection

Approximate usage per month: 0 MGD

TCEQ number TX0124745, TPDES 14323-001

Operator / Owner: Upper Trinity

Disposal Type: Activated Sludge Extended Aeration

Discharge: 1.220 MGD (avg. daily flow)

Discharge receiving stream: Lewisville Lake Segment #0.0823 Cantrell Slough, Trinity River Basin

d. Doe Branch Water Reclamation Plant

Irrigation On-site: No

Irrigation Off-site: No

Chlorination / dechlorination: None, uses UV disinfection

Approximate usage per month: 0 MGD

TCEQ number TX0125172, TPDES 10698-003

Operator / Owner: Upper Trinity

Disposal Type: Activated Sludge Extended Aeration

Discharge: 4.930 MGD

Discharge receiving stream: Lewisville Lake Segment #0.0823 Unnamed Tributary, Trinity River Basin

See map titled "District Plants" showing approximate locations of each Wastewater and Water Treatment Plant.

B. Wastewater Data for Service Area (if applicable)

1. Percent of water service area served by wastewater system: 54%
2. Monthly volume treated for previous five years (in 1,000 gallons):

<i>Year</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
<i>Month</i>					
January	<u>357,107</u>	<u>301,359</u>	<u>301,301</u>	<u>327,060</u>	<u>291,804</u>
February	<u>386,389</u>	<u>281,205</u>	<u>317,782</u>	<u>303,945</u>	<u>243,424</u>
March	<u>396,804</u>	<u>302,205</u>	<u>303,142</u>	<u>397,569</u>	<u>269,758</u>
April	<u>356,048</u>	<u>315,184</u>	<u>304,205</u>	<u>321,947</u>	<u>297,728</u>
May	<u>372,886</u>	<u>352,316</u>	<u>382,803</u>	<u>349,712</u>	<u>346,927</u>
June	<u>359,919</u>	<u>329,871</u>	<u>395,373</u>	<u>313,007</u>	<u>292,684</u>
July	<u>376,129</u>	<u>310,881</u>	<u>314,374</u>	<u>291,314</u>	<u>257,554</u>
August	<u>358,782</u>	<u>338,166</u>	<u>311,568</u>	<u>279,640</u>	<u>273,178</u>
September	<u>343,845</u>	<u>311,436</u>	<u>287,812</u>	<u>303,168</u>	<u>257,428</u>
October	<u>424,203</u>	<u>339,786</u>	<u>300,897</u>	<u>287,030</u>	<u>278,605</u>
November	<u>372,762</u>	<u>381,334</u>	<u>301,762</u>	<u>274,442</u>	<u>281,708</u>
December	<u>405,906</u>	<u>395,263</u>	<u>302,773</u>	<u>295,153</u>	<u>285,492</u>
Totals	<u>4,510,782</u>	<u>3,959,007</u>	<u>3,823,791</u>	<u>3,743,988</u>	<u>3,376,288</u>

Appendix C

Letter to Chairman of Region C Water Planning Group



April 9, 2024

Mr. Kevin Ward, Chair
Region C Water Planning Group
PO Box 60
Arlington, TX 76004

Re: Updated Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plans

Dear Mr. Ward,

In accordance with 30 TAC §288.30, enclosed is a copy of Upper Trinity Regional Water District's ("Upper Trinity") 2024 Water Conservation Plan and Drought Contingency Plan. The Board of Directors of Upper Trinity adopted the updated plans on February 8, 2024. The updated Water Conservation Plan includes a permanent and mandatory two-day-per-week outdoor watering schedule and new 5-year and 10-year water use goals. The updated Drought Contingency Plan includes new measures for Upper Trinity and its Customers to effectively manage outdoor watering during times of drought.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Should you have any questions or need further information, please feel free to contact me or Jason Pierce, Manager of Governmental Affairs and Communications, at 972-219-1228.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Larry N. Patterson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Larry N. Patterson
Executive Director

Encl: 1. Upper Trinity's 2024 Water Conservation Plan
2. Upper Trinity's 2024 Drought Contingency Plan

C: Jason Pierce, Manager of Governmental Affairs and Communications, UTRWD

Appendix D

Resolution from Upper Trinity Regional Water District's Board of Directors
Adopting the Water Conservation Plan



RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION # 2024 – 01

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT ("THE DISTRICT") ADOPTING UPDATED WATER CONSERVATION AND DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR THE DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, the District's Board of Directors previously adopted its Water Conservation Plan and Drought Contingency Plan in April 2019; and,

WHEREAS, the Texas Administrative Code Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rule 288.5 and Subchapter B, Rule 288.22 governs the development of water conservation and drought contingency plans for wholesale water suppliers and requires wholesale public water suppliers, like the District, to include certain basic provisions in said plans; and,

WHEREAS, the Texas Administrative Code Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rule 288.2 and Subchapter B, Rule 288.20 requires that the District's water conservation plans and drought contingency plans be reviewed and updated, at least, every five years; and,

WHEREAS, the District desires to update its current water conservation plan and drought contingency plan based on current knowledge and practices, as well as to require a year-round two-day per week maximum for outdoor watering with an automatic irrigation system; and,

WHEREAS, the updated water conservation plan and drought contingency plan shall hereinafter be referred to as the "2024 Plans"; and,

WHEREAS, the 2024 Plans must be approved by the District's Board of Directors prior to submission to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ") and the Texas Water Development Board ("TWDB"); and,

WHEREAS, the District's Treated Water Customers and the Water Conservation Work Group have provided input on the 2024 Plans; and,

WHEREAS, the District's Water Conservation Committee has also reviewed and recommends adoption of the 2024 Plans.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT:

SECTION 1. That the 2024 Water Conservation Plan and Drought Contingency Plan as recommended by the Water Conservation Committee and reviewed by the Treated Water Customers and the Water Conservation Work Group are hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. That the Executive Director is hereby directed to implement and enforce the 2024 Plans as adopted.

SECTION 3. That the Executive Director is hereby directed to include provisions in any new contract for wholesale water services and any renewed or extended contract with a Customer after the adoption hereof requiring said Customer to adopt similar water conservation and drought contingency strategies as outlined in the 2024 Plans and providing for enforcement thereof.

SECTION 4. That the Executive Director is authorized to submit the 2024 Plans to TCEQ and TWDB for review and approval and to make reasonable changes thereto if requested by either agency.

SECTION 5. That this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

DULY PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 2024.

Recommended:



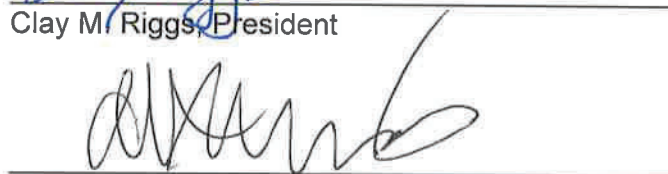
Larry N. Patterson, Executive Director

Executed:



Clay M. Riggs, President

Attest:



Allen L. McCracken, II, Secretary



Exhibit R



UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

Drought Contingency Plan

Updated February 8, 2024



UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

Drought Contingency Plan *Updated May 2024*

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SECTION 1

Introduction and Objectives

The purpose of this Drought Contingency Plan (the “Plan”) is to provide drought contingency measures for Upper Trinity Regional Water District (“UTRWD”) as required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (“TCEQ”). Such contingency measures may be needed during drought conditions, during an emergency and when water use approaches the Regional Treated Water System (“System”) supply or the capacity of treatment and delivery facilities. Examples of drought or emergency conditions include low levels of water supply lakes, unusually high water demands, unforeseen equipment / System failure or contamination of the water supply source.

Upper Trinity was created in 1989 by the Texas Legislature to provide treated water service on a wholesale basis to towns, cities, and other water providers. Currently, Upper Trinity provides wholesale treated water service to eighteen members and customers (serving twenty-four communities) in Denton and Collin Counties (herein “Customers”). The overall objective of this Plan is:

- To help assure reliability of water service to Customers;
- To conserve the available water supply in times of drought and emergency;
- To maintain adequate water supplies for domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection;
- To protect and preserve public health, welfare, and safety;
- To minimize the adverse impacts of water supply shortages; and
- To minimize the adverse impacts of emergency conditions affecting water supply.

Upper Trinity developed its original plans for Water Conservation and for Drought Contingency in May 1993, later amended in 2005, 2012, 2016, and 2019. This update of the 2019 Drought Contingency Plan has been coordinated with a suggested model drought contingency plan prepared by Upper Trinity for Customers offering retail service; and, is consistent with the latest TCEQ requirements outlined below.

SECTION 2

Applicable Rules of Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TCEQ rules governing development of drought contingency plans for Wholesale Water Suppliers are contained in Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter B, and Rule 288.22 of the Texas Administrative Code, as amended. A copy of these rules is contained in Appendix A. The rules define a drought contingency plan as **“A strategy or a combination of strategies for temporary supply and demand management responses to temporary and potentially recurring water supply shortages and other water supply emergencies”**.

Minimum Drought Contingency Plan Requirements

The minimum requirements contained in the Texas Administrative Code for drought contingency plans are covered in this Plan as follows:

Rule	Subject	Section
288.22(a)(1)	Informing the Public & Providing Opportunity For Input	Section 3
288.22(a)(2)	Coordination with the Regional Water Planning Group	Section 10
288.22(a)(3)	Criteria for Initiation & Termination of Stages	Section 6
288.22(a)(4)	Drought and/or Emergency Response Stages	Section 6
288.22(a)(5)	Procedures for Initiation & Termination of Drought Stages	Section 6
288.22(a)(6)	Targets to be Achieved During Drought	Section 6
288.22(a)(7)	Water Supply & Demand Mgm't Measures for Each Stage	Section 6
288.22(a)(8)	Wholesale Contracts Requiring Water Distribution According to Texas Water Code §11.039	Section 7
288.22(a)(9)	Procedures for Granting Variances	Section 8
288.22(a)(10)	Procedures for Enforcement of Mandatory Restrictions	Section 9
288.22(b)	Notification of Implementation of Mandatory Measures	Section 6
288.22(c)	Review & Update of Plan	Section 11

SECTION 3

Public Involvement

Upper Trinity previously provided opportunity for public input in the development of its updated drought contingency plan by the following means:

- Provided written notice of the draft plan and the opportunity for the public to comment prior to adoption.
- Met with Upper Trinity Customers to discuss the draft plan.
- Provided a copy of the draft plan to anyone requesting a copy.
- Held a public meeting at a time and location convenient to the public and provided written notice to the public concerning the draft plan and meeting.

SECTION 4

Provisions for Public Education and Information

Upper Trinity will provide public information about the Plan at least annually by any of the following means:

- Prepare bulletins / newsletters to Upper Trinity Customers about the Plan;
- Make the Plan and its requirements available on Upper Trinity's website;
- Include information regarding water conservation on Upper Trinity's website, and as part of its bulletins / newsletters, public service announcements, and media reports; and,
- Notify local organizations, schools, and civic groups that Upper Trinity staff members are available to make presentations on the Plan (usually in conjunction with presentations on water conservation programs).

SECTION 5

Authorization

The Executive Director or official designee is hereby authorized and directed to implement the applicable provisions of this Plan upon determination that such implementation is necessary to protect public health, safety and welfare, and to comply with applicable regulations or contractual requirements. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, the Executive Director or official designee shall have the authority to initiate, to enforce and to terminate the measures provided herein for a drought or other water supply emergency. (The authority to implement and enforce the Plan is established in Resolution No. 2024 - 01), as provided in Appendix B.

SECTION 6

Drought Contingency Response Stages

6.1 Initiation of Drought Response

The Executive Director or official designee may order the implementation of a drought response stage or water emergency for a portion or all of the treated water system when one or more of the trigger conditions for that stage is met as provided in this Plan. The following actions will be taken when a drought response stage is initiated:

- The public will be notified through local media, the Upper Trinity web site, and other appropriate methods as described in Section 4 above;
- Upper Trinity's Customers will be notified by telephone with a follow-up letter, e-mail, or fax to confirm implementation of any drought response stage and to provide relevant details; and
- **Upper Trinity will also notify the Executive Director of the TCEQ within five (5) business days.**

The Executive Director or official designee may decide not to order the implementation of a drought response stage or water emergency even though one or more trigger criteria for the stages are met. Various factors can be taken into account when making a decision about such stages, including circumstances unique to Upper Trinity, the time of the year, weather conditions, the anticipation of replenished water supplies, use of an alternate water resource, or the anticipation that additional facilities will become available on a timely basis to meet needs. The reason for such decision should be documented for the record.

Customers are required to notify the public if a drought response stage or water emergency is initiated and provide information regarding Water Use Restrictions (Section 6.3) on the Customer's website and utility bill at a minimum. Customers are encouraged to provide information by other means, such as social media, email, portable traffic control signs, etc. Failure to notify the public on a regular, consistent basis, and to enforce the applicable Water Use Restrictions may result in enforcement by Upper Trinity as provided in Section 9.

Retail customers using groundwater or non-potable water for irrigation are required to provide proper signage on the site where irrigation occurs to indicate the source of water.

6.2 Termination of a Drought Response Stages

The Executive Director or official designee may order the termination of a drought response stage or water emergency for a portion or all of the treated water system when the conditions for termination are met as provided herein. The following actions will be taken when a drought response stage is terminated:

- The public will be notified through local media, the Upper Trinity web site, and other appropriate methods as described in Section 4 above;

- Upper Trinity's Customers will be notified by telephone with a follow-up letter, e-mail, or fax to confirm the particular drought response stage has been terminated, and
- **Upper Trinity will also notify the Executive Director of the TCEQ within five (5) business days.**

The Executive Director or official designee may decide not to order the termination of a drought response stage or water emergency even though the conditions for termination of the stage are met. Various factors could influence such a decision about whether to end a specific stage, including circumstances unique to Upper Trinity, the time of the year, weather conditions, and conditions within the local water distribution system or anticipation of other relevant factors that warrant continuation of measures for the drought stage. The reason for such decision should be documented for the record.

6.3 Drought and Emergency Response Stages

Stage 1 – Water Watch

Requirements for Initiation

The following are key conditions, any one of which may trigger this stage:

- The total raw water supply in the water supply lakes available to Upper Trinity has dropped below 75% (25% depleted) during the time period from April 1 to October 31; or
- The total raw water supply in the water supply lakes available to Upper Trinity has dropped below 80% (20% depleted) during the time period from November 1 to March 31; or
- Dallas Water Utilities has initiated Stage 1 and given notice to Upper Trinity; or
- Water demand has reached or exceeded 80% of delivery capacity for three consecutive days; or
- Water demand is approaching a level that will cause a reduced delivery capacity for all or part of the transmission system, as determined by Upper Trinity; or
- The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the Upper Trinity Board of Directors, finds that conditions warrant the declaration of Stage 1.

Goal

Stage 1 is intended to raise public awareness of potential drought and water emergency problems. The goal for water use reduction under Stage 1 is five percent (5%) of total daily water use that otherwise would have occurred in the absence of drought contingency measures. If

circumstances warrant, the Executive Director can set a goal for greater or lesser water use reduction.

Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand

Specific measures to be implemented during the stage will be determined by the Executive Director or official designee. The Executive Director or official designee may also take other actions not listed, if deemed necessary.

- Request Customers to initiate Stage 1 in their drought contingency plans;
- Outdoor irrigation is limited to no more than two-days-per-week and is mandatory under this Water Watch stage for automatic irrigation systems and hose-end sprinklers. Irrigation of landscaped areas and building foundations is permitted at any time if it is by means of a hand-held hose, drip irrigation or soaker hose systems. Each Customer is responsible for implementing, communicating, and enforcing its respective watering schedule for retail customers.
- No outdoor watering with automatic irrigation systems and hose-end sprinklers can occur from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Irrigation of landscaped areas and building foundations is permitted at any time if it is by means of a hand-held hose, drip irrigation or soaker hose systems.
- Customers must require a written variance or permit for the establishment of new sod and other landscape plants by all retail customers. Said variance or permit may allow for watering more than two days per week for up to 30 days to establish new plant material. After 30 days, the controller must be reprogrammed to only water no more than two days per week. Watering must be done in a manner that does not result in wasted water.
- Restrict washing of any motor vehicle, motorbike, boat, trailer, airplane or other vehicle to the use of a hand-held bucket or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle for quick rinses. Vehicle washing may be done at any time on the immediate premises of a commercial car wash facility or commercial service station. Companies with an automated on-site vehicle washing facility may wash its vehicles at any time.
- All users are encouraged to reduce the frequency of draining and refilling swimming pools. Customers are encouraged to require the owner or owner's representative to apply for a scheduled date to fill any pool in excess of 10,000 gallons capacity to ensure the Customer has sufficient water storage.
- Encourage retail customers to avoid waste during recreational use (water used for leisure and entertainment purposes) from faucets, hoses or hydrants.
- Request voluntary reductions in water use by the public and by Customers.

- Increase public education efforts on ways to reduce water use.
- Review the problems that caused the initiation of Stage 1.
- Review operational conditions and capabilities and intensify efforts on leak detection and repair.
- Except where water is supplied from treated wastewater effluent, reduce internal water use by Upper Trinity by use of one or more of the following means:
 - For landscaped areas, restrict irrigation to two-days-per-week landscape watering schedule;
 - No hosing off paved areas, buildings, windows or other hard surfaces;
 - No vehicle washing except on the premises of a commercial car wash or equivalent facility;
 - No filling or refilling of ornamental fountains and ponds.
- Initiate appropriate elements of City of Dallas measures if conditions related to raw water supply from Dallas are triggered.

Termination

Stage 1 may be terminated when the circumstances that caused the initiation of Stage 1 no longer prevail.

Stage 2 – Water Warning

Requirements for Initiation

The following are key conditions, any one of which may trigger Stage 2:

- The total raw water supply in the water supply lakes available to Upper Trinity has dropped below 60% (40% depleted) during the time period from April 1 to October 31; or
- The total raw water supply in the water supply lakes available to Upper Trinity has dropped below 65% (35% depleted) during the time period from November 1 to March 31; or
- Dallas Water Utilities has initiated Stage 2 and given notice to Upper Trinity; or
- Water demand has reached or exceeded 85% of delivery capacity for three consecutive days; or
- Water demand has reached a level that is causing a reduced delivery capacity for all or part of the transmission system, as determined by Upper Trinity; or

- The transmission system is unable to deliver water at normal rates due to failure of, or damage to, major water system components; or
- A significant deterioration in the quality of a water supply, being affected by a natural or man-made source; or
- The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the Upper Trinity Board of Directors, finds that conditions warrant the declaration of Stage 2.

Goal

The goal for water use reduction under Stage 2 is ten percent (10%) of the total daily water use that otherwise would have occurred in the absence of drought contingency measures. If circumstances warrant, the Executive Director can set a goal for greater or lesser water use reduction.

Water Use Restrictions for Demand Reduction

Specific measures to be implemented during this stage will be determined by the Executive Director or official designee. The Executive Director or official designee may also take other actions not listed, if deemed necessary. All requirements of Stage 1 shall remain in effect during this Stage 2, plus the following incremental or new measures.

- Notify Customers to initiate water demand reductions in accordance with contract obligations and request initiation of Stage 2 in their drought contingency plans. Mandatory reduction measures include:
- Outdoor irrigation is limited to no more than one day per week and is mandatory under this Water Warning stage for automatic irrigation systems and hose-end sprinklers. This includes irrigation of landscaped areas with automatic irrigation systems and hose-end sprinklers. No outdoor watering with automatic irrigation systems and hose-end sprinklers can occur from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Irrigation of landscaped areas and building foundations is permitted for a maximum of two hours on any day if it is by means of a hand-held hose, drip irrigation or soaker hose systems.
- The establishment of new sod and other landscaping plants is prohibited.
- Prohibit recreational water use (water used for leisure and entertainment purposes) including use of faucets or hoses in such a manner that creates runoff or other wastes.
- Prohibit the operation of ornamental fountains or ponds that use potable water except where supporting aquatic life or water quality.
- Prohibit the filling, draining, and refilling of existing swimming pools, wading pools, Jacuzzis and hot tubs except to maintain structural integrity, proper operation and

maintenance or to alleviate a public safety risk. Existing pools may add water to replace losses from normal use and evaporation. Permitting of new swimming pools, wading pools, Jacuzzis and hot tubs is prohibited. If a permit for a new swimming pool, wading pool, Jacuzzi and hot tub was received prior to implementation of Stage 2, owner may fill with water no more than one time, if necessary, to prevent structural damage.

- Further accelerate public education efforts on ways to reduce water use.
- Except where water is supplied from treated wastewater effluent, reduce internal water use by Upper Trinity by use of one or more of the following means:
 - For landscaped areas, restrict irrigation to one-day-per-week landscape watering schedule;
 - No hosing off paved areas, buildings, windows or other hard surfaces;
 - No vehicle washing except on the premises of a commercial car wash or equivalent facility;
 - No filling or refilling of ornamental fountains and ponds.
- High alert for leak detection and repair activities on transmission facilities.
- Initiate engineering studies to evaluate alternative actions if conditions worsen.

Termination

Stage 2 may terminate when the circumstances that caused the initiation of Stage 2 no longer prevail. Upon termination of Stage 2, Stage 1 will remain in effect, unless otherwise announced by Upper Trinity.

Stage 3 – Water Emergency

Requirements for Initiation

The following are key conditions, any one of which may trigger Stage 3:

- The total raw water supply in the water supply lakes available to Upper Trinity has dropped below 45% (55% depleted) during the time period from April 1 to October 31; or
- The total raw water supply in the water supply lakes available to Upper Trinity has dropped below 50% (50% depleted) during the time period from November 1 to March 31; or
- Dallas Water Utilities has initiated Stage 3 and given notice to Upper Trinity; or
- Water demand has reached or exceeded 90% of delivery capacity for three consecutive days; or

- Water demand exceeds the delivery capacity for all or part of the transmission system, as determined by Upper Trinity; or
- The transmission system is unable to deliver water in adequate quantities due to failure of, or damage to, major water system components; or
- Interruption of one or more water supply sources; or
- Natural or man-made contamination of an Upper Trinity water supply source(s) that threatens water availability; or
- The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the Upper Trinity Board of Directors, finds that conditions warrant the declaration of Stage 3.

Goal

The goal for water use reduction under Stage 3 is twenty percent (20%) of the total daily water use that otherwise would have occurred in the absence of drought contingency measures. If circumstances warrant, the Executive Director can set a goal for greater or lesser water use reduction.

Water Use Restrictions for Reducing Demand

Specific measures to be implemented during this stage will be determined by the Executive Director or official designee. The Executive Director or official designee may also take other actions not listed, if deemed necessary. All requirements of Stages 1 and 2 shall remain in effect during this Stage 3, plus the following incremental or new measures:

- Notify Customers to initiate water demand reductions in accordance with contract obligations and request initiation of Stage 3 in their drought contingency plans. Mandatory reduction measures include:
 - Non-essential water use by Customer substantially restricted same as retail customer;
 - Step up enforcement activities;
 - Implement a rate surcharge on retail usage.
- Outdoor irrigation is prohibited. Irrigation of trees and building foundations is permitted one day per week and for a maximum of two hours between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. if it is by means of a hand-held hose, drip irrigation or soaker hose systems.
- Use of water to wash any motor vehicle, motorbike, boat, trailer or other vehicle not occurring on the premises of a commercial vehicle wash facility or commercial service stations is prohibited. Further, such washing may be exempt from these requirements if the health, safety and welfare of the public are contingent upon frequent vehicle cleansing, such as garbage trucks and commercial vehicles used to transport food and perishables.

- Hosing and washing of paved areas, buildings, structures, windows or other surfaces is prohibited except by variance and performed by a professional service using high efficiency equipment.
- Prohibit operation of splash pads.
- Landscape watering of parks, golf courses, and athletic fields with potable water is prohibited. Exception for golf course greens and tee boxes which may only be hand watered as needed. Landscape watering is allowed for parks, golf courses, and athletic fields using non-potable water or groundwater between 6 p.m. and 10 a.m. Variances may be granted by the water provider under special circumstances.
- No restrictions on commercial nurseries, construction (except for planting and establishing sod and other landscape plants which is prohibited), patio misters, and for dust abatement.
- Prohibit non-essential internal water use by Upper Trinity, except where water is supplied from treated wastewater effluent. Implement a rate surcharge on retail usage. (**Guidance:** *For example, implement a rate surcharge of twenty percent (20%) for all water use over the adopted rates. The surcharge could apply to usage in excess of 10,000 gallons per month for all customers.*)
- Step-up enforcement activities.
- Implement alternative water supply strategies if available.

Termination

Stage 3 may terminate when the circumstances that caused the initiation of Stage 3 no longer prevail. Upon termination of Stage 3, Stage 2 will remain in effect, unless otherwise provided by Upper Trinity.

SECTION 7

Procedure for Curtailment of Water Supplies

Any curtailment or rationing of water supply to Customers by Upper Trinity shall be administered in accordance with wholesale service contracts, and with Texas Water Code Section 11.039, which provisions are as follows:

Sec. 11.039. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER DURING SHORTAGE. (a) If a shortage of water in a water supply not covered by a water conservation plan prepared in compliance with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality or Texas Water Development Board rules results

from drought, accident, or other cause, the water to be distributed shall be divided among all customers pro rata, according to the amount each may be entitled to, so that preference is given to no one and everyone suffers alike.

- (b) If a shortage of water in a water supply covered by a water conservation plan prepared in compliance with Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission or Texas Water Development Board rules results from drought, accident, or other cause, the person, association of persons, or corporation owning or controlling the water shall divide the water to be distributed among all customers pro rata, according to:
- (1) the amount of water to which each customer may be entitled; or,
 - (2) the amount of water to which each customer may be entitled, less the amount of water the customer would have saved if the customer had operated its water system in compliance with the water conservation plan.
- (c) Nothing in Subsection (a) or (b) precludes the person, association of persons, or corporation owning or controlling the water from supplying water to a person who has a prior vested right to the water under the laws of this state.

In addition, every wholesale water supply contract entered into or renewed after adoption of this Plan, including contract extensions, shall include a provision that water will be distributed in the same manner as provided above during a water shortage resulting from a drought or water emergency.

SECTION 8

Variances

The Executive Director or the official designee may grant temporary variances for existing water uses otherwise prohibited under this Plan if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Failure to grant such a variance would cause an emergency condition adversely affecting health, sanitation, or fire safety for the public or the person requesting the variance;
- Compliance with this Plan cannot be accomplished due to technical or other limitations, and;
- Alternative methods that achieve the same level of reduction in water use can be implemented.

Variances may be granted or denied at the discretion of the Executive Director or the official designee. However, no variances shall be granted, except for extreme case, during Stage 3. All petitions for variances should be in writing and should include the following information:

- Name and address of the owner and a licensed Texas irrigator responsible for the variance;
- Purpose of water use;
- Specific provisions from which relief is requested;
- Detailed statement of the adverse effect of the provision from which relief is requested;
- Description of the relief requested including a proposed irrigation plan;
- Monthly report verifying the goal reductions;
- Period of time for which the variance is sought;
- On-call personnel with contact information for 24-hour a day repair response within one hour of notice;
- Alternative measures that will be taken to reduce water use, and
- Other pertinent information.

SECTION 9

Enforcement

Mandatory water use restrictions will be imposed in Stages 1, 2 and 3 of the Plan. Upper Trinity water contracts include provisions requiring Customers to adopt and enforce drought contingency plans within their retail service area. These contracts also contain provisions for water supply limitations and the control of available water supply and deliverability. Non-compliance by Customers to enforce the listed Water Use Restriction Measures for Stages 1, 2, or 3 may result in mandatory water use restrictions, implementation of a drought surcharge, or water allocations by Upper Trinity through Customer rate-of-flow controllers even to the point of discontinuation of service, if necessary.

SECTION 10

Coordination with the Regional Water Planning Group and Others

Upper Trinity will forward the resolution adopting this Plan, along with a copy of said Plan to the Chair of the Region C Water Planning Group. Appendix C includes a copy of the letter sent to

the Chair of the Region C Water Planning Group. In addition, copies of the adopted Plan will be sent to the Executive Director of TCEQ and the Executive Administrator of TWDB.

SECTION 11

Review and Update of Drought Contingency Plan

As required by TCEQ rules, Upper Trinity will review this Plan every five years. The Plan will be updated as appropriate based on new or updated information. Should the Plan be revised during any five-year period, an amended plan must be submitted to TCEQ within 90 days of being adopted.

APPENDICES

Appendix A	TCEQ Minimum Requirements of a Drought Contingency Plan – Subchapter B, Rule 288.20
Appendix B	Copy of Resolution Adopted by UTRWD Board of Directors Implementing the Drought Contingency Plan
Appendix C	Coordination with Regional Planning Group

APPENDIX A
TCEQ Minimum Requirements of a
Drought Contingency Plan for Wholesale Water Suppliers
(Subchapter B, Rule §288.22)
Effective October 7, 2004

- (a) A drought contingency plan for a wholesale water supplier must include the following minimum elements.
- (1) Preparation of the plan shall include provisions to actively inform the public and to affirmatively provide opportunity for user input in the preparation of the plan and for informing wholesale customers about the plan. Such acts may include, but are not limited to, having a public meeting at a time and location convenient to the public and providing written notice to the public concerning the proposed plan and meeting.
 - (2) The drought contingency plan must document coordination with the regional water planning groups for the service area of the wholesale public water supplier to ensure consistency with the appropriate approved regional water plans.
 - (3) The drought contingency plan must include a description of the information to be monitored by the water supplier and specific criteria for the initiation and termination of drought response stages, accompanied by an explanation of the rationale or basis for such triggering criteria.
 - (4) The drought contingency plan must include a minimum of three drought or emergency response stages providing for the implementation of measures in response to water supply conditions during a repeat of the drought-of-record.
 - (5) The drought contingency plan must include the procedures to be followed for the initiation or termination of drought response stages, including procedures for notification of wholesale customers regarding the initiation or termination of drought response stages.
 - (6) The drought contingency plan must include specific, quantified targets for water use reductions to be achieved during periods of water shortage and drought. The entity preparing the plan shall establish the targets. The goals established by the entity under this paragraph are not enforceable.
 - (7) The drought contingency plan must include the specific water supply or water demand management measures to be implemented during each stage of the plan including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (A) pro rata curtailment of water deliveries to or diversions by wholesale water customers as provided in Texas Water Code, §11.039; and

(B) utilization of alternative water sources with the prior approval of the executive director as appropriate (e.g., interconnection with another water system, temporary use of a non-municipal water supply, use of reclaimed water for non-potable purposes, etc.).

(8) The drought contingency plan must include a provision in every wholesale water contract entered into or renewed after adoption of the plan, including contract extensions, that in case of a shortage of water resulting from drought, the water to be distributed shall be divided in accordance with Texas Water Code, §11.039.

(9) The drought contingency plan must include procedures for granting variances to the plan.

(10) The drought contingency plan must include procedures for the enforcement of any mandatory water use restrictions including specification of penalties (e.g., liquidated damages, water rate surcharges, discontinuation of service) for violations of such restrictions.

(b) The wholesale public water supplier shall notify the executive director within five business days of the implementation of any mandatory provisions of the drought contingency plan.

(c) The wholesale public water supplier shall review and update, as appropriate, the drought contingency plan, at least every five years, based on new or updated information, such as adoption or revision of the regional water plan.

APPENDIX B
Copy of Resolution Adopted by UTRWD Board of Directors



RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION # 2024 – 01

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT ("THE DISTRICT") ADOPTING UPDATED WATER CONSERVATION AND DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR THE DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, the District's Board of Directors previously adopted its Water Conservation Plan and Drought Contingency Plan in April 2019; and,

WHEREAS, the Texas Administrative Code Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rule 288.5 and Subchapter B, Rule 288.22 governs the development of water conservation and drought contingency plans for wholesale water suppliers and requires wholesale public water suppliers, like the District, to include certain basic provisions in said plans; and,

WHEREAS, the Texas Administrative Code Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 288, Subchapter A, Rule 288.2 and Subchapter B, Rule 288.20 requires that the District's water conservation plans and drought contingency plans be reviewed and updated, at least, every five years; and,

WHEREAS, the District desires to update its current water conservation plan and drought contingency plan based on current knowledge and practices, as well as to require a year-round two-day per week maximum for outdoor watering with an automatic irrigation system; and,

WHEREAS, the updated water conservation plan and drought contingency plan shall hereinafter be referred to as the "2024 Plans"; and,

WHEREAS, the 2024 Plans must be approved by the District's Board of Directors prior to submission to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ") and the Texas Water Development Board ("TWDB"); and,

WHEREAS, the District's Treated Water Customers and the Water Conservation Work Group have provided input on the 2024 Plans; and,

WHEREAS, the District's Water Conservation Committee has also reviewed and recommends adoption of the 2024 Plans.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT:

SECTION 1. That the 2024 Water Conservation Plan and Drought Contingency Plan as recommended by the Water Conservation Committee and reviewed by the Treated Water Customers and the Water Conservation Work Group are hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. That the Executive Director is hereby directed to implement and enforce the 2024 Plans as adopted.

SECTION 3. That the Executive Director is hereby directed to include provisions in any new contract for wholesale water services and any renewed or extended contract with a Customer after the adoption hereof requiring said Customer to adopt similar water conservation and drought contingency strategies as outlined in the 2024 Plans and providing for enforcement thereof.

SECTION 4. That the Executive Director is authorized to submit the 2024 Plans to TCEQ and TWDB for review and approval and to make reasonable changes thereto if requested by either agency.

SECTION 5. That this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

DULY PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 2024.

Recommended:




Larry N. Patterson, Executive Director

Executed:



Clay M. Riggs, President

Attest:



Allen L. McCracken, II, Secretary



APPENDIX C
Coordination with Regional Planning Group



April 9, 2024

Mr. Kevin Ward, Chair
Region C Water Planning Group
PO Box 60
Arlington, TX 76004

Re: Updated Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plans

Dear Mr. Ward,

In accordance with 30 TAC §288.30, enclosed is a copy of Upper Trinity Regional Water District's ("Upper Trinity") 2024 Water Conservation Plan and Drought Contingency Plan. The Board of Directors of Upper Trinity adopted the updated plans on February 8, 2024. The updated Water Conservation Plan includes a permanent and mandatory two-day-per-week outdoor watering schedule and new 5-year and 10-year water use goals. The updated Drought Contingency Plan includes new measures for Upper Trinity and its Customers to effectively manage outdoor watering during times of drought.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Should you have any questions or need further information, please feel free to contact me or Jason Pierce, Manager of Governmental Affairs and Communications, at 972-219-1228.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Larry N. Patterson".

Larry N. Patterson
Executive Director

Encl: 1. Upper Trinity's 2024 Water Conservation Plan
2. Upper Trinity's 2024 Drought Contingency Plan

C: Jason Pierce, Manager of Governmental Affairs and Communications, UTRWD

Exhibit S

UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

REUSE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

DETAILED DOCUMENTATION

Last Revised: May 9, 2025

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed explanation of each calculation contained in the Upper Trinity Regional Water District Reuse Accounting System.

The primary objective of the accounting plan is to track the District's portion of both Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water, beginning at its point of delivery to the Trinity River Basin, through the District's water treatment facilities, customers, wastewater treatment facilities and subsequently to Lewisville Lake where it is then available for reuse. The tables within the accounting plan are organized such that all input is entered into Tables I-1 through I-3. Calculations are then performed within Tables C-1 through C-6. A summary of measured and calculated values to be provided to Dallas and Denton each month is provided in Table S-1 and an annual summary is provided in Table S-2. Each accounting table is described in detail in the following sections.

The District owns and operates two water treatment facilities, the Tom Taylor Regional Water Treatment Plant (Taylor RWTP or TRWTP, which diverts water from Lewisville Lake and the Tom Harpool Regional Water Treatment Plant (Harpool RWTP or HRWTP) which receives raw water from Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall directly via a pipeline.

Note the accounting system was originally created to track only Chapman Lake water but has since been modified to also include Lake Ralph Hall water. While the accounting system tracks both Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water, it is designed to separate water attributed to each of the two sources when necessary.

Input Tables

These tables include fields for entering all measured or reported data required for model calculations. In each table all blue shaded cells require input of a number from an outside source.

Table I-1

This spreadsheet contains all input data requiring monthly updates within the accounting model. All numbers that are input are contained in the blue shaded cells of the spreadsheet. Each input field is defined below:

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
WTP/CONVEYANCE/CHANNEL LOSS DATA	
<i>Month/year</i>	Calendar month and year represented by data.
<i>Assumed WTP and Raw Water Conveyance Losses, Taylor Regional WTP (L_TRWTP):</i>	Losses between TRWTP intake and TRWTP discharge (expressed as a percentage of intake flow). Based on audit of actual metered data.
<i>Assumed WTP and Raw Water Conveyance Losses, Harpool Regional WTP (L_HRWTP):</i>	Losses between HRWTP intake and HRWTP discharge (expressed as a percentage of intake flow). Based on audit of actual metered data.
<i>Assumed Doe Branch Losses, %/mile</i>	Channel loss rate within Doe Branch.
<i>Assumed Channel Conveyance Losses, %/mile</i>	Channel conveyance loss rate between the point of discharge of a WWTP and the water surface of Lewisville Lake.
<i>Assumed Consumption Losses Between WTP and Customers (L_CONS_a):</i>	Losses between WTP discharge and Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customer meters (expressed as a percentage of WTP discharge flow). Based on audit of metered WTP and customer data.
RETURN FLOW FACTORS	
<i>Lakeview Regional WRF, Riverbend Regional WRF, etc.</i>	Return flow factor, based on an audit of actual metered data. Each Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) will have a separate return flow factor. Only those WRFs returning Chapman Lake or Lake Ralph Hall water to Lake Lewisville for subsequent reuse will be assigned a non-zero return flow factor. All other WWTPs will be assigned a return flow factor of zero.

Table I-2

This spreadsheet contains all daily input associated with raw and treated water quantities. All numbers in blue shaded cells will be input into the model. Each column is described in detail below.

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
<i>Total Amount of Water from Chapman Lake</i>	Total amount of Chapman Lake Water delivered from Chapman Lake by pipeline to the Trinity River basin. Includes water for customers other than the District (e.g. Irving). Will be obtained from a meter located at the pipeline discharge. Metered value.
<i>Total Amount of Water from Lake Ralph Hall</i>	Total amount of Lake Ralph Hall water delivered from Lake Ralph Hall by pipeline to the Trinity River basin. Will be obtained from a meter located at the Lake Ralph Hall and Chapman Pipeline tie-in point. Metered value.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW (District's portion)</i>	District's portion of Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall Water at the pipeline discharge point. To be provided to District by City of Irving. Metered value.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Diverted Directly to Harpool RWTP</i>	Amount of combined Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water diverted directly to the Harpool RWTP. Metered value.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Discharged into Doe Branch</i>	District's portion of Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water discharged directly into Doe Branch. Calculated by subtracting the Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water diverted to Harpool RWTP from the total District portion of Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water at the pipeline discharge point.
<i>Combined Treated CLW/LRHW from HRWTP (at WTP)</i>	Amount of treated Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water leaving the Harpool RWTP. Metered value.
<i>Total Raw Water to TRWTP</i>	Total amount of raw water diverted from Lewisville Lake to Taylor RWTP. Metered value.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Withdrawn from LL by Non-UTRWD Entities</i>	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water diverted from Lewisville Lake by District raw water customers. Metered value.
<i>Amount of Water Purchased by District from Dallas</i>	Amount of water purchased by the District from Dallas. Metered value.
<i>Amount of Water Purchased by District from Denton</i>	Amount of water purchased by the District from Denton. Metered value.

<i>[TT] Mustang (Temple Dane)</i>	Amount of treated water delivered to the Temple Dane Pump Station from the Taylor RWTP. Metered value.
<i>[HP] Mustang (Temple Dane)</i>	Amount of treated water delivered to the Temple Dane Pump Station from the Harpool RWTP. Metered value.
<i>Delivered District Water to Customers (multiple columns)</i>	Total amount of treated water delivered to each District water customer. Metered value.

Table I-2_TT

This spreadsheet contains all the same information and is the same as Table I-2 except that only customers who are supplied water from the TRWTP's daily input values are shown. Customers who receive water from sources other than the TRWTP are zeroed out. The addition of this table is necessary to determine how much Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water delivered to customers is water from the TRWTP.

Table I-3

This spreadsheet contains all daily input of measured discharges and any direct or indirect reuse losses from all District or customer wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) participating in the UTRWD Reuse program (shown in the summary table below). There are three columns of input data for each WRF. A description of each column is provided below.

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
<i>Measured Discharge</i>	Total amount of treated wastewater discharged from WWTP. Metered value.
<i>Direct Reuse Losses</i>	Any direct diversion of treated wastewater for direct reuse to a user (e.g. for irrigation) between the Measured Discharge meter location and the discharge. Metered value.
<i>Indirect Reuse Losses</i>	Any authorized diversion of treated wastewater (for indirect reuse) following discharge, not associated with this water right. Metered value.

Average daily discharge, from each WWTP, obtained from metered values, will be entered in the appropriate cells on this table. Discharge data is only required for those WWTPs that contribute return flows subsequently used by the District as part of the program.

WWTPs Included in the Accounting Plan

WWTP	Permitted Average Daily Flow* (MGD)
<i>Lakeview Regional WRF</i>	7.5
<i>Riverbend Regional WRF</i>	10.0
<i>Peninsula Regional WRP</i>	4.6
<i>Doe Branch Regional WRP</i>	20.0
<i>Aubrey WWTF</i>	4.5
<i>Celina Downtown WWTF</i>	15.0
<i>Celina Legacy Hills WRF</i>	10.0
<i>Krum WWTF</i>	0.7
<i>Sandbrock WWTF</i>	15.0
<i>Sanger WWTF</i>	1.86
<i>Celina Rasor WRF</i>	10.0

*Permits have been issued by TCEQ or are in the amendment/application process.

Calculation Tables

The calculation tables contain all computations within the accounting plan. As described below, Table C-1 includes calculations to determine the percentage of Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water to be allocated to each customer. Table C-2 contains all Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water calculations associated with each individual customer of a regional WWTP. Table C-3 provides a sum of values for all customers of a regional WWTP. Tables C-4 and C-5 are identical to Tables C-2 and C-3, except that they are representative of individual customers, each with its own WWTP. Table C-5 provides a sum of values for all individual WWTP customers. Table C-6 sums all values for all contributing WWTPs (both regional and individual) to account for the total amount of Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water on a daily basis.

In each of the calculation tables, column numbers are shown above each column. These numbers are referenced in the row under the column headings to help clarify the calculation that is performed in each column. Shaded columns represent columns that are taken directly from the input tables. Each calculation table is described in detail below.

Table C-1

This table includes calculations to determine the percentage of Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water contained in the total amount of treated water delivered to each Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water customer. Each column is described in detail below.

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW (District's portion)</i>	C1-1	District's portion of Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall Water (from Table I-2, Column 4).

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>LRHW</i>	C1-1a	Lake Ralph Hall Water (from Table I-2, Column 3).
<i>% CLW of Combined CL/LRH Water Delivered to HRWTP and Doe Branch</i>	C1-1b	The calculated ratio of Chapman Lake water to the total combined Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water diverted to Harpool RWTP and discharged into Doe Branch.
<i>% LRHW of Combined CL/LRH Water Delivered to HRWTP and Doe Branch</i>	C1-1c	The calculated ratio of Lake Ralph Hall water to the total combined Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water diverted to Harpool RWTP and discharged into Doe Branch.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Diverted Directly to Harpool RWTP</i>	C1-2	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water diverted directly to the Harpool RWTP (from Table I-2, Column 5).
<i>Assumed WTP and Raw Water Conveyance Losses, Harpool RWTP (L_HRWTP)</i>	C1-2a	Loss factor for losses between Harpool RWTP intake and discharge (from Table I-1).
<i>WTP, Pumping & Piping Losses in Raw Water System, Harpool RWTP</i>	C1-3	Losses between WTP intake and WTP discharge (Harpool RWTP). Computed quantity.
<i>District's Combined CLW/LRHW Discharged into Doe Branch</i>	C1-4	District's portion of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water discharged directly into Doe Branch. Computed quantity.
<i>Doe Branch Loss Factor (L_Doe)</i>	C1-4a	Loss factor for computing conveyance losses in Doe Branch. Computed quantity.
<i>Doe Branch Conveyance Losses</i>	C1-5	Conveyance losses of District's portion of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water within Doe Branch. Computed quantity.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Discharged Directly into Doe Branch Less Doe Branch Conveyance Losses</i>	C1-6	Total amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for diversion by the District after subtraction of Doe Branch conveyance losses. Computed quantity.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Withdrawn from LL by Raw Water Customers</i>	C1-6a	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water diverted from Lewisville Lake by District raw water customers (from Table I-2, Column 9).

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Available for Withdrawal by District (at intakes)</i>	C1-6b	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for diversion from Lewisville Lake by the District. Computed quantity.
<i>Assumed WTP and Raw Water Conveyance Losses, Taylor RWTP (L TRWTP)</i>	C1-6c	Loss factor for losses between Taylor RWTP intake and discharge (from Table I-1).
<i>Flow Weighted WTP and Raw Water Conveyance Losses, Both WTPs</i>	C1-6d	Flow-weighted average of the Harpool and Taylor loss factors (Columns [2a] and [6c], respectively).
<i>WTP, Pumping & Piping Losses in Raw Water System, TRWTP</i>	C1-7	Losses between WTP intake and WTP discharge (TRWTP). Computed quantity.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Available for Distribution (at TRWTP)</i>	C1-7a1	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for distribution from Taylor RWTP. Computed quantity.
<i>Treated CLW/LRHW from HRWTP (at WTP)</i>	C1-7a2	Treated Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for distribution from Harpool RWTP. (from Table I-2, Column 6).
<i>Total CLW/LRHW Available for Distribution from both WTPs (at WTP)</i>	C1-7a	Total amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for distribution to Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customers from both WTPs (Column [7a1] + Column [7a2]).
<i>Total Raw Water Withdrawn by TRWTP</i>	C1-8	Total amount of raw water diverted from Lewisville Lake to TRWTP (from Table I-2, Column 8).
<i>Total Treated Water Leaving TRWTP (at WTP - i.e., at treated side)</i>	C1-8a1	Total amount of raw water diverted from Lewisville Lake less losses between raw water and treated water meters at TRWTP. Computed quantity.
<i>Total Treated Water Leaving both WTPs (at WTP - i.e., at treated side)</i>	C1-8a	Total amount of treated water leaving both WTPs. (Column [8a1] + Column [7a2]).
<i>Total Treated Water Supplied to All "Case TT" Water Customers (at customer meters)</i>	C1-8b	Total amount of treated water supplied to TRWTP water customers. Sum of daily metered values for TRWTP water customer meters, obtained from Table I-2 TT.

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Total TRWTP Treated Water Supplied to CL/LRH Water Customers (at customer meters)</i>	C1-9	Total amount of treated water supplied from the TRWTP to Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customers. Sum of daily metered values from RWTP Chapman/Ralph Hall water customer meters, obtained from Table I-2_TT (does not include other water customers).
<i>Consumption Loss Factor (L_CONS_a)</i>	C1-9a	Loss factor defining losses between WTP discharge and Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customer meters (from Table I-1).
<i>Total TRWTP Treated Water Supplied to All "Case TT" Water Customers (at WTP)</i>	C1-9b	Amount of treated water supplied from the TRWTP to all water customers, referenced to WTP discharge. Losses between the WTP discharge and customer meters are added to the value in Column [8b] to compute this number. Computed quantity.
<i>Total TRWTP Treated Water Supplied to CL/LRH Water Customers (at WTP)</i>	C1-10	Amount of treated water supplied to Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customers, referenced to the WTP discharge. Losses between the WTP discharge and the customer meters are added to the value in Column [9] to compute this number. Computed quantity.
<i>Total Treated Water Supplied to CLW/LRHW Customers less CL/LRH Reuse Water (at WTP)</i>	C1-10b	Amount of treated water supplied to Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customers after use of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall Reuse Water.
<i>Total Treated Water Supplied to Other Water Customers (at WTP)</i>	C1-10c	Amount of treated water supplied to other water customers (e.g., Flower Mound).
<i>Potential CL/LRH Water Demand from Other Water Customers (at WTP)</i>	C1-10d	Potential Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water demand from other water customers.
<i>CL/LRH Water Supplied to Other Water Customers (at WTP)</i>	C1-10e	Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water supplied to other water customers.

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Treated Combined CL/LRH Water Supplied to CL/LRH Water Customers (at WTP)</i>	C1-11	Total amount of treated Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water (does not include reuse water) supplied to Chapman/Ralph Hall water customers, referenced to the discharge of the WTP.
<i>Unutilized CLW/LRHW (at WTP)</i>	C1-11a	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water not used to supply Chapman/Ralph Hall water customers (referenced to discharge of WTP).
<i>Unutilized CL/LRH Reuse Water (at WTP)</i>	C1-11b	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall Reuse Water not used to supply Chapman/Ralph Hall water customers (referenced to discharge of WTP).
<i>Unutilized CLW/LRHW and CL/LRH Reuse Water (at WTP)</i>	C1-11ab1	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water and Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall reuse water not used to supply Chapman/Ralph Hall water customers (referenced to discharge of WTP). (Col. [11a] + Col. [11b]).
<i>Unutilized CLW/LRHW and CL/LRH Reuse Water (at Lake)</i>	C1-11ab2	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lark Ralph Hall water and Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall reuse water not used to supply Chapman/Ralph Hall water customers (referenced to intakes). (Col. [11ab1]/(1-Col. [6c])).
<i>Ratio CLW/LRHW Supplied to CL/LRH Water Customers to Total Treated Water Supplied to CL/LRH Water Customers; Tom Taylor</i>	C1-12_TT	Percentage of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water supplied to each TRWTP Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customer. Computed quantity.
<i>[TT] Mustang (Temple Dane) MeterID 22</i>	C1-12a	Amount of treated water delivered to the Temple Dane Pump Station from the Taylor RWTP. Measured at District's MeterID 22 (from Table I-2, Col. 11).
<i>[HP] Mustang (Temple Dane) MeterID 44</i>	C1-12b	Amount of treated water delivered to the Temple Dane Pump Station from the Harpool RWTP. Measured at District's MeterID 44 (from Table I-2, Col. 12).

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Ratio CLW/LRHW Supplied to CL/LRH Water Customers to Total Treated Water Supplied to CL/LRH Water Customers; Temple Dane</i>	C1-12_TD	Percentage of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water supplied to the Temple Dane Pump Station. Computed quantity.
<i>Amount of Water Purchased by District from Dallas</i>	C1-13	Amount of water purchased by the District from Dallas (from Table I-2)
<i>Amount of Water Purchased by District from Denton</i>	C1-14	Amount of water purchased by the District from Denton (from Table I-2)
<i>Available CL/LRH Reuse Water (CLRW) (from Table C-6; previous day)</i>	C1-15	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for reuse on given day (at point of diversion from Lewisville Lake). Taken from column [38] of Table C-6 from previous day's calculations. Computed quantity.
<i>CL/LRH Reuse Water used by District</i>	C1-15c	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall reuse water used by District customers. Computed quantity.
<i>Available CL/LRH Reuse Water less WTP losses</i>	C1-16	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for reuse on given day, referenced to treated water side of WTP.
<i>Potential CL/LRH Reuse Water Used by CL Customers</i>	C1-16c	Interim calculation of potential Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall reuse water used by Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customers. If available CL/LRH reuse water ([C1-16]) is greater than total treated water supplied to "other" customers ([C1-10c]), then [C1-16c] is equal to [C1-16] – [C1-10c]. Otherwise, equal to zero.
<i>CL/LRH Reuse Water Used by CL/LRH Customers</i>	C1-16d	Total amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall reuse water used by Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall customers.

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Total TRWTP Raw Water Withdrawal minus CL/LRH Reuse Water</i>	C1-18	Interim calculation. If total raw water withdrawal is less than available Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall reuse water, equal to zero. Otherwise, equal to total raw water withdrawal minus available Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall reuse water .
<i>Potential New CL/LRH Water Withdrawal in TRWTP (only if less than TRWTP Customer CL/LRH Water Demand)</i>	C1-19	Interim calculation. If [C1-18] is less than new Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available from the TRWTP ([C1-7a1]), then equal to [C1-18]. Otherwise, equal to new Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available ([C1-7a1]).
<i>Potential CL/LRH Water Available for Supply to Other Water Customers</i>	C1-19a	Potential Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for supply to other water customers.
<i>Excess CL/LRH Water used to make up difference between withdrawal and demand</i>	C1-19b	Excess Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water used to make up difference between withdrawal and demand.
<i>Amount of Water Calculated to be Purchased by District from Others</i>	C1-20	Remaining demand that cannot be satisfied by Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water or Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall reuse water.
<i>CL/LRH Water + CL/LRH Reuse Water Available for Withdrawal by District (at intakes)</i>	C1-15b	Amount of total Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall Water and Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall reuse water available for supply to water customers.

Table C-2

This table contains all calculations pertaining to an individual customer of a regional WRF. Each column is described in detail below.

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Delivered District Water to [Name of Customer]</i>	C2-17	Total amount of treated water delivered to this particular Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customer (from Table I-2).

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Delivered to [Name of Customer] (at customer meter)</i>	C2-18	Amount of combined Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water delivered to this particular Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customer. Computed quantity, based on percentage of Chapman Lake water computed in Column [12_TT] or Column [12_TD] of Table C-1.
<i>Treated Combined CLW/LRHW Pumped to [Name of Customer] (at WTP)</i>	C2-19	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water provided to this particular Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water customer, referenced to the discharge of the WTP. Losses between the WTP discharge and the customer meter are added to the value in Column [C2-18] to compute this quantity.
<i>Return Flow Percentage</i>	C2-20	Return flow percentage for the WWTP used by this water customer (from Table I-1).
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW in WWTP Discharge from Customer (CLRF/LRHRF)</i>	C2-21	Portion of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water return flow in WWTP discharge attributed to this particular customer.
<i>WWTP Measured Discharge</i>	C2-22	Measured WWTP discharge from WWTP serving this particular customer (from Table I-3).
<i>WWTP Distance from Lewisville Lake</i>	C2-22a	Distance of WWTP discharge point to water surface of Lewisville Lake. Obtained from Stream Distance Lookup Table (attached) relating distance to water surface elevation.
<i>Channel Loss Factor (LF)</i>	C2-23	Channel loss factor (expressed as fraction of total Chapman Lake water in WWTP discharge).
<i>Channel Losses</i>	C2-24	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water lost to channel losses, attributed to this individual customer.
<i>CLRF/LRHRF less Channel Losses</i>	C2-25	Chapman/Ralph Hall water return flow minus channel losses, attributed to this individual customer.

Table C-3

This table computes the sum of relevant columns from Table C-2, for all individual customers of a regional WRF. In addition, consideration of any direct or indirect reuse losses is included in this table. Each column is described in detail below.

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Delivered to CL/LRH Water Customers (at customer meter)</i>	C3-26	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water delivered to all customers of this WRF (referenced to customer meters). Sum of column [18] for all customers of this WRF.
<i>Treated Combined CLW/LRHW Pumped to CL/LRH Water Customers (at WTP)</i>	C3-27	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water provided to all customers of this WRF, referenced to the discharge of the WTP. Sum of column [19] for all customers of this WRF.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW in WWTP Discharge (CLRF/LRHRF)</i>	C3-28	Portion of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water return flow in WRF discharge. Sum of column [21] for all customers of this WRF.
<i>Channel Losses</i>	C3-29	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water lost to channel losses following discharge from the WRF. Sum of column [24] for all customers of this WRF.
<i>Direct/Indirect Reuse Losses</i>	C3-30	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water lost to direct or indirect reuse (from Table I-3).
<i>Available CL/LRH Reuse Water</i>	C3-31	Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for reuse, attributed to this WRF, following subtraction of channel and direct/indirect reuse losses.
<i>WRF Measured Discharge</i>	C3-32	Measured WRF discharge from this particular WRF (from Table I-3).

Tables C-4 and C-5

These tables are identical in format to Tables C-2 and C-3, except that they apply to customers whose wastewater is treated at an individual WWTP, rather than a regional WRF. Table C-4 contains computed quantities for each individual customer and Table C-5 sums all relevant quantities for all individual customers. Since these tables are identical in format to Tables C-2 and C-3, detailed descriptions of each column will not be repeated here.

Table C-6

This table computes the sum of relevant columns from Tables C-3 and C-5, for all WWTP customers (both individual and regional) included in the accounting model. Each column is described in detail below.

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW Delivered to CL/LRH Water Customers (at customer meter)</i>	C6-33	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water delivered to all customers of all WWTPs (referenced to customer meters). Sum of column [26] from Tables C-3 and C-5.
<i>Treated Combined CLW/LRHW Pumped to CL/LRH Water Customers (at WTP)</i>	C6-34	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water provided to all customers of all WWTPs, referenced to the discharge of the WTP. Sum of column [27] from Tables C-3 and C-5.
<i>Combined CLW/LRHW in WWTP Discharge (CLRF/LRHRF)</i>	C6-35	Amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water return flow in WWTP discharge from all WWTPs. Sum of column [28] from Tables C-3 and C-5.
<i>Channel Losses</i>	C6-36	Total amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water lost to channel losses from all WWTPs. Sum of column [29] from Tables C-3 and C-5.
<i>Direct/Indirect Reuse Losses</i>	C6-37	Total amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water lost to direct or indirect reuse. Sum of column [30] from Tables C-3 and C-5.
<i>Available CL/LRH Reuse Water</i>	C6-38	Total amount of Chapman Lake/Lake Ralph Hall water available for reuse, following subtraction of channel and direct/indirect reuse losses. Sum of column [31] from Tables C-3 and C-5.
<i>Available CL Reuse Water</i>	C6-38a	Total amount of Chapman Lake water available for reuse, following subtraction of channel and direct/indirect reuse losses. Col. [38] * Col. [C1-1b].
<i>Available LRH Reuse Water</i>	C6-38b	Total amount of Lake Ralph Hall water available for reuse, following subtraction of channel and direct/indirect reuse losses. Col. [38] * Col. [C1-1c].

FIELD	COLUMN #	DESCRIPTION
<i>Total WWTP Measured Discharge</i>	C6-39	Total measured WWTP discharge from all WWTPs. Sum of column [32] from Tables C-3 and C-5.

Summary Tables S-1 and S-2

These tables contain the summary information to be reported to Dallas and Denton on a regular basis. Table S-1 provides a monthly summary of measured and computed values. Table S-2 will be provided on an annual basis and includes an annual summary of values from the monthly summary tables. All columns contained in the summary tables reference columns contained either in the input or calculation sheets. Therefore, a separate detailed description of these tables will not be presented here.

Doe Branch Stream Distance Table

This table provides an estimate of stream distance from the point where Chapman Lake and Lake Ralph Hall water is discharged into Doe Branch (upstream of Lewisville Lake) to the lake, as indicated by the measured water surface elevation. This stream distance is used to calculate carriage losses in Doe Branch. Stream distances are based on USGS Quad map data, with linear interpolation between contours and extrapolation for lower lake level elevations not shown on the USGS map.

Stream Distance Lookup Table

This table provides an estimate of stream distance from the point of discharge of each WWTP to the lake, as indicated by the measured water surface elevation. This stream distance is used to calculate carriage losses from the discharge location to the lake. Stream distances are based on USGS Quad map data, with linear interpolation between contours and extrapolation for lower lake level elevations not shown on the USGS map.

Lake Lewisville Elevation

This table provides a daily calculation of Doe Branch Losses using the Lewisville Lake Water Surface Elevation and the Doe Branch Channel Length. The Doe Branch Channel Length is the length of Doe Branch between the point of Chapman water discharge and Lewisville Lake.

Exhibit T

UTRWD Reuse Accounting System

**See Excel spreadsheet
on the enclosed thumb drive.**

Upper Trinity Regional Water District

WRPERM No. 14133

June 4, 2025

Exhibit T

UTRWD Reuse Accounting System

Contact

Mr. Chris Kozlowski

(512) 239-1801

Exhibit U

June 4, 2025

Via Hand Delivery

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Water Availability Division, MC-160
12100 Park 35 Circle
Building F, Suite 3101
Austin, Texas 78753

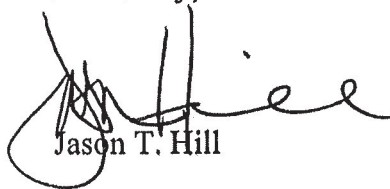
Re: Upper Trinity Regional Water District Application for
authorization to convey, divert, and reuse interbasin transfer-
based treated wastewater discharges into a watercourse; Texas
Water Code § 11.042. CN600639272

Dear TCEQ Water Availability Division:

Earlier today, I submitted the application referenced above to the Water Availability Division on behalf of the Upper Trinity Regional Water District. I have enclosed with this correspondence Check No. 10536, payable to TCEQ in the amount of \$14,630.84. This represents one-half of the application fee, as shown in the fee schedule attached to this correspondence as Attachment A.

Please accept this check as full payment for the portion of the application fee that is due at this time. If you have any questions about the fees or the application referenced above, please contact me at your first convenience.

Sincerely,



Jason T. Hill

Direct: (737) 471-1509

JTH/mts
Enc.

cc: *Via Email:*

Larry Patterson, P.E., UTRWD Executive Director

Email: [REDACTED]

Ronna P. Hartt, P.E., UTRWD Director of Water Resources and Planning

Email: [REDACTED]

Matthew Boyle, UTRWD General Counsel

Email: [REDACTED]

Ellen McDonald, PhD., P.E., Plummer

Email: [REDACTED]

Cody McCann, EIT, Plummer

Email: [REDACTED]

Kathy Alexander, Ph.D., Policy & Technical Analyst

Water Availability Division

Email: Kathy.alexander@tceq.texas.gov

Attachment A

Application Fees	
Filing Fee	1,000.00
Recording Fee	25.00
Use Fee (27,000 acre-feet)	27,000.00
Notice Fee (\$2.94 x 36)	105.84
Total App Fees	28,130.84
*Total due prior to ADC	14,630.84
Remaining Due after Permit issued	13,500.00

*Pursuant to Title 30 TAC 295.133(b) If the total fee for a permit exceeds \$1,000, the applicant shall pay at least one-half of the use fee when the application is filed, and one-half within 180 days after notice is mailed to the applicant that the permit is granted. If the applicant does not pay all of the amount owed before beginning to use state water under the permit, the permit is annulled and reverts to the status of a pending, filed application requiring notice, the payment of notice fees, and the balance of the use fees.

Exhibit V



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Public Involvement Plan Form for Permit and Registration Applications

The Public Involvement Plan is intended to provide applicants and the agency with information about how public outreach will be accomplished for certain types of applications in certain geographical areas of the state. It is intended to apply to new activities; major changes at existing plants, facilities, and processes; and to activities which are likely to have significant interest from the public. This preliminary screening is designed to identify applications that will benefit from an initial assessment of the need for enhanced public outreach.

All applicable sections of this form should be completed and submitted with the permit or registration application. For instructions on how to complete this form, see TCEQ-20960-inst.

Section 1. Preliminary Screening

- ☒ New Permit or Registration Application
☐ New Activity - modification, registration, amendment, facility, etc. (see instructions)

If neither of the above boxes are checked, completion of the form is not required and does not need to be submitted.

Section 2. Secondary Screening

- ☒ Requires public notice,
☐ Considered to have significant public interest, and
☒ Located within any of the following geographical locations:

- Austin
- Dallas
- Fort Worth
- Houston
- San Antonio
- West Texas
- Texas Panhandle
- Along the Texas/Mexico Border
- Other geographical locations should be decided on a case-by-case basis

**If all the above boxes are not checked, a Public Involvement Plan is not necessary.
Stop after Section 2 and submit the form.**

- ☒ Public Involvement Plan not applicable to this application. Provide **brief** explanation.

Section 3. Application Information

Type of Application (check all that apply):

Air ☐ Initial ☐ Federal ☐ Amendment ☐ Standard Permit ☐ Title V
Waste ☐ Municipal Solid Waste ☐ Industrial and Hazardous Waste ☐ Scrap Tire
☐ Radioactive Material Licensing ☐ Underground Injection Control

Water Quality

☐ Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES)
☐ Texas Land Application Permit (TLAP)
☐ State Only Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)
☐ Water Treatment Plant Residuals Disposal Permit
☐ Class B Biosolids Land Application Permit
☐ Domestic Septage Land Application Registration

Water Rights New Permit

☐ New Appropriation of Water
☐ New or existing reservoir

Amendment to an Existing Water Right

☐ Add a New Appropriation of Water
☐ Add a New or Existing Reservoir
☐ Major Amendment that could affect other water rights or the environment

Section 4. Plain Language Summary

Provide a brief description of planned activities.

Section 5. Community and Demographic Information

Community information can be found using EPA's EJ Screen, U.S. Census Bureau information, or generally available demographic tools.

Information gathered in this section can assist with the determination of whether alternative language notice is necessary. Please provide the following information.

(City)

(County)

(Census Tract)

Please indicate which of these three is the level used for gathering the following information.

☐

City

☐

County

☐

Census Tract

(a) Percent of people over 25 years of age who at least graduated from high school

(b) Per capita income for population near the specified location

(c) Percent of minority population and percent of population by race within the specified location

(d) Percent of Linguistically Isolated Households by language within the specified location

(e) Languages commonly spoken in area by percentage

(f) Community and/or Stakeholder Groups

(g) Historic public interest or involvement

Section 6. Planned Public Outreach Activities

(a) Is this application subject to the public participation requirements of Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC) Chapter 39?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(b) If yes, do you intend at this time to provide public outreach other than what is required by rule?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please describe.

If you answered "yes" that this application is subject to 30 TAC Chapter 39, answering the remaining questions in Section 6 is not required.

(c) Will you provide notice of this application in alternative languages?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please refer to Section 5. If more than 5% of the population potentially affected by your application is Limited English Proficient, then you are required to provide notice in the alternative language.

If yes, how will you provide notice in alternative languages?

- ☐ Publish in alternative language newspaper
- ☐ Posted on Commissioner's Integrated Database Website
- ☐ Mailed by TCEQ's Office of the Chief Clerk
- ☐ Other (specify)

(d) Is there an opportunity for some type of public meeting, including after notice?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(e) If a public meeting is held, will a translator be provided if requested?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(f) Hard copies of the application will be available at the following (check all that apply):

- ☐ TCEQ Regional Office ☐ TCEQ Central Office
- ☐ Public Place (specify)

Section 7. Voluntary Submittal

For applicants voluntarily providing this Public Involvement Plan, who are not subject to formal public participation requirements.

Will you provide notice of this application, including notice in alternative languages?

☐ Yes ☐ No

What types of notice will be provided?

- ☐ Publish in alternative language newspaper
- ☐ Posted on Commissioner's Integrated Database Website
- ☐ Mailed by TCEQ's Office of the Chief Clerk
- ☐ Other (specify)