



las vegas wash coordination committee

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Las Vegas Wash Surface Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Plan



Revised October 2025



**Las Vegas Wash
Surface Water Quality
Monitoring and Assessment Plan**

Prepared for:

Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee
Research and Environmental Monitoring Study Team

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ABSTRACT

Surface water quality has been regularly monitored in the Las Vegas Valley watershed by local, state, or federal entities for more than 25 years. The formation of the Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee (LVWCC) in 1998 has facilitated an unprecedented level of water quality data collection, information exchange, and cooperation among the committee's stakeholders. The LVWCC prepared the Las Vegas Wash Comprehensive Adaptive Management Plan (CAMP) to outline a path for achieving the community's water quality goals. This Surface Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Plan was developed to meet Action Item 40 in the CAMP and action items in the Las Vegas Wash Long-term Operating Plan (LTOP), which was approved by the Las Vegas Wash Advisory Committee in 2022. The goal of this plan is to support sound management of the Las Vegas Wash by sustaining an integrated, adaptive, and robust monitoring network that characterizes the water quality of the Las Vegas Wash and its source water inputs. Not only does this plan detail a data collection network, but it also provides an outline for measuring progress and making plan adaptations. Several important principles were considered in developing this plan, they include leveraging and integrating resources; assessing whole watersheds; calculating mass/water balances; maintaining historical records; detecting watershed improvements; and addressing future unknowns. Although permit compliance monitoring provides the foundation for the water quality monitoring network, other monitoring is necessary to meet the plan's goals. Moreover, for the plan to be successful, partners must be engaged and committed to regularly sharing information/data.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Southern Nevada community receives approximately 90% of its drinking water from the Colorado River at Lake Mead. Raw river/reservoir water is first treated at two drinking water facilities (i.e., the River Mountains Water Treatment Facility and the Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility) before it is pumped into a regional drinking water distribution system. After water is used indoors in the Las Vegas Valley, it is collected then treated at reclaimed water facilities primarily along the lower Las Vegas Wash (Wash). Treated wastewater that is not directly reused is discharged into the Wash where it combines with other base flow components such as urban runoff and shallow groundwater seepage. Because the Wash is the valley's sole drainage to Lake Mead it serves an important function in the valley's water resources infrastructure. The Wash is structurally important because it efficiently conveys base flows and stormwater flows to the lake. In terms of natural capital, the value of the Wash easily exceeds \$850 million, which was the cost of an alternative system for conveying wastewater effluent flows only (wastewater effluent flows are approximately 90% of base flows). The Wash is also important because the flows that are returned to Lake Mead are measured to calculate credits to the Colorado River community's allotment, thereby extending water supply. Because Wash water is discharged into the community's drinking water supply reservoir (the Wash represents approximately 1.5% of the inflows to Lake Mead), maintaining high Wash water quality is important. For more than two decades, the Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee (LWVCC) has focused efforts on stabilizing and enhancing the Wash. Water quality monitoring is one of the committee's primary activities. Various improvements in water quality have been documented due to better wastewater treatment processes, channel stabilization and enhancement activities, and restoration of wetlands systems in the Wash. Water quality monitoring data are extensively used to answer many of the water resource management questions facing the community today.

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The LWVCC completed the Las Vegas Wash Comprehensive Adaptive Management Plan (CAMP) in 2000. Each year, the plan is re-evaluated and adapted to help resolve both near-term and long-term issues. The 40th action item in the CAMP was to develop a "long-term water quality monitoring plan" (SNWA 2000). Since 2022, the Las Vegas Wash Long-term Operating Plan (LTOP) has been approved and implemented. Consequently, SNWA has been regularly monitoring Wash water quality and other areas that affect Wash water quality for more than two decades through various individual programs (e.g., the mainstream program, the tributary program, and the extensive selenium program). These water quality monitoring programs have cumulatively been used to fulfill action items in the CAMP and LTOP. The purpose of the Las Vegas Wash Surface Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Plan is twofold. First, this plan will more fully meet CAMP and LTOP action items by preparing an integrated yet standalone plan. Second, this plan will unify surface water monitoring work to better achieve the intents and purposes of the CAMP and LTOP. The anticipated outcome is that financial and human resources will be comprehensively coordinated so that the individual goals of the stakeholders and the cumulative goals of the CAMP and LTOP are achieved. Upstream water inputs contribute to the characteristics of the Wash; therefore, the scope of this monitoring plan is to monitor the mainstream Wash (above the confluence with Lake Mead) and these other water inputs (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Las Vegas Wash and other major flows to be monitored.

1.2 Partnerships

SNWA is one of several entities monitoring surface waters in the Wash and tributaries to the Wash. Other entities that are either monitoring water or have an obligation to monitor water include the wastewater dischargers (City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, and Clark County Water Reclamation District [CCWRD]), Clark County Regional Flood Control District (CCRFC), Clark County (Parks and Recreation Department), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Lane et al. (2010) provided a detailed description of the routine water quality monitoring that occurs (Appendix A). A key principle in developing the monitoring network described in this plan is to leverage partnerships (see Section 4.1.1) so that monitoring activities are not duplicative. Developing and maintaining collaborative partnerships is a foundational component of this plan and the entities described above are considered key partners. The LVWCC and its subcommittees (study teams) provide a forum where partners can periodically discuss, and exchange information related to water quality monitoring.

1.3 Goal

The goal of the plan is to support sound management of the Wash by sustaining an integrated, adaptive, and robust monitoring network that characterizes the water quality of the Wash and its source water inputs.

2.0 WATER QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS

The Clean Water Act aims to “restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters” (Public Law 92-500). Goal achievement is facilitated by various state and federal regulations and policies regarding the protection of waterways and water quality. In Nevada for example, the Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code are key mechanisms for achieving Clean Water Act goals. Consequently, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) develops numeric water quality standards for the different water bodies throughout the state including those in the Las Vegas Valley. For the Wash and its tributaries, criteria have been developed to protect beneficial uses and prevent degradation (antidegradation requirements are met through “requirements to maintain existing higher quality”). Two source water input types affect water quality in the Las Vegas Valley including point sources and non-point sources. Base flows consist mostly of point source discharges whereas flood flows consist mostly of non-point source discharges.

2.1 Base Flows

Base flows in the valley’s tributaries consist mostly of urban runoff and shallow groundwater seepage. Along the lower Wash, treated wastewater effluent is added as a component of base flows and it is the dominant flow component therein. Base flow water quality characteristics reflect the nature of the water’s makeup. For example, selenium and total dissolved solids are an issue in tributaries (Table 1) but the issue is minimized in the lower Wash through dilution by wastewater treatment effluent. Also, two Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) exist for the lower Wash (total phosphorus and total ammonia), and the wastewater discharges have been voluntarily exceeding phosphorus TMDL requirements. In previous years, total suspended solids (TSS) was listed by NDEP on the impaired waters list. Because the LVWCCs stabilization and

Location	Water Body Name	Parameter			
		Se ¹	TDS ²	pH	B ³
Tributary	Flamingo Wash	X	X		X
Tributary	Duck Creek	X	X		X
Tributary	Las Vegas Creek	X			
Tributary	Sloan Channel	X			X
Tributary	Las Vegas Wash (above treatment plants)	X	X		X

¹selenium, ²total dissolved solids, ³boron, ⁴fluoride

Table 1: Impaired water bodies listed by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection in Nevada 2012 Water Quality Integrated Report with EPA Overlisting (December 2014).

enhancement efforts have been successful, TSS was delisted. Other pollutants that may be a concern in the tributaries (besides selenium) include but are not limited to gamma-HCH, heptachlor epoxide, and 4,4'-DDE based on findings from on-going bioassessment studies (ACT-I 2011). However, two regulation changes (R115-22 and R116-22), which impact the Wash and its tributaries, were presented to, and approved by the Nevada Environmental Commission (SEC) in December 2022. R116-22 was formally approved by EPA on 5/9/2025, and R115-22 is still pending formal decision by EPA but remains a valid Nevada regulation.

2.2 Flood Flows

Most storm events result in stormwater runoff into the Wash and its tributaries which are components of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). Flood flows carry higher sediment loads and bacterial counts than base flows. Consequently, sediment-based nutrients, such as phosphorus, are much higher in flood flows.

3.0 ON-GOING SURFACE WATER MONITORING

3.1 Water Quality

Multiple entities monitor surface water quality in the Las Vegas Valley, and these programs were reviewed in detail by Lane et al. (2010; Appendix A). Reasons for monitoring range from complying with permits to measuring the effects of facility improvements. A summary of each water quality monitoring program is provided below.

Bureau of Reclamation – Reclamation monitored multiple locations quarterly on the Wash under the auspices of the Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program as authorized by Title II of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (Appendix B). Reclamation studies began in 1978 as part of a basin-wide effort to control salinity in the Colorado River. Several salinity control strategies were identified, but other than completion of the Pittman Bypass Pipeline in 1985, none were constructed. Reclamation has ceased its efforts for salinity reduction on the Las Vegas Wash Unit, but quarterly monitoring has continued since 1989. In addition to more than 20 years of salinity data, field measurements are taken each quarter, along with samples for determination of TSS, selenium, perchlorate concentrations, total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and orthophosphate. Reclamation also measures these constituents in discharge channels from Clark County, City of Las Vegas, City of Henderson, and BMI (see Reclamation 2010, Reclamation 2009). Reclamation added quarterly monitoring of the City of North Las Vegas Treatment Plant discharge from the end of the pipeline in the Sloan Channel at the confluence with the Wash in 2016. Reclamation ended quarterly sampling on Las Vegas Wash in 2019 to reduce redundant

sampling efforts. State and local agencies that previously relied on data collected by Reclamation have since developed targeted sampling programs that better meet individual needs. Reclamation will continue to coordinate with SNWA to identify outstanding monitoring needs in Las Vegas Wash. Currently, Reclamation is conducting a study to clarify the degree to which sedimentation processes in the lower Wash modulate rates of nutrient and contaminant delivery to Lake Mead.

Clark County Parks and Recreation – The wetlands at the Clark County Nature Preserve receive tertiary treated, filtered, and disinfected effluent directly from CCWRD, which also supplies effluent for irrigation purposes at three sites: Nature Preserve West, Duck Creek Trailhead, and Sunrise Trailhead. Consequently, Clark County Parks and Recreation was issued two NDEP permits (NEV2003504, Appendix C and NEV2003514, Appendix D) which requires them to monitor the supply water and several surface locations in the Nature Preserve and in-lieu fee mitigation ponds. Supply water quality is monitored by CCWRD. SNWA has been conducting water quality monitoring on behalf of Clark County. SNWA is also monitoring other sites in addition to the permit compliance sites in the in-lieu fee mitigation ponds to evaluate wetland performance.

Clark County Regional Flood Control District – CCRFCD along with the City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, and Clark County are co-permittees on the Las Vegas Valley MS4 permit (NV0021911; Appendix E). CCRFCD has been designated as the lead agency responsible for maintaining dry and wet weather monitoring programs that meet the terms of the permit. Water quality monitoring activities that are conducted by SNWA serve as the dry weather monitoring program for CCRFCD. For the wet weather monitoring program, CCRFCD has contracted with HDR, Inc. to operate two automated sampling stations. Samples are collected from two Wash sampling sites during three storm events for a full suite of constituents and up to seven storm events for a shorter list of constituents.

Southern Nevada Water Authority – As the lead agency for the LVWCC, SNWA has been regularly monitoring the Wash and its tributaries for more than two decades. Monitoring programs are mostly conducted to evaluate the effects of channel improvements and to assess the overall health of the Wash. Mainstream samples are collected quarterly for a suite of conventional and priority pollutants and tributaries are sampled quarterly for a similar suite of pollutants. An extended list of organic pollutants is monitored quarterly in the Wash and tributaries. Water Quality & Treatment and Operation Departments within SNWA focused on treating, testing, and delivering drinking water, measures several contaminants of emerging concern monthly at one site in the Wash. More routine analyses (e.g., turbidity, TSS, and pathogens) are conducted weekly, two times a month, or monthly depending on the parameter. Field measurements are collected during all sampling events, and three real-time water quality monitoring units are currently deployed. The term “field measurements” is used herein to describe the common parameters (temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and electrical conductance) that are collected with field equipment. Other sampling is performed by SNWA in support of dewatering permits associated with capital construction projects on the Wash. These projects are temporary and focus mostly on perchlorate and selenium.

U.S. Geological Survey – The USGS National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program monitored water quality in the Wash, between October 2010 and September 2011, at one site below the Flamingo Wash Confluence at USGS Site Number 094196783. During this period, eighteen

samples were collected and analyzed for a suite of parameters including nutrients and pesticides (Appendix F).

Wastewater Dischargers – The City of Henderson collects samples from five locations along the Wash every other week on behalf of the wastewater dischargers (City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, and CCWRD). Samples are collected to meet the terms of permits issued to the entities (NV0020133 for City of Las Vegas, Appendix G; NV0021261 for CCWRD, Appendix H; NV0022098 for City of Henderson, Appendix I; and NV0023647 for City of North Las Vegas, Appendix J). Monitoring activities are evaluated yearly, and a monitoring plan is submitted to NDEP by November of each year (Appendix K). City of Las Vegas, with contribution from CNLV and SNWA, conducts water quality monitoring and sampling in Lake Mead. The CCWRD lab analyzes water samples and provides the data.

3.2 Flow Measurements

Flow measurements collected at water quality sampling locations are valuable because this data can be used to calculate mass loading rates and to answer basic questions about the hydrology of the Valley. There are two general strategies for measuring flow and they include one-time field measurements (like a water quality grab sample) and continuous measurements (like a real-time water quality monitoring probes). The entities identified below are regularly measuring flow in the Las Vegas Valley.

Clark County Parks and Recreation – Clark County Parks and Recreation and SNWA are responsible for obtaining base flow measurements through the Nature Preserve and in-lieu fee mitigation ponds because these data are required components of their discharge permits (NEV2002504 and NEV2003514). Inflows and outflows are measured continuously by SNWA.

Clark County Regional Flood Control District – The most extensive flood flow gauging system in the valley is operated and maintained by CCRFCD. More than 110 sites are measured for flood flows as part of the CCRFCDs Flood Threat Recognition System and over sixty are measured at detention basins. CCRFCD regularly calculates flows from their gauging stations and these data are available through the CCRFCD's webpage.

Southern Nevada Water Authority – SNWA measures flow at seven tributary locations monthly and measurements are obtained to calculate base flow conditions. Four of the seven sites are located near a USGS flood flow gauging station. The fifth site is located near a USGS continuous flow gauging station. Data are collected to complement flood flow data measured by the USGS.

U.S. Geological Survey – The USGS, in cooperation with local and State partners (Appendix L), operates and maintains 15 surface-water gaging stations in Las Vegas Valley. These gaging stations continuously collect water stage-data that is compared to physical discharge measurements and used to calculate discharge for a specified reach. Operation and maintenance of these gages occur every 6-8 weeks, and continuous data, recorded at a 5 to 15-minute interval, are provided to the public through USGS NWISweb (<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nv/nwis/rt>). Thirteen of these gaging stations (Table 2) are pertinent to the operations noted in this monitoring and assessment plan. Two stations are typically dry except during floods but may exhibit trickle flow that is recorded during site visits. Gage data are provisional until they are quality assured, finalized, and approved, typically at the end

Site Number	Site Name	Gage Type ¹	Task ²	Local Partner(s) ³
9419665	Sloan Channel at Charleston Boulevard near Las Vegas	C	O&M	CCRFCD
94196781	Flamingo Wash at Nellis Boulevard near Las Vegas	C	O&M	CCRFCD
94196783	Las Vegas Wash below Flamingo Wash confluence near Las Vegas	C	O&M	CCRFCD
94196784	Las Vegas Wash at Vegas Valley Drive near Las Vegas	C	O&M	CCRFCD
9419679	Las Vegas Wasteway near East Las Vegas	C	O&M+	SNWA
9419696	Duck Creek at Broadbent Boulevard in East Las Vegas	C	O&M	SNWA
9419698	Las Vegas Wash below Duck Creek Confluence near Henderson	C	O&M	NDEP
9419700	Las Vegas Wash at Pabco Road near Henderson	C	O&M+	SNWA
9419740	C-1 Channel near Warm Springs Road at Henderson	C*	O&M	CCRFCD
9419745	C-1 Channel above mouth near Henderson	C*	O&M	CCRFCD
9419747	Las Vegas Wash above Bostic Weir near Henderson	C	O&M	NDEP
9419749	Las Vegas Wash above Homestead Weir near Henderson	C	O&M	NDEP
9419753	Las Vegas Wash above Three Kids Wash below Henderson	C	O&M	SNWA
9419756	Las Vegas Wash overflow at Lake Las Vegas Inlet	C	O&M	COH
9419800	Las Vegas Wash below Lake Las Vegas near Boulder City	C	O&M+	SNWA

¹ C = continuous, *indicates that channel is typically dry although may receive occasional trickle flows which are ungauged.

² O&M = operations and maintenance, O&M+ = operations and maintenance plus measure, compute, and report provisional streamflow data monthly plus provide finalized and approved streamflow records in July and January

³ CCRFCD = Clark County Regional Flood Control District, CCWRD = Clark County Water Reclamation District, SNWA = Southern Nevada Water Authority, COH = City of Henderson

Table 2. Fifteen relevant stream gages in the Las Vegas Valley that are operated and maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey.

of the water year that is defined by the USGS as a period beginning October 1st and ending September 30th. A cooperative agreement with SNWA provides additional funding to the USGS to measure, compute, and report provisional streamflow data monthly at site numbers 09419679 and 09419700, and to provide finalized and approved streamflow records in July and January at site number 09419800 (Table 2).

Wastewater Dischargers – Water that is discharged by the wastewater agencies is measured for flow before it enters the Wash. Flow measurements are collected continuously, and these data are required to monitor components of discharge permits from NDEP.

4.0 MONITORING NETWORK

4.1 Development Principles

The goal of this monitoring plan will be achieved by developing a lasting network of monitoring locations that are sampled or measured by a multitude of entities rather than by a single entity. If the network is dependable, this approach can be a more efficient alternative to a single entity sampling approach. Consequently, several principles were used in developing the monitoring network to ensure that it will efficiently meet the goals of this plan.

4.1.1 Leverage and Integrate Partner Resources

A network is an interconnected or interrelated chain, group, or system. Because of these interconnections, the monitoring network inherently relies upon its participants for its success. The entities identified in Section 3.0 are considered major monitoring network partners and are critical to their success. Since many of these partners are required to monitor water quality and flow because of various permits, the foundation of the monitoring network will rely upon the non-discretionary monitoring activities of the partners. These activities are considered permanent and are an ideal starting point for building the monitoring network. For example, if the wastewater dischargers discharge into the Wash, they will be required to implement Wash monitoring activities. Consequently, there is a limited need to collect water quality data at locations that are already assessed. Other opportunities that are identified to leverage or integrate partner resources will be incorporated as part of the monitoring network. Leveraged resources should reduce the overall cost for cumulative monitoring activities.

4.1.2 Base of Watershed Assessment

The CCRFCD identifies ten major subbasins within the greater Las Vegas Valley watershed. They include the C-1, Central Basin, Duck Creek Wash, Flamingo/Tropicana Washes, Gowan Basin, Lower Las Vegas Wash, Lower Northern, Pittman, Range Wash, and Upper Northern. These subbasins are characterized by different water use, land use, and landform characteristics, all of which can affect the water quality of the receiving water body. Consequently, the monitoring network includes sampling locations that are at several of the perennial channel outlets (i.e., the base) of the important subbasins. Data collected at these locations are useful because they more finely assess the spatial differences in water quality in the Valley. Other tributaries that discharge directly into the Wash are also targeted by this assessment approach.

4.1.3 Mass/Water Balance

To understand the most fundamental functions of the Las Vegas Valley watershed, the monitoring network was developed so that mass/water balance calculations could be performed. Both base flow and flood flow conditions were considered since each of these flow types have unique water quality signatures. Although a mass balance is just a simple accounting of physical mass flux, the result of these types of calculations provides important perspective on the management of the valley's water resources. The following example highlights the importance of mass balance assessments. In 2024, approximately 448,000 acre-feet (AF) of water was delivered from the Colorado River into the Las Vegas Valley (note that this value exceeds Nevada's 300,000 AF per year allotment due to addition of return flow credits) with an average selenium concentration of 2.35 ppb (n = 12). During 2024 in the Wash, USGS measured an average flow of 337 cubic feet per second (~244,000 AF) and SNWA obtained an average selenium concentration of 3.12 ppb (n = 12) at LW0.9. The calculated mass balance indicates that the Las Vegas Valley gained more mass than it lost (~790 pounds of selenium). This calculation does not consider stormwater loading. Whether or not this is a single or multiple year trend is still in question; however, the data clearly show that the Las Vegas Valley was functioning in 2024 as a sink for selenium. Assuming that more selenium is detrimental to aquatic environments than less selenium, downstream aquatic resources in the Colorado River were improved during 2024 because of water use in Las Vegas Valley.

4.1.4 Maintain Historical Record

Most of the water quality monitoring activities along the Wash have been on-going in their current form or a modified form for more than two decades. For example, monitoring has been regularly on-going by Reclamation since 1989, CCRFCD since 1991, USGS since 1993, and the wastewater dischargers since 1994. In relation to the other entities, SNWA began a more frequent monitoring program in 2000 targeting the most extensive list of parameters and sites. Other data have been collected along the Wash prior to 1989 but not always on a regular basis. The monitoring network incorporates some sites and parameters that are important for maintaining a consistent and reliable historical record. This data helps with evaluating current issues, however as described in Section 4.1.6, the value of monitoring data increases as new issues are brought forth.

4.1.5 Detect Improvements

The mission of the LVWCC is to stabilize and enhance the Wash; the monitoring network was developed so that the generated data could be used to measure the effectiveness of activities. Approximately \$150 million worth of facilities have been built along the upper and middle Wash over last 25 years, mainly ECS and bank protections. Considering the tremendous cost of the facilities, derived benefits are important attributes to measure. For example, based on data collected along the Wash, in November 2005 the Wash between Telephone Line Road (Pabco Road Weir) and Lake Mead was removed from Nevada's impaired waters list for TSS. The TSS decline (TSS is a portion of the river's sediment load) was directly attributable to the construction of erosion control structures and the restoration of wetlands in the Wash.

4.1.6 Unknown Future Needs (Robustness)

Problem solving and decision making are often improved when information pertinent to the problem or decision is known. However, major difficulties can arise when the available data do

not help solve the problem or make the decision better. Compounded by this fact is that there is no way to predict the future even though there is much to be enamored with about modern-day modeling techniques and outputs. The monitoring network was mostly constructed to help solve current problems; however, it is balanced enough to help solve future problems. For example, priority pollutants, pharmaceuticals, personal care products, microplastics, and/or plasticizers are all components of the monitoring network. Based on the outcomes of the monitoring data, Section 5.0 describes a process to improve the robustness of the network through adaptation.

4.2 Nomenclature

Nomenclature consistency is one of the most important components of the network, particularly since the network was created and used by many different partners. Since 2005, site naming has followed a few simple rules (Appendix M) that were developed by the Interagency Sampling and Coordination Committee (ISCC; the ISCC consists of staff from the various Lake Mead sampling entities), and these rules are adopted for this plan. In brief, alphanumeric codes are given to sample sites based on the sampled waterbody name and distance along a reference line (river channel). The reference line for the Wash (acronym = LW) begins at the high pool elevation of Lake Mead (elevation 1,221 above mean sea level) and follows the river channel to where it terminates. Consequently, a sampling site at Wash river mile 6.05 would be named LW6.05. Several variations of this format have been used, such as LW 6.05 and LW_6.05 mostly because of formatting preferences by authors who have cited these data or because spaces in the name cause problems in database and geographic information system applications. Although each variation is acceptable and correct, the LW6.05 format is preferred. To distinguish multiple sites that are collected within a short distance of each other, a suffix should be added to the name. An underscore should be used first and then followed by a numeral. For example, three sites that are near LW6.05 become LW6.05_1, LW6.05_2, and LW6.05_3.

An ISCC sub-group recently adopted an update to the past rules to ensure site names change when sampling locations are moved. The wastewater dischargers are exempt from these new rules because it is more important for them to maintain consistent site names in their reporting to the NDEP and the Environmental Protection Agency. Moreover, this exemption is rectified at the data repository stage when a queryable alias name is set up (see Section 4.1 for more detail); the alias name is the correct physical sampling location. The new or updated rules are as follows: (1) a global positioning system measurement will be recorded in Decimal Degrees coordinates and North American Datum 1983 format during each sampling event at the physical location where the sample is collected - coordinates will be uploaded with lab data, (2) the site name will be changed if the site moves $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above or below the original site, or moves above or below a major inflow, and (3) SNWA and the entity collecting the data will review uploaded coordinate data to check for site location changes.

4.3 Sampling/Measurement Locations and Frequency

Surface water quality will be characterized along the Wash and tributaries using traditional sampling and measurement procedures. Sampling procedures include collecting discrete water samples (in bottles, jars, etc.) from the field and then submitting them for testing to an analytical laboratory. In contrast, measurement procedures gather data instantly in the field using probes and other devices. The monitoring network represents a multi-tiered program that gathers data about the watershed at different spatial and temporal scales and by several partnering entities.

Sites are grouped into “programs” depending on if they are in the mainstream Wash or in an inflow/tributary to the Wash. Monitoring data that are collected within 48 hours from a rain event are not considered to represent base flow conditions.

Mainstream Las Vegas Wash Program (“Mainstream Program”) – For the purposes of this plan the mainstream Wash is the segment of the Wash beginning at the Wash/Flamingo Wash confluence and ending at the Wash/Lake Mead confluence. Along this reach, there are ten base flow sampling sites monitored by Reclamation, SNWA, and the wastewater dischargers (Table 3 and Figures 2-10). Each of these sites will be (or are currently) monitored for a series of parameters (Appendix N). Sampling duplication was minimized to the maximum extent practicable through collaboration among the entities. For example, the entities agreed to co-locate several pre-existing sites and to minimize parameter duplication by staggering sampling events. Staggered sampling events provide greater temporal coverage. For example, evenly distributed sampling events are possible on the mainstream Wash because Reclamation collected samples the Wash in the middle of March, June, September, and December and SNWA collected samples the Wash in the end of January, April, July, and October (i.e., samples are collected once per 6 weeks). Additional coordination among the entities is expected as part of future program evaluations since duplication was not eliminated in the current program configuration.

There is an 11th base flow site that the USGS samples (site 94196783), but it is not treated as part of the mainstream program because data are not collected on an annual basis. USGS data, however, should be used to supplement annual monitoring activities when they are available. Continuous flow data are to be recorded at or near six sites and continuous field measurements are to be recorded at or near two sites. CCRFCD samples up to ten substantial storm events at two sites: Las Vegas Wash at the Club at Sunrise (approximately 0.1 miles upstream of LW11.7) and Rainbow Gardens Weir (at site LW3.4). The two sites are sampled for a series of parameters (Appendix O).

Inflow/Tributary Program (“Tributary Program”) – There are several major perennial tributaries to the Wash including the Flamingo Wash, Sloan Channel, Monson Channel, and Duck Creek. Pittman Wash, Whitney Drain, Burns Street Channel, and the Nature Preserve/mitigation pond are other perennial tributaries in the watershed which influence water quality in the Wash. Other perennial inflows to the Wash come from the Timet and BMI groundwater treatment facilities and from wastewater treatment plant discharges (i.e., City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, and CCWRD). These sites (Figures 2-10) are collectively a part of the tributary program, and they are to be sampled on a regular basis (Table 4) for a series of parameters (Appendix N). Duplication was minimized to the maximum extent practicable, however, there may be future opportunities to further minimize duplication. For example, all the wastewater dischargers monitor their outfalls regularly and upload this data to the database (see Section 4.1).

4.4 Data Repository and Sharing Guidelines

SNWA maintains a Lower Colorado River Water Quality Database (the database) that can be accessed through a password protected website (accessed via www.lvwash.org). The database contains the most extensive amount of water quality data for the Wash and Lake Mead collected by many partners including CCRFCD, Reclamation, the wastewater dischargers, SNWA, and the USGS. The database is a principal component of the monitoring network and the

Table 3. The annual frequency that parameters are sampled/measured for the Mainstream Program.

Site Name	Frequency of Sampling/Measurement Events (number per year)																		
	SC1	SC0	LW12.1	LWC10.6	LWC9.0_1	LWC9.0	FW0	MC1	WD1.1	WD1.0A	WD0	PW1.3	PW0	DC1.9	DC1	DC0	BS1	LWC6.1_1	LWC6.1_2
Entity ¹	S	S	S	B	B	B	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	B	B	B
Alkalinity	4		4	4	4	4	4							4		4	4	4	4
Bacteria	4		4				4	4						4		4			
Bacteria+	4		4				4	4						4		4			
Field Measurements	12	12	12	4	4	4	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Cont.	12	12	4	4
Flow ²	Cont. ³	12	12	Cont. ⁴	Cont. ⁴	Cont. ⁴	Cont. ³	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Cont. ³	12	12	Cont. ⁴	
Ions	4		4	4	4	4	4	4							4		4	4	4
Ions+	4		4				4	4							4		4		
Metals (dissolved)	4		4				4	4							4		4		
Metals (total)	4		4				4	4							4		4		
Minerals (dissolved)				4	4	4											4	4	4
Minerals (total)	4		4				4	4							4		4		
Nutrients	4		4	4	4	4	4	4							4		4	4	4
Nutrients+	4		4				4	4							4		4		
Perchlorate	4		4	4	4	4	4	4							4		4	4	4
PPCP/Steroids	4		4				4	4							4		4		
PPL	4		4				4	4							4		4		
PPL+	4		4				4	4							4		4		
Selenium (total)	12	12	12	4	4	4	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	4	4	4
Silica	4		4	4	4	4	4	4							4		4	4	4
Surfactants (MBAS)	4		4				4	4							4		4		
TDS	12	12	12	4	4	4	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	4	4	4
TSS	4		4	4	4	4	4	4							4		4	4	4

¹ B = Bureau of Reclamation, S = SNWA.

² Cont. = continuous

³ Continuous flows recorded at gages maintained by the USGS. Low flow curbing in the bottom of the channel is needed to make base flow measurements accurate.

⁴ Continuous flows recorded by the City of Las Vegas, City of Henderson, and Clark County Water Reclamation District before water is discharged into the Las Vegas Wash.

Table 4. The annual frequency that parameters are sampled/measured for the Tributary Program.



Figure 2. Monitoring sites near the Las Vegas Wash/Flamingo Wash confluence.



Figure 3. Monitoring sites near the Las Vegas Wash/Sloan channel confluence.



Figure 4. Monitoring sites near the Las Vegas Wash and City of Las Vegas Water Pollution Control Facility discharge.



Figure 5. Monitoring sites near the Las Vegas Wash, Monson Channel, and Clark County Water Reclamation District.



Figure 6. Monitoring sites in the Nature Preserve/Mitigation Pond Complex, Duck Creek, Burns Street Channel, and associated areas.



Figure 7. Monitoring sites in the Pittman Wash, Duck Creek, and Whitney Drain.



Figure 8. Monitoring sites near Pabco Road Weir.



Figure 9. Monitoring sites near Rainbow Gardens Weir.



Figure 10. Monitoring sites near Northshore Road.

value of it increases as data are added to it. Data that are appropriate for submission to the database are water quality data collected from the Wash and from inflows to the Wash. To meet the purpose of this plan, the Lake Mead component of the database is not dealt with herein. For example, point source data coming from wastewater dischargers (flow, nutrient concentrations, etc.) is just as appropriate to upload as data collected during Wash-wide sampling events. To continue to improve the usefulness of the database, data contributors need to regularly share their data (i.e., upload data to the database). Consequently, the following rule was developed: within 30 days of receiving laboratory reports, the sampling entity should upload the data results to the database. The City of Henderson and City of Las Vegas are already using data storage systems that allow this deadline to be met. Since some entities may not be able to meet the 30-day deadline, data uploads should occur as soon as feasibly possible but should take no longer than 60 days after receiving laboratory reports.

Upon request, SNWA provides pre-submission support to contributing entities by formatting their data. If site and parameter names are not consistently labeled, then the database may not recognize the input. To remedy this issue, SNWA uses alias names and other links to be sure that the data are input seamlessly. For example, one entity may use “electrical conductance” as a parameter name and another entity may use “electrical conductivity” to describe the same parameter. SNWA must link these names together so that the database recognizes them as the same parameter.

5.0 MEASURE PROGRESS AND ADAPT PLAN

5.1 Analyze Monitoring Data and Share Results

Monitoring data can be evaluated by the user for any intended purpose, however, to better meet the goal of this plan certain evaluations should be regularly conducted and will be conducted by SNWA. Water quality issues within the Valley are geographically specific. For example, salinity and selenium are more of an issue in the upstream tributaries than in the lower parts of the Wash. Data assessments should be regularly shared at the quarterly LVWCC, and Research and Environmental Monitoring Study Team meetings and periodic reporting should be conducted. Displayed data should be compared to known benchmarks if they are available (e.g., water quality standards, levels of concern, toxicity thresholds, etc.). Descriptive statistics will be used such as reporting the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard error of the mean. More advanced statistics (e.g., hypothesis testing) will be used when appropriate. Although many of the following types of assessments have been performed routinely for many years, a complete list is stated herein for thoroughness.

Parameter Status and Trends – The most fundamental goal of this plan will be achieved by simply tracking and reporting base flow water quality status and trends. This activity is a core component of this monitoring plan and should include simple graphical and/or tabular displays of monitoring data organized across time or sampling sites. At minimum, data will be analyzed at each site to show concentration changes over time. Every parameter will be evaluated; however, parameters that pose water quality concern (e.g., parameters on the impaired waters list) will be investigated more closely. Because several of the sampling sites are located at the base of a watershed, status and trends at these sites will take on special significance.

Water Balance – Through the use of flow gages and field measurements collected from the Wash, tributaries, and wastewater discharge pipes, a balance of water that flows into and out of the Wash will be obtained at multiple time steps but at least on an annual basis. There are dependable and readily available data for most major components of the water balance, such as inflows from the wastewater dischargers and outflows to Lake Mead. Other water balance components such as losses (outflows) from evaporation and evapotranspiration are not so readily available. As part of another study aimed at addressing the water quality purification services of the Wash, a system-dynamics model will be developed to characterize the balance of Wash water. Until this more complex model is completed, an interim box model of the water balance will be created. There is an expectation that with the readily available data the water balance will not close (i.e., inflow \neq outflows). Attempts, however, to quantify the remaining water will be pursued. A water balance for the Las Vegas Valley watershed which incorporates treated raw water inflows from Lake Mead may also need to be developed based on the parameter of interest (see example in Section 4.1.3). The water balance is a necessary step toward constructing a mass balance for key parameters.

Mass Balance for Key Parameters – Parameters on the impaired waters list are no doubt key parameters and they will be characterized by mass balance. One of these parameters, phosphorus, is already tracked closely by the wastewater dischargers because of its significance for total maximum daily load reporting requirements. The waste load allocation that the dischargers track and report represents a major component of the phosphorus balance in the Wash. These data and others like it will be obtained to construct mass balances for key parameters.

Characterize Improvements – Weirs provide improved water control services by functioning to dissipate erosive flows and stop active head-cuts. Other services that are improved through the development of consequential wetland vegetation and hydrology include water purification and biodiversity. Simply put, weirs improve the biogeochemical processes of wetlands in the Wash ecosystem thereby providing conditions for improvements in water quality. Characterizing these improvements is an essential component of this plan and it will be done at multiple spatial-temporal scales. Data that is used to assess status and trends and to construct mass/water balances are important. The extent and timing of weir construction/maintenance and wetland vegetation colonization, growth, and decay are key components to address. Preliminary data have shown that improvements are most easily detected across large spatial-temporal scales. Specific analyses will be conducted to characterize the role of weirs in improving water quality. Reclamation conducted a time of travel study in the mainstream Wash in December 2015 to determine how much residence times in the wetlands and the Wash overall have improved due to weir construction. A report on the project was published in 2016.

Stormwater Characterization – CCRFCD has characterized and reported stormwater data in annual reports for the Las Vegas Valley municipal stormwater discharge permit for many years. Reports are due to NDEP on November 1 of each year, and they are then posted online (<http://www.ccrfcd.org/doclibrary.htm>). Monitoring data that are collected to meet the goal of this plan will be used to complement data reports from CCRFCD. For example, permanently fixed probes in the Wash and two tributaries collect pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and electrical conductance data at 20 or 15-minute intervals. Because the probes are not removed during storm events, the data can be assessed to characterize stormwater conditions for these

parameters. With conversion factors, electrical conductance data can be used to calculate total dissolved solid loading into the Wash and Lake Mead. Because salt is rinsed from the landscape during rain events, water quality probes in the Wash will be used to characterize salt loading from these events.

5.2 Make Adjustments

A simple series of adaptive management steps govern this plan: (1) develop plan, (2) implement plan, (3) evaluate plan, (4) make changes, and (5) repeat steps 2-5. At their regularly scheduled meeting each October, the Research and Environmental Monitoring Study Team will begin to formally evaluate this plan and make changes if needed. By the October meeting, potential changes should be adopted by the partnering entities. Other adjustments can and should be made at any time based on new or better information.

5.2.1 Sensitivity Analysis and Sampling Frequency

Monitoring is a simple tool to keep track of an issue therefore it is often difficult to justify the continuation of discretionary monitoring activities when the results of monitoring show that the issue has not changed. Too often though, monitoring data is irrecoverable when the frequency of data collection is inappropriately reduced because of the lack of institutional support. Moreover, the adage that “the more, the better” does not, nor should it necessarily hold sway when resources are limited. Objective measurements are needed to assess the sensitivity of the proposed monitoring frequency, so between July and October of each year, the monitoring network should be subjected to a sensitivity analysis. Standard hypothesis testing (e.g., t-tests) will be conducted to compare for differences between mean values obtained from the existing sampling frequency (e.g., $n = 12$) and a hypothesized reduced sampling frequency (e.g., $n = 4$, $n = 6$, $n = 8$). Data points will be systematically removed from the collected dataset to mimic a hypothesized program. The power of these tests is inherently low because of small sample size ($n < 30$); therefore, other information should be carefully considered before design changes are made.

5.2.2 Reassess Locations

Sampling sites should not be considered immovable locations if the movement of those sites will better meet the goal of the plan. Moreover, if two locations show similar status and trends, site sampling may need to cease at one of the sites. Between July and October of each year, the location of each sampling point will be reassessed to see if changes are needed. This task will be difficult because there already appears to be a conflict between two of the principles that were used to develop this plan (maintain historical record and base of watershed assessment). For example, SC_0 characterizes the base of the Sloan Channel watershed better than SC_1, but the data collected from SC_1 are more impactful because there is a USGS stream gage there and because it has been sampled historically for many years. A careful weight of evidence approach will be needed to address sampling location changes in the future.

5.2.3 Coordinate with Partners

Because the monitoring network relies on the efforts of multiple entities, early and frequent communication is needed to ensure that the network functions properly. It is easy to imagine how decisions that may seem innocuous could affect the reliability of the network. For example, a field-based decision to move a site 50 feet upstream because of difficult access issues could

have terrible consequence if the site is moved above an inflow or outflow. Partner coordination is essential to minimize network reliability concerns. Consequently, changes to sampling programs should be shared with the partners early and often and can be formally addressed during regularly scheduled Research and Environmental Monitoring Study Team meetings. During the July meeting, the study team should receive formal information from each entity regarding monitoring program details to be sure that sampling locations, analytes, collection frequencies, reporting limits, and other pertinent items have not changed. The July meeting should be an ideal time to address changes since annual monitoring plans/reports are due in the fall (the wastewater dischargers must submit a monitoring plan by November 1 of each year and the MS4 permit holders must submit an annual report which includes a monitoring plan on or before October 1 of each year).

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Appendix A
Las Vegas Wash Water Quality Monitoring Programs
Evaluation and Recommendations

Las Vegas Wash Water Quality Monitoring Programs Evaluation and Recommendations

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ABSTRACT

Several surface water quality monitoring programs are being conducted in the Las Vegas Wash and tributaries to the Las Vegas Wash by multiple agencies. The goal for this review is to document where and how frequently sampling occurs and why it is conducted. This report is the first iteration in developing a coordinated water quality monitoring network. The network should provide robust water quality information to meet the needs of the Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee but the expectation is that other stakeholders in the Las Vegas Valley will benefit. There appears to be opportunities for collaboration that may reduce resource commitments but further discussion needs to be held to identify consensual paths forward. Moreover, important data gaps have been identified which may require resource commitments.

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Las Vegas Wash Water Quality Monitoring Programs Evaluation and Recommendations

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1.0 LAS VEGAS WASH WATER QUALITY REVIEW

The surface water quality monitoring programs in the Las Vegas Wash (Wash) and in the tributaries to the Wash are being examined to identify if there are duplicative measures and possible needs for other water quality studies. A substantial portion of water quality monitoring occurs in the Wash; therefore, most of our efforts have been spent examining Wash water quality programs. Tributaries to the Wash and other surface water inputs were also examined for potential gaps in data and overlap because of their influence to the mainstem Wash.

Currently, three different agencies, including City of Henderson (acting on behalf of the three wastewater treatment agencies), Bureau of Reclamation, and Southern Nevada Water Authority, are sampling regularly along the Wash at multiple locations for a variety of reasons. The scope of work for each agency remains relatively similar, which inherently can result in duplications in sampling locations and analyses. A review of these different programs highlights the avenues where data sharing and cooperative sampling plans may reduce the duplications in data collection. Sharing resources may also allow more studies to be implemented in other areas or may free up resources during difficult economic times. By reviewing sample locations, analyses, and scopes of work for these projects, we can prioritize and make suggestions to help maintain and in some cases increase our knowledge of water quality in the Wash.

2.0 CURRENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

2.1 Wastewater Dischargers

The City of Henderson (COH) conducts routine water quality sampling at five locations along the Las Vegas Wash on behalf of themselves, Clark County Water Reclamation District (CCWRD), and the City of Las Vegas (CLV). With the completion of the City of North Las Vegas' (CNLV) wastewater treatment plant, CNLV will likely participate in on-going sampling programs by the other three wastewater agencies (cumulatively these four agencies are referred to as the "dischargers"). Each of the dischargers are required to meet monitoring requirements contained in their National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for discharging treated effluent into the Wash. The dischargers have separate NPDES permits, however, monitoring requirements for each permit are the same. Consequently, the dischargers have divided the monitoring obligations so that: the COH performs water quality monitoring and analysis of samples from the Wash; the CLV conducts water quality monitoring in Lake Mead; and CCWRD conducts the analyses of the Lake Mead samples. Monitoring plans are due from the dischargers to the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection by November 1 of each year.

The most recent monitoring plan calls for sampling at five locations in the Wash (LW10.75, LW8.85, LW6.05, LW3.7, and LW0.55). These locations are designed to capture water quality characteristics of effluent from the three wastewater discharges before and after entering the Wash. Samples are measured, analyzed, or calculated (as appropriate) biweekly for temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, specific conductance, total phosphorus as phosphorus (TP), dissolved ortho-phosphorus as phosphorus, total kjeldahl nitrogen as nitrogen, (TKN), nitrite as nitrogen ($\text{NO}_2\text{-N}$), nitrate as nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$), ammonia as nitrogen ($\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$), total inorganic nitrogen as nitrogen (TIN), total dissolved solids (TDS), total suspended solids (TSS), turbidity, *Escherichia*

coli, and fecal coliform. Twice a year, the dischargers also sample for an extensive list of priority pollutants and some additional parameters at LW0.55.

Also included in the permits are requirements related to the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act. The permits require the dischargers to identify and describe any potential salt sources to the collection system. The dischargers must quantify the salt load and salinity concentration from identified sources and review data annually to calculate net increase in salinity. They are responsible for minimizing salt loads to try to achieve the goal of having outfall TDS concentrations no more than 400 ppm above concentrations found in the Colorado River. TDS data from any water purveyor may be used; however the data source must be identified.

The dischargers are required to monitor and report flow, biological oxygen demand, TSS, pH, fecal coliform, total residual chlorine, TP, total ammonia, TIN, TDS, priority pollutants, temperature, dissolved oxygen, orthophosphorus, nitrate + nitrite, and TKN from their outfall channels. The previous parameters are sampled at various frequencies ranging from daily to weekly. Flow data are logged continuously. Priority pollutants are monitored quarterly. Each wastewater discharger shares the waste load allocations for total phosphorus and total ammonia. The loads are divided amongst discharges and the requirements apply only from March 1 – October 31 for phosphorus and April 1 – September 30 for ammonia. On a voluntary basis the dischargers are removing phosphorus year round. Waste load allocation data are submitted quarterly and contain data from the three treatment plants.

2.2 Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) has been monitoring water quality in the Wash since 1989. The Wash was designated as a salinity control unit under Title II of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act. Several plans were initiated by the BOR to limit salinity inputs from saline alluvium along the Wash. Eventually, plans to reduce salt loads were too expensive, not supported, and were determined to be not feasible. The BOR began water quality monitoring in 1989 primarily to track salinity changes along the Wash, as the Las Vegas Valley population and flows into the Wash increased. Ancillary benefits of the BORs monitoring program include a long established general water quality history documenting water quality changes that have occurred from changes in water treatment, construction of erosion control structures, and changes in hydrology.

BOR monitors 13 locations along or near the Wash. Strategic sample locations were selected to isolate potential sources of salt loading into the Wash. Of the 13 sample locations, seven are located in the Wash. The remaining six locations are located in effluent discharge channels or groundwater seeps. These locations are monitored quarterly. Locations with LWC prefix in their name indicate that locations are off of the mainstem of the Wash channel. These sites are seeps or effluent outfall channels.

2.3 Southern Nevada Water Authority

The Las Vegas Wash Project Coordination Team (Wash Team) conducts extensive water quality monitoring along the Wash. There are several existing programs in place to characterize water quality trends in the Wash and tributaries to the Wash. These studies address water quality issues

as they relate to construction activities and localized contaminant issues in the Wash. Individual water quality programs are discussed below.

2.3.1 Mainstream Water Quality Monitoring

The Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee developed a Comprehensive Adaptive Management Plan (CAMP) outlining goals and implementation strategies for activities along the Wash. The mainstream water quality monitoring program was a component established in the CAMP used to evaluate the baseline conditions of the Wash, to demonstrate water quality variations over time, to quantify the effects of increased wetland vegetation on water quality, and to provide a long-term data history that can be used to make watershed-based decisions and evaluate the success of these management actions. Monitoring began in 2000 and has provided substantial insight into the changes in water quality.

Currently eight locations are sampled bimonthly. Sample locations and frequency has changed since the inception of the program. Initially, sample locations were monitored monthly; however, the data has been consistently stable allowing abridged sample frequency. Sample analyses have remained mostly the same throughout the years and include metals, anion/cation, nutrients, and others.

2.3.2 Total Suspended Solids and Perchlorate Monitoring

The TSS and perchlorate sampling program was designed to provide background data for TSS and perchlorate concentrations in the Wash. This program began in 2003 and initially included eight sampling locations. The program inherited two additional sampling locations from another ongoing perchlorate study in an effort to consolidate programs. The sample locations are monitored monthly. Sampling sites were initially placed upstream and downstream of constructed erosion control structures to measure their effect on reducing TSS in the Wash. The data from this sampling program was used to de-list the Wash for TSS on the NDEPs 303(d) list.

2.3.3 Tributary Water Quality Monitoring

The tributary water quality monitoring program was established to characterize urban runoff entering the Wash. Data from the program are essential for monitoring and tracking non-point sources of contamination to the Wash. This project is a cooperative program supported by both Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) and Clark County Regional Flood Control District (CCRFC). The data from this project are used to meet requirements established in the Las Vegas Valley NDPES Municipal Stormwater Discharge Permit No. NV0021911. The permit is jointly issued to CCRFC, CLV, CNLV, COH, and Clark County and authorizes the permittees to discharge stormwater from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to waters of the U.S. Under the permit, permittees are required to establish a dry weather monitoring program, which is fulfilled with the tributary water quality monitoring program. The dry weather monitoring is intended to detect illegal and/or illicit discharges and to provide baseline surface water quality data for future comparison. Stormwater sampling is conducted by a contractor to the CCRFC (see Section 2.4).

Seven tributary locations are monitored quarterly. Sample locations are located upstream of the tributaries' confluence with either the Wash or another tributary of the Wash. The locations capture most major inputs of urban runoff from the Las Vegas Valley to the Wash. Samples are

analyzed for major ions, trace metals, organic compounds, nutrients, selenium, and bacteriological components.

Additionally, LW5.5 (Historic Lateral Weir) water quality is collected with this project and provides organic analysis of the Wash on a quarterly basis. LW5.5 is also collected by the Southern Nevada Water System (SNWS) as part of their monthly monitoring of the inflows to Lake Mead. The purpose of the SNWS program is to assess limnological and water quality factors affecting the domestic water supply of Southern Nevada and to monitor the physical and hydrological conditions of the Wash. The SNWS monitoring program includes sites on the Muddy River, Virgin River, and Colorado River. The sites are monitored monthly by SNWS staff for metals, nutrients, bacteria, and priority pollutants.

2.3.4 Extensive Selenium Monitoring

SNWAs extensive selenium monitoring program focuses on the Duck Creek drainage area, including Pittman Wash and Whitney Drainage. Through previous investigations, it was determined that Duck Creek contains the highest selenium concentrations in the Las Vegas Valley. Duck Creek sampling efforts have focused on quarterly sampling at half mile intervals beginning from Broadbent Road. This program has been used to establish seasonal variations in selenium concentrations and identify hotspots of selenium. There are numerous sample locations along the tributaries that are only sampled for selenium.

2.4 Clark County Regional Flood Control District

CCRFCF is the lead agency for the Las Vegas Valley MS4 permit as previously discussed. The MS4 permit requires the completion of a Stormwater Management Plan to reduce the amount of pollutants entering the storm drains and to protect water quality. Water quality monitoring requirements are met using the dry weather water quality monitoring conducted by SNWA. However, in addition to the dry weather monitoring, CCRFCF completes a wet weather monitoring program. Water quality samples are collected during storm events in the Las Vegas Creek at Desert Rose Golf Course and in the Wash above Lake Las Vegas. Up to a total of ten samples are collected per year; but the number of samples is dependant upon the number of storm events.

CCRFCF also conducts water quality monitoring at detention basins throughout the valley during storm events. Water quality samples are collected at the inflows and outflows of the detention basins during three storm events per year. Samples are analyzed for TDS, TSS, total phosphorus, orthophosphate, nitrate, total copper, total lead, total zinc, dissolved copper, dissolved lead, dissolved zinc, turbidity, fecal coliform, and fecal streptococci.

2.5 Clark County Wetlands Park

The Clark County Wetlands Parks (CCWP) Nature Preserve and in-lieu fee mitigation ponds receive effluent from CCWRD to support the ponds located in the park and to irrigate vegetation at the Sunrise Mountain Trailhead. After flowing through a series of ponds at the Nature Preserve and in-lieu fee mitigation ponds, the water returns to the Wash. Several sites located within the park require water quality monitoring and reporting. The two sites at the Sunrise Mountain Trailhead only require reporting water quality data that is supplied by CCWRD. The sample locations within the Nature Preserve and in-lieu fee mitigation wetlands characterize

water quality of the discharge into the Wash and the effectiveness of the wetland's purification services. Bacteria, metals, nutrients, cation/anion, and selenium are monitored monthly at eight locations within the Nature Preserve and in lieu fee mitigation ponds. Five of the sample locations are required for CCWPs NPDES permit. The permit requires monthly monitoring for TDS, chlorides, sulfates, nitrate as nitrogen, and fecal coliform. Additional analyses are monitored to measure wetland purification services.

3.0 PROGRAM REVIEW

Several opportunities exist to collaborate on water quality monitoring in the Wash and tributaries to reduce duplications. Many of the sampling locations along the Wash match other agency's programs. Numerous analyses are the same between agency programs, most notably nutrients, which are analyzed by every agency in some form. Even the intent and purpose of some of the programs are similar and meet multiple agencies' needs. Comparisons between sampling locations, analyses, and purpose of the programs outlined above show several possibilities to collaborate and reduce redundancy. Table 1 outlines the frequency of visits to each site by the main sampling agencies. Note that there are duplications in a number of common sampling locations but there are also sample locations that are nearby to each other. Table 2 lists the most frequently monitored analytes by BOR, the wastewater dischargers, and SNWA. Some priority pollutants, metals, or other constituents of concern that are monitored less frequently are omitted.

3.1 Sample Locations Comparison

Reviewing the combined sampling locations along the Wash, there is a sampling location almost every 0.2 miles. However, not all sampling locations are sampled for the same analyses or at the same frequency. Monitoring the water quality characteristics of the Wash remains a goal of each of the agencies. Sample locations for the wastewater dischargers reflect the major inflows into the Wash and goes beyond the requirements of the permit to sample three locations. Since the wastewater dischargers have permit requirements to meet, it is sensible to build a water quality plan for the Wash around established and required sites. Both the SNWA and BOR water quality sampling programs share many of the same sites with the wastewater dischargers, potentially allowing the agencies to focus on sites that will capture critical points in the Wash and adding additional monitoring at deliberate locations to monitor presently unknown information.

	BOR	Wastewater Dischargers	SNWA	SNWS
Site	No. of visits per year			
Mainstream				
LW0.55	4	26 and 2	12	
LW0.8			6 and 12	
LW3.1			6 and 12	
LW3.7		26		
LW3.85	4		12	
LW4.1			12	
LW4.3			12	

LW4.95			6	
LW5.3			12	
LW5.5			6	12
LW5.7			12	
LW5.9			6	
LW6.05	4	26		
LW6.7			12	
LW6.85			6	
LW8.85	4	26	6	
LW9.1	4			
LW10.75	4	26	6 and 12	
LWC10.6	4			
LWC6.1_1	4			
LWC6.1_2	4			
LWC6.3	4			
LWC9.0	4			
Tributaries				
LVC_2			4	
LW12.1			4	
FW_1			4	
SC_1			4	
DC_1			4	
MC_1			4	
BS_1			4	

Table 1. Sample location and frequency for identified monitoring programs (note: more than one entry per cell indicates that different groups of parameters are collected during different visits).

Analysis List by Agency	
Bureau of Reclamation	
Alkalinity Bicarbonate LAB	Nitrogen Nitrite Total
Alkalinity Carbonate LAB	Perchlorate
Alkalinity Total LAB	Phosphorus Orthophosphate Dissolved
Calcium Dissolved	Phosphorus Orthophosphate Total
Chloride	Potassium Dissolved
Fluoride	Selenium Dissolved
Magnesium Dissolved	Silica Total
Nitrogen Ammonia Total	Sodium Dissolved
Nitrogen Nitrate Total	Sulfate
Nitrogen Nitrite Plus Nitrate Total	Total Suspended Solids
Field Measurements	
City of Henderson	
Chloride	Nitrogen Total Kjeldahl
Coliform Fecal	Phosphorus Dissolved
Coliform Total	Phosphorus Total

E. coli	Sulfate
Fluoride	Total Dissolved Solids LAB
Nitrogen Ammonia Total	Total Suspended Solids
Nitrogen Nitrate Dissolved	Turbidity LAB
Nitrogen Nitrite Dissolved	Field Measurements
SNWA	
Alkalinity Bicarbonate	Lead Dissolved
Alkalinity Bicarbonate LAB	Lead Total
Alkalinity Carbonate	Magnesium Dissolved
Alkalinity Hydroxide	Magnesium Total
Aluminum Dissolved	Manganese Dissolved
Aluminum Total	Manganese Total
Anion Sum - Calculated	Mercury Dissolved
Antimony Dissolved	Mercury Total
Antimony Total	Nickel Dissolved
Arsenic Dissolved	Nickel Total
Arsenic Total	Nitrogen Ammonia Total
Barium Dissolved	Nitrogen Nitrate Total
Barium Total	Nitrogen Nitrite Plus Nitrate Total
Beryllium Dissolved	Nitrogen Nitrite Total
Beryllium Total	Nitrogen Organic Total
Bromide	Nitrogen Total Kjeldahl
Cadmium Dissolved	Perchlorate
Cadmium Total	Phosphorus Orthophosphate Dissolved
Calcium Dissolved	Phosphorus Total
Calcium Total	Potassium Dissolved
Chlorate	Potassium Total
Chloride	Selenium Total
Chromium Dissolved	Silica Total
Chromium Total	Silver Dissolved
Coliform Fecal	Silver Total
Coliform Fecal Average	Sodium
Copper Dissolved	Sodium Dissolved
Copper Total	Sodium Total
E. coli	Sulfate
E. Coli Average	Thallium Dissolved
Enterococci	Thallium Total
Fecal Streptococcus	Total Dissolved Solids LAB
Fecal Streptococcus Average	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
Fluoride	Total Suspended Solids
Hardness, Total	Zinc Dissolved
Iron Dissolved	Zinc Total
Iron Total	Field Measurements

Table 2. List of analyses sampled for identified monitoring programs.

There are five general regions where all agencies have sample locations in the Wash (identified by red circles in Figure 1). The location upstream of the CLV effluent discharge describes the

water quality conditions of the Wash, Flamingo Wash, and Sloan Channel (LW10.75/11.1). All agencies have sample locations in this area. The next common sample location is downstream of both the Clark County and CLV effluent discharges (LW8.85.) LW6.05, LW5.7, LW5.5 are all located downstream of the COH effluent discharge and Duck Creek. The Wash reach before the flows are diverted under Lake Las Vegas is also sampled by all agencies (LW3.1, LW3.7, and LW3.85.) LW0.55 or LW0.8 is sampled as the last point before flows enter Lake Mead.

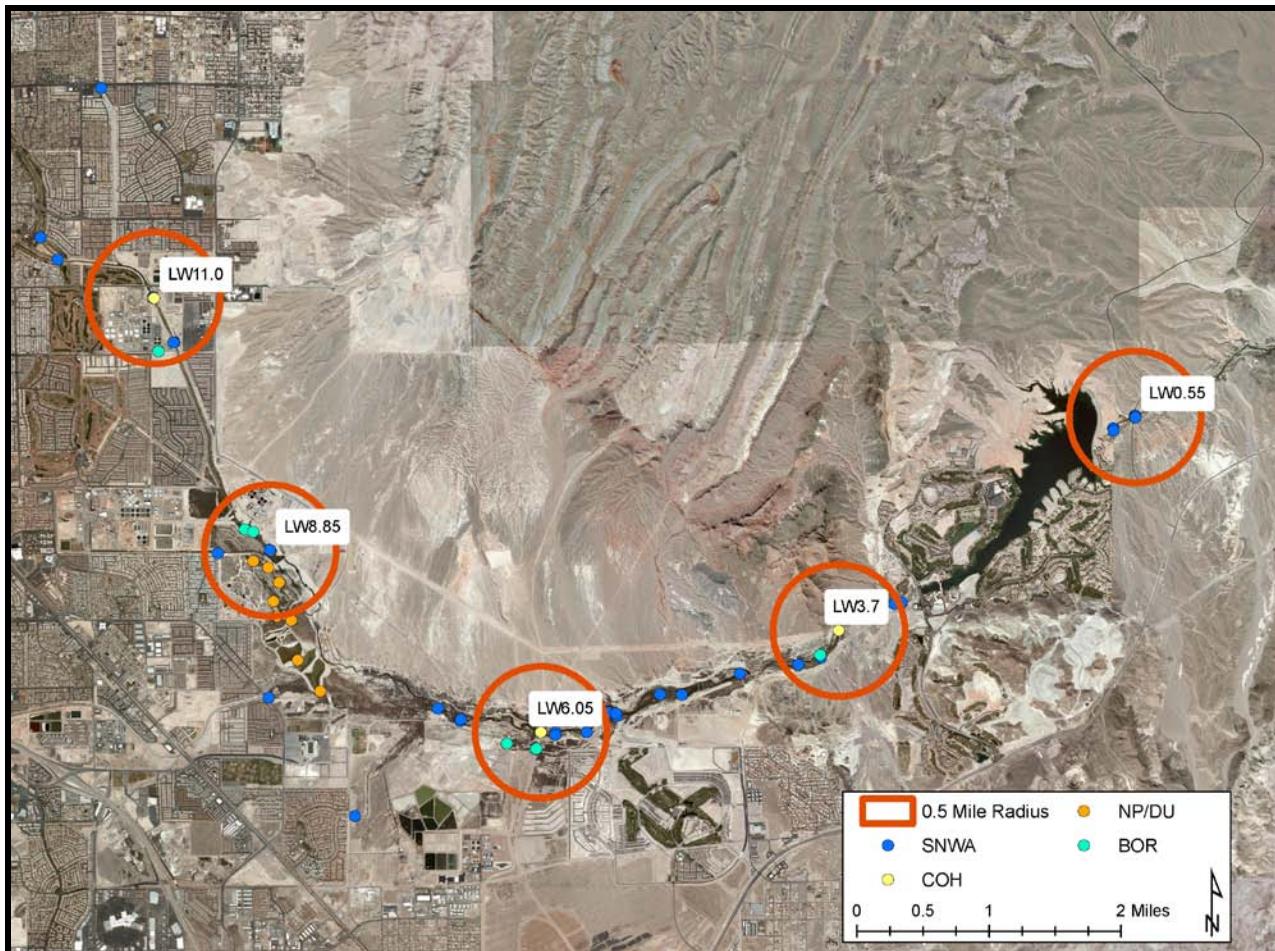


Figure 1. Water quality sample locations. Red circles indicate where more than one agency is collecting samples (note: because locations overlap, not all the dots are represented visually on the map).

Identifying crucial stretches in the Wash, where water quality is impacted by changing conditions, inputs from groundwater, or urban runoff will help determine where water quality monitoring locations should potentially occur. Sites should be located in areas where known and unknown contributions need to be monitored. The wastewater dischargers currently monitor effluent flows entering the Wash from wastewater facilities. The sample locations are located upstream and downstream of wastewater discharge points. Samples collected above all the wastewater discharge locations (LW10.75) characterize the water quality of the Wash, Flamingo Wash, Sloan Channel and Las Vegas Creek. The quarterly tributary monitoring program provides additional water quality data for the tributary flow entering the Wash.

3.2 Analysis Comparison

SNWA, BOR, and the wastewater dischargers all collect nutrient data in similar locations along the Wash. SNWA monitors for the most complete suite of metals along the Wash. All of BORs analyses are measured by SNWA with the exception of total orthophosphate. Organic water quality monitoring is limited in the Wash. LW0.8 and LW5.5 are regularly monitored for priority pollutant in the Wash. LW5.5 is sampled monthly by SNWS and LW0.55 is monitored biannually by the wastewater dischargers. A coordinated effort between the agencies that share sample locations would allow the agencies to potentially reduce the number of parameters they analyze in their programs. While certain parameters (as required in discharge permits) are required to be monitored on bi-weekly basis, other constituents may have a reduced sample frequency. Table 3 lists the analyses monitored by each agency. The list does not include priority pollutants monitored by the wastewater dischargers and SNWA.

4.0 OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION

BORs water quality monitoring originates from requirements under the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act; monitoring is also required by the wastewater treatment plants. The dischargers are required to monitor and identify salinity sources and its effect on salinity in the Colorado River. Currently, both BOR and the dischargers are collecting water quality data to meet the goals of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act. An opportunity exists to potentially coordinate sampling between these programs. For example, sampling frequency for the dischargers ranges from daily to weekly for most analyses, exceeding the BORs quarterly sampling frequency. In addition, many of the analyses monitored by the BOR are also monitored by either the wastewater dischargers or SNWA at similar sampling locations along the Wash.

Similar or the same sampling locations exist between SNWAs mainstream Wash and TSS/Perchlorate programs. Both TSS and perchlorate are monitored in the mainstream program, although TSS is analyzed by a different laboratory. The projects share only two sites but the remaining sampling locations are within 0.2 miles of each other. While the TSS sample locations are located downstream and upstream of erosion control structures, the Wash could be measured in broader reaches to measure reductions in TSS. A broader reach approach could allow the benefits of multiple erosion control structures to be determined. Alternatively, sample locations could be added to the mainstream Wash program to capture any additional data needed.

The wastewater dischargers currently sample at five locations along the Wash. Of the five locations, SNWAs mainstream Wash programs shares three of the locations. SNWAs program is more comprehensive and includes monitoring for perchlorate and selenium, and metals. However, the wastewater dischargers analyze for dissolved nitrate, dissolved nitrite, and dissolved phosphorus which is not analyzed under the mainstream Wash program. Sample location and identification, however, needs to be clarified. If sample locations are the same or can be altered to meet both SNWAs and the wastewater dischargers' needs, the agencies could potentially share data collected at the sample locations.

SNWAs tributary water quality monitoring program is the only program regularly monitoring runoff from the Las Vegas Valley. The program monitors data quarterly for all tributaries

entering the Las Vegas Wash. Besides assessing the source water inputs to the Wash, this program is necessitated by CCRFCDs NPDES permit. Additional quarterly monitoring in Duck Creek monitors selenium concentrations exclusively. Reducing SNWAs water quality programs in the Wash could free up resources to provide for monitoring in the tributaries or elsewhere. The tributaries could be placed on a rotational monitoring program with sampling locations selected throughout the entire reach with a select set of parameters to be measured. The tributaries are currently only monitored at one location near its confluence with the Wash. Increasing sampling frequency, number of locations and analyses sampled along the tributaries could provide increased knowledge of the tributaries on a greater temporal scale. Placing the tributaries on a rotational schedule would reduce the cost and resource demand of sampling all tributaries at once. Many state water quality monitoring program use a rotational program due to the lack of resources to monitor an entire state all at once.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MOVING FORWARD

Sample locations for each agency need to be clarified and identified. Discrepancies exist between sample location names and actual locations. A couple of the sites may be collected at the same location as other agencies but labeled differently. Coordinating sampling locations will help each agency provide the data they need for projects and provide adequate description of the water quality in the Wash. The willingness and ability of agencies to make changes to their programs still needs to be determined. The water quality plan devised by the wastewater dischargers establishes a monitoring plan that is submitted to NDEP. They, most likely, cannot be flexible in their monitoring locations or analyses. A water quality plan devised around the regulatory needs of the wastewater discharges may still allow some of the duplication to be eliminated.

Reducing replication of water quality analysis requires that the agencies are willing to share and able to use other agencies' data. Currently, all Wash related water quality monitoring project data can be found on the LVWCC members' website (www.lvwash.org\members). Each agency has already identified their individual projects on the website. However, for data sharing to occur, the agencies need to define guidelines for how data sharing will occur in order to meet reporting requirements.

Appendix B
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act

PUBLIC LAW 93-320—JUNE 24, 1974

88 STAT.

Public Law 93-320

AN ACT

Juen 24, 1974

[sic]

{H.R.12165}

Colorado River
Basin Salinity Con-
trol Act.

43 USC 1571

note.

U.S. and
Mexico, water quality im-
provement.

43 USC 1571.

24 UST 1968.

59 Stat. 1219.

Desalting com-
plexes, construction
and maintenance.

Desalting plants,
treatment capacity.

To authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of certain works in the Colorado River Basin to control the salinity of water delivered to users in the United States and Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act".

TITLE I—PROGRAMS DOWNSTREAM FROM IMPERIAL DAM

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary", is authorized and directed to proceed with a program of works of improvement for the enhancement and protection of the quality of water available in the Colorado River for use in the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and to enable the United States to comply with its obligations under the agreement with Mexico of August 30, 1973 (Minute No. 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico), concluded pursuant to the Treaty of February 3, 1944 (TS 994), in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b)(1) The Secretary is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a desalting complex, including (1) a desalting plant to reduce the salinity of drain water from the Wellton-Mohawk division of the Gila project, Arizona (hereinafter referred to as the division), including a pretreatment plant for settling, softening, and filtration of the drain water to be desalinated; (2) the necessary appurtenant works including the intake pumping plant system, product waterline, power transmission facilities, and permanent operating facilities; (3) the necessary extension in the United States and Mexico of the existing bypass drain to carry the reject stream from the desalting plant and other drainage waters to the Santa Clara Slough in Mexico, with the part in Mexico, subject to arrangements made pursuant to section 101(d); (4) replacement of the metal flume in the existing main outlet drain extension with a concrete siphon; (5) reduction of the quantity of irrigation return flows through acquisition of lands to reduce the size of the division, and irrigation efficiency improvements to minimize return flows; (6) acquire on behalf of the United States such lands or interest in lands in the Painted Rock Reservoir as may be necessary to operate the project in accordance with the obligations of Minute No. 242, and (7) all associated facilities including roads, railroad spur, and transmission lines.

(2) The desalting plant shall be designed to treat approximately one hundred and twenty-nine million gallons a day of drain water using advanced

technology commercially available. The plant shall effect recovery initially of not less than 70 per centum of the drain water as product water, and shall effect reduction of not less than 90 per centum of the dissolved solids in the feed water. The Secretary shall use sources of electric power supply for the desalting complex that will not diminish the supply of power to preference customers from Federal power systems operated by the Secretary. All costs associated with the desalting plant shall be nonreimbursable.

Nonreimbursable costs

(c) Replacement of the reject stream from the desalting plant and of any Wellton-Mohawk drainage water bypassed to the Santa Clara Slough to accomplish essential operation except at such times when there exists surplus water of the Colorado River under the terms of the Mexican Water Treaty of 1944, is recognized as a national obligation as provided in section 202 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 895). Studies to identify feasible measures to provide adequate replacement water shall be completed not later than June 30, 1980. Said studies shall be limited to potential sources within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and those portions of Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming which are within the natural drainage basin of the Colorado River. Measures found necessary to replace the reject stream from the desalting plant and any Wellton-Mohawk drainage bypassed to the Santa Clara Slough to accomplish essential operations may be undertaken independently of the national obligation set forth in section 202 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act.

Replacement water, studies.

59 Stat. 1219.

43 USC 1512.

(d) The Secretary is hereby authorized to advance funds to the United States section, International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), for construction, operation, and maintenance by Mexico pursuant to Minute No. 242 of that portion of the bypass drain within Mexico. Such funds shall be transferred to an appropriate Mexican agency, under arrangements to be concluded by the IBWC providing for the construction, operation, and maintenance of such facility by Mexico.

U.S. section, IBWC, advance funds.

24 UST 1968.

(e) Any desalinated water not needed for the purpose of this title may be exchanged at prices and under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary and the proceeds therefrom shall be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. The city of Yuma, Arizona, shall have first right of refusal to any such water.

Desalinated water exchange.

(f) For the purpose of reducing the return flows from the diversion to one hundred and seventy-five thousand acre-feet or less, annually, the Secretary is authorized to:

Return flow reduction.

(1) Accelerate the cooperative program of Irrigation Management Services with the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, hereinafter referred to as the district, for the purpose of improving irrigation efficiency. The district shall bear its share of the cost of such program as determined by the Secretary.

Irrigable acreage reduction.

(2) Acquire, by purchase or through eminent domain or exchange, or the extent determined by him to be appropriate, lands or interests in lands to reduce the existing seventy-five thousand developed and undeveloped irrigable acres authorized by the Act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 628), known as the Gila Reauthorization Act. The initial reduction in irrigable acreage shall be limited to approximately ten thousand acres. If the Secretary determines that the irrigable acreage of the division must be reduced below sixty-five thousand acres of irrigable lands to carry out the

43 USC 613. Limitation.

Acquired lands, disposal.	purpose of this section, the Secretary is authorized, with the consent of the district, to acquire additional lands, as may be deemed by him to be appropriate.
System improvements, installation assistance.	(g) The Secretary is authorized to dispose of the acquired lands and interests therein on terms and conditions satisfactory to him and meeting the objective of this Act.
Costs, reimbursement to U.S.	(h) The Secretary is authorized, either in conjunction with or in lieu of land acquisition, to assist water users in the division in installing system improvements, such as ditch lining, change of field layouts, automatic equipment, sprinkler systems and bubbler systems, as a means of increasing irrigation efficiencies: <i>Provided, however,</i> That all costs associated with the improvements authorized herein and allocated to the water users on the basis of benefits received, as determined by the Secretary, shall be reimbursed to the United States in amounts and on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary.
Contract amendment.	(i) The Secretary is authorized to amend the contract between the United States and the district dated March 4, 1952, as amended, to provide that—
Land acquisition for storage	(1) the portion of the existing repayment obligation owing to the United States allocable to irrigable acreage eliminated from the division for the purposes of this title, as determined by the Secretary, shall be nonreimbursable; and
24 UST 1968.	(2) if deemed appropriate by the Secretary, the district shall be given credit against its outstanding repayment obligation to offset any increase in operation and maintenance assessments per acre which may result from the district's decreased operation and maintenance base, all as determined by the Secretary.
Transfer of funds	(j) The Secretary is authorized to acquire through the Corps of Engineers fee title to, or other necessary interests in, additional lands above the Painted Rock Dam in Arizona that are required for the temporary storage capacity needed to permit operation of the dam and reservoir in times of serious flooding in accordance with the obligations of the United States under Minute No. 242. No funds shall be expended for acquisition of land or interests therein until it is finally determined by a Federal court of competent jurisdiction that the Corps of Engineers presently lacks legal authority to use said lands for this purpose. Nothing contained in this title nor any action taken pursuant to it shall be deemed to be a recognition or admission of any obligation to the owners of such land on the part of the United States or a limitation or deficiency in the rights or powers of the United States with respect to such lands or the operation of the reservoir.
Nonreimbursable costs.	(k) To the extent desirable to carry out sections 101(f)(1) and 101(h), the Secretary may transfer funds to the Secretary of Agriculture as may be required for technical assistance to farmers, conduct of research and demonstrations, and such related investigations as are required to achieve higher on-farm irrigation efficiencies.
Canal or canal lining, construction 43 USC 1572	(1) All cost associated with the desalting complex shall be nonreimbursable except as provided in sections 101(f)(1) and 101(h).
SEC. 102. (a) To assist in meeting salinity control objectives of Minute No. 242 during an interim period, the Secretary is authorized to construct a new concrete-lined canal or, to line the presently unlined portion of the Coachella Canal of the Boulder Canyon project, California, from station 2 plus 26 to the beginning of siphon numbered 7, a length of approximately forty-nine miles. The United States shall be entitled to temporary use of a quantity of water, for	

the purpose of meeting the salinity control objectives of Minute No. 242, during an interim period, equal to the quantity of water conserved by constructing or lining the said canal. The interim period shall commence on completion of construction or lining said canal and shall end the first year that the Secretary delivers main stream Colorado River water to California in an amount less than the sum of the quantities requested by (1) the California agencies under contracts made pursuant to section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat. 1057), and (2) Federal establishments to meet their water rights acquired in California in accordance with the Supreme Court decree in Arizona against California (376 U.S. 340).

43 USC 617d.

(b) The charges for total construction shall be repayable without interest in equal annual installments over a period of forty years beginning in the year following completion of construction: *Provided*, That, repayment shall be prorated between the United States and the Coachella Valley County Water District, and the Secretary is authorized to enter into a repayment contract with Coachella Valley County Water District for that purpose. Such contract shall provide that annual repayment installments shall be nonreimbursable during the interim period, defined in section 102(a) of this title and shall provide that after the interim period, said annual repayment installments or portions thereof, shall be paid by Coachella Valley County Water District.

Repayment.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase, eminent domain, or exchange private lands or interests therein, as may be determined by him to be appropriate, within the Imperial Irrigation District on the Imperial East Mesa which receive, or which have been granted rights to receive, water from Imperial Irrigation District's capacity in the Coachella Canal. Costs of such acquisitions shall be nonreimbursable and the Secretary shall return such lands to the public domain. The United States shall not acquire any water rights by reason of this land acquisition.

Repayment contract.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to credit Imperial Irrigation District against its final payments for certain outstanding construction charges payable to the United States on account of capacity to be relinquished in the Coachella Canal as a result of the canal lining program, all as determined by the Secretary: *Provided*, That, relinquishment of capacity shall not affect the established basis for allocating operation and maintenance costs of the main All-American Canal to existing contractors.

Private lands, acquisition.

(e) The Secretary is authorized and directed to cede the following land to the Cocopah Tribe of Indians, subject to rights-of-way for existing levees, to be held in trust by the United States for the Cocopah Tribe of Indians:

Imperial Irrigation District, construction charges, credit.

Township 9 south, range 25 west of the Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona;

Cocopah Tribe of Indians, lands in trust.

Section 25: Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23;

Section 26: Lots 1, 12, 13, 14, and 15;

Section 27: Lot 3; and all accretion to the above described lands.

The Secretary is authorized and directed to construct three bridges, one of which shall be capable of accommodating heavy vehicular traffic, over the portion of the bypass drain which crosses the reservation of the Cocopah Tribe of Indians. The transfer of lands to the Cocopah Indian Reservation and the construction of bridges across the bypass drain shall constitute full and complete payment to said tribe for the rights-of-way required for construction of the bypass drain and electrical transmission lines for works authorized by this title.

Bridges construction.

43 USC 1573.
Well kids, construction and maintenance.
24 UST 1968.
59 Stat. 1219.
Land acquisition.

Land replacement.
43 USC 613.

Nonreimbursable costs.

Project modification.
43 USC 1574.

Contract authority.
43 USC 1575.

Interagency cooperation.
43 USC 1576.

43 USC 1577.
42 USC 4321
note.
33 USC 1251
note.
Appropriation.
43 USC 1578.

SEC. 103. (a) The Secretary is authorized to:

(1) Construct, operate, and maintain, consistent with Minute No. 242, well fields capable of furnishing approximately one hundred and sixty thousand acre-feet of water per year for use in the United States and for delivery to Mexico in satisfaction of the 1944 Mexican Water Treaty.

(2) Acquire by purchase, eminent domain, or exchange, to the extent determined by him to be appropriate, approximately twenty-three thousand five hundred acres of lands or interests therein within approximately five miles of the Mexican border on the Yuma Mesa: *Provided, however,* That any such lands which are presently owned by the State of Arizona may be acquired or exchanged for Federal lands.

(3) Any lands removed from the jurisdiction of the Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District pursuant to clause (2) of this subsection which were available for use under the Gila Reauthorization Act (61 Stat. 628) shall be replaced with like lands within or adjacent to the Yuma Mesa division of the project. In the development of these substituted lands or any other lands within the Gila project, the Secretary may provide for full utilization of the Gila Gravity Main Canal in addition to contracted capacities.

(b) The cost of work provided for in this section, including delivery of water to Mexico, shall be nonreimbursable; except to the extent that the waters furnished are used in the United States.

SEC. 104. The Secretary is authorized to provide for modifications of the projects authorized by this title to the extent he determines appropriate for purposes of meeting the international settlement objective of this title at the lowest overall cost to the United States. No funds for any such modification shall be expended until the expiration of sixty days after the proposed modification has been submitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress, unless the Congress approves an earlier date by concurrent resolution. The Secretary shall notify the Governors of the Colorado River Basin States of such modifications.

SEC. 105. The Secretary is hereby authorized to enter into contracts that he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this title in advance of the appropriation of funds therefor.

SEC. 106. In carrying out the provisions of this title, the Secretary shall consult and cooperate with the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Agriculture, and other affected Federal, State, and local agencies.

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to modify the national Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, or, except as expressly stated herein, the provisions of any other Federal law.

SEC. 108. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$121,500,000 for the construction of the works and accomplishment of the purposes authorized in sections 101 and 102, and \$34,000,000 to accomplish the purposes of section 103, based on April 1973 prices, plus or minus such amounts as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs involved therein, and such sums as may be required to operate and maintain such works and to provide for such modifications as may be made pursuant to section 104. There is further authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to pay condemnation awards in

excess of appraised values and to cover costs required in connection with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 90-646).

42 USC 4601
note.

TITLE 11-MEASURES UPSTREAM FROM IMPERIAL DAM

SEC. 201. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall implement the salinity control policy adopted for the Colorado River in the "Conclusions and Recommendations" published in the Proceedings of the Reconvened Seventh Session of the Conference in the Matter of Pollution of the Interstate Waters of the Colorado River and Its Tributaries in the States of California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming, held in Denver, Colorado, on April 26-27, 1972, under the authority of section 10 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1160), and approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency on June 9, 1972.

43 USC 1591.

(b) The Secretary is hereby directed to expedite the investigation, planning, and implementation of the salinity control program generally as described in chapter VI of the Secretary's report entitled "Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program, February 1972".

(c) In conformity with section 201 (a) of this title and the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency under Federal laws, the Secretary, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Secretary of Agriculture are directed to cooperate and coordinate their activities effectively to carry out the objective of this title.

Interagency
cooperation.

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the following salinity control units as the initial stage of the Colorado River Basin salinity control program.

Salinity control
units, construction
and maintenance.

43 USC 1592.

(1) The Paradox Valley unit, Montrose County, Colorado, consisting of facilities for collection and disposition of saline ground water of Paradox Valley, including wells, pumps, pipelines, solar evaporation ponds, and all necessary appurtenant and associated works such as roads, fences, dikes, power transmission facilities, and permanent operating facilities.

(2) The Grand Valley unit, Colorado, consisting of measures and all necessary appurtenant and associated works to reduce the seepage of irrigation water from the irrigated lands of Grand Valley into the ground water and thence into the Colorado River. Measures shall include lining of canals and laterals, and the combining of existing canals and laterals into fewer and more efficient facilities. Prior to initiation of construction of the Grand Valley unit the Secretary shall enter into contracts through which the agencies owning, operating, and maintaining the water distribution systems in Grand Valley, singly or in concert, will assume all obligations relating to the continued operation and maintenance of the unit's facilities to the end that the maximum reduction of salinity inflow to the Colorado River will be achieved. The Secretary is also authorized to provide, as an element of the Grand Valley unit, for a technical staff to provide information and assistance to water users on means and measures for limiting excess water applications to irrigated lands: *Provided*, That such assistance shall not exceed a period of five years after funds first become available under this title. The Secretary will enter into agreements with the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a unified control plan for the Grand Valley unit. The Secretary of agriculture is directed to cooperate in the planning and construction of on-farm system measures under programs available to that Department.

(3) The Crystal Geyser unit, Utah, consisting of facilities for collection and disposition of saline geyser discharges; including dikes, pipelines, solar evaporation ponds, and all necessary appurtenant works including operating facilities.

(4) The Las Vegas Wash unit, Nevada, consisting of facilities for collection and disposition of saline ground water of Las Vegas Wash, including infiltration galleries, pumps, desalter, pipelines, solar evaporation facilities, and all appurtenant works including but not limited to roads, fences, power transmission facilities, and operating facilities.

3 USC 1593.
Planning reports.

SEC. 203. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to—

(1) Expedite completion of the planning reports on the following units, described in the Secretary's report, "Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program, February 1972":

(i) Irrigation source control:

Lower Gunnison
Uintah Basin
Colorado River Indian Reservation
Palo Verde Irrigation District

(ii) Point source control:

LaVerkin Springs
Littlefield Springs
Glenwood -Dotsero Springs

(iii) Diffuse source control:

Price River
San Rafael River
Dirty Devil River
McElmo Creek
Big Sandy River

(2) Submit each planning report on the units named in section 203(a) (1) of this title promptly to the Colorado River Basin States and to such other parties as the Secretary deems appropriate for their review and comments. After receipt of comments on a unit and careful consideration thereof, the Secretary shall submit each final report with his recommendations, simultaneously, to the President, other concerned Federal departments and agencies, the Congress, and the Colorado River Basin States.

(b) The Secretary is directed—

(1) in the investigation, planning, construction, and implementation of any salinity control unit involving control of salinity from irrigation sources, to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out research and demonstration projects and in implementing on-the-farm improvements and farm management practices and programs which will further the objective of this title;

(2) to undertake research on additional methods for accomplishing the objective of this title, utilizing to the fullest extent practicable the capabilities and resources of other Federal departments and agencies, interstate institutions, States, and private organizations.

Colorado River
Basin Salinity Con-
trol Advisory Coun-
cil.
Establishment;
membership.
43 USC 1594.
Duties.

SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby created the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Advisory Council composed of no more than three members from each State appointed by the Governor of each of the Colorado River Basin States.

(b) The 'Council shall be advisory only and shall—

(1) act as liaison between both the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the States in accomplishing the purposes of this title;

(2) receive reports from the Secretary on the progress of the salinity control program and review and comment on said reports; and

(3) recommend to both the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency appropriate studies of further projects, techniques, or methods for accomplishing the purposes of this title.

SEC. 205. (a) The Secretary shall allocate the total costs of each unit or separable feature thereof authorized by section 202 of this title, as follows:

(1) In recognition of Federal responsibility for the Colorado River as an interstate stream and for international comity with Mexico, Federal ownership of the lands of the Colorado River Basin from which most of the dissolved salts originate, and the policy embodied in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 816), 75 per centum of the total costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature thereof shall be nonreimbursable.

(2) Twenty-five per centum of the total costs shall be allocated between the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund established by section 5 (a) of the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 107) and the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund established by section 403(a) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 895), after consultation with, the Advisory Council created in section 204(a) of this title and consideration of the following items:

(i) benefits to be derived in each basin from the use of water of improved quality and the use of works for improved water management;

(ii) causes of salinity; and

(iii) availability of revenues in the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund and increased revenues to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund made available under section 205(d) of this title: *Provided*, That costs allocated to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund under section 205 (a) (2) of this title shall not exceed 15 per centum of the costs allocated to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund.

(3) Costs of construction of each unit or separable feature thereof allocated to the upper basin and to the lower basin under section 205 (a) (2) of this title shall be repaid within a fifty-year period without interest from the date such unit or separable feature thereof is determined by the Secretary to be in operation.

(b)(1) Costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature thereof allocated for repayment by the lower basin under section 205(a)(2) of this title shall be paid in accordance with subsection 205(b) (2) of this title, from the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund.

(2) Section 403(g) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 896) is hereby amended as follows: strike the word "and" after the word "Act" in line 8; insert after the word "Act," the following "(2) for repayment to the general fund of the Treasury the costs of each salinity control unit or separable feature thereof payable from the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund in accordance with sections 205(a)(2), 205(a)(3), and 205(b)(1) of the Colorado River Salinity Control Act and"; change paragraph (2) to paragraph (3).

(c) Costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of each unit or separable feature thereof allocated for repayment by the upper

Costs, allocation.
43 USC 1595.

33 USC 1251
note.

43 USC 620d.

43 USC 1543.

Costs, limitation.

Construction
costs, repayment.

43 USC 1543.

basin under section 205(a)(2) of this title shall be paid in accordance with section 205(d) of this title from the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund within the limit of the funds made available under section 205(e) of this title.

43 USC 620d.

(d) Section 5(d) of the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 108) is hereby amended as follows: strike the word "and" at the end of paragraph (3); strike the period after the word "years" at the end of paragraph (4) and insert a semicolon in lieu thereof followed by the word "and"; add a new paragraph (5) reading:

"(5) the costs of each salinity control unit or separable feature thereof payable from the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund in accordance with sections 205(a)(2), 205(a)(3), and 205(c) of the Colorado River Salinity Control Act."

(e) The Secretary is authorized to make upward adjustments in rates charged for electrical energy under all contracts administered by the Secretary under the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 105, 43 U.S.C. 620) as soon as practicable and to the extent necessary to cover the costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of units allocated under section 205(a)(2) and in conformity with section 205(a)(3) of this title: *Provided*, That revenues derived from said rate adjustments shall be available solely for the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of salinity control units in the Colorado River Basin herein authorized.

Electrical energy rates, adjustments.

Report to President, Congress and Advisory Council.

43 USC 1596.

SEC. 206. Commencing on January 1, 1975, and every two years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit, simultaneously, to the President, the Congress, and the Advisory Council created in section 204(a) of this title, a report on the Colorado River salinity control program authorized by this title covering the progress of investigations, planning, and construction of salinity control units for the previous fiscal year, the effectiveness of such units, anticipated work needed to be accomplished in the future to meet the objectives of this title, with emphasis on the needs during the five years immediately following the date of each report, and any special problems that may be impeding progress in attaining an effective salinity control program. Said report may be included in the biennial report on the quality of water of the Colorado River Basin prepared by the Secretary pursuant to section 15 of the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 111; 43 U.S.C. 602n), section 15 of the Navajo Indian irrigation project, and the initial stage of the San Juan Chama Project Act (76 Stat. 102), and section 6 of the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Act (76 Stat. 393).

43 USC 615ww

43 USC 616c.

43 USC 1597

43 USC 1501
note.

42 USC 4321
note.

33 USC 1251
note.

SEC. 207. Except as provided in section 205(b) and 205(d) of this title, with respect to the Colorado River Basin Project Act and the Colorado River Storage Project Act, respectively, nothing in this title shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, modify, interpret, or be in conflict with the provisions of the Colorado River Compact (45 Stat. 1057), the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact (63 Stat. 31), the Water Treaty of 1944 with the United Mexican States (Treaty Series 994; 59 Stat. 1219), the decree entered by the Supreme Court of the United States in Arizona against California and others (376 U.S. 340), the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat. 1057), Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (54 Stat. 774; 43 U.S.C. 618a), section 15 of the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 111; 43 U.S.C. 620n), the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 885), section 6 of the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Act (76 Stat. 393), section 15 of the Navajo Indian irrigation project and initial stage of the San Juan-Chama Project Act (76 Stat. 102), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

SEC. 208. (a) The Secretary is authorized to provide for modifications of the projects authorized by this title as determined to be appropriate for purposes of meeting the objective of this title. No funds for any such modification shall be expended until the expiration of sixty days after the proposed modification has been submitted to appropriate committees of the Congress, and not then if disapproved by said committees, except that funds may be expended prior to the expiration of such sixty days in any case in which the Congress approves an earlier date by concurrent resolution. The Governors of the Colorado River Basin States shall be notified of these changes.

Project modifications.
Funds, expenditure.
43 USC 1598.

(b) The Secretary is hereby authorized to enter into contracts that he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, in advance of the appropriation of funds therefor. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$125,100,000 for the construction of the works and for other purposes authorized in section 202 of this title, based on April 1973 prices, plus or minus such amounts as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in costs involved therein, and such sums as may be required to operate and maintain such works. There is further authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to pay condemnation awards in excess of appraised values and to cover costs required in connection with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 90-646).

Contract authority.
Appropriation

SEC. 209. As used in this title—

(a) all terms that are defined in the Colorado River Compact shall have the meanings therein defined;

42 USC 4601
note.
43 USC 1599.

(b) "Colorado River Basin States" means the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

"Colorado River
Basin States."

Approved June 24, 1974.

Public Law 93-321

Appendix C

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Authorization to Discharge (Permit No. NEV2003504) issued to Clark County Parks and Recreation (referred to in the permit as Clark County Parks and Community Services)

Permit Type: Groundwater Discharge

Permit No. NS2003504

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

In compliance with Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes,

**CLARK COUNTY PARKS AND REC.
2601 E. SUNSET RD.
LAS VEGAS, NV - 89120**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at:

**CLARK COUNTY WETLANDS PARK NATURE PRESERVE I
7050 EAST TROPICANA AVENUE, LAS VEGAS, NV - 89122
LATITUDE: 36.100305, LONGITUDE: -115.021818
TOWNSHIP: 21 S, RANGE: 62 E, SECTION: 23**

to receiving waters named:

**GROUNDWATERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA VIA EFFLUENT REUSE IN A FLOW
THROUGH WETLAND**

In accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Sections A, B, and C hereof.

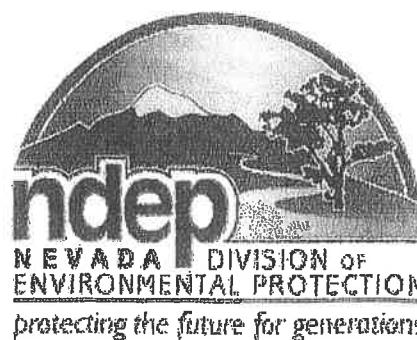
This permit shall become effective on September 01, 2014.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, August 31, 2019.

Signed this 20th day of August 2014.



**Michele Reid
Staff I Associate Engineer
Bureau of Water Pollution Control**



SECTION A

A.1. Introduction:

A.1.1. The Clark County Wetlands Park Nature Preserve (Preserve) is approximately a 210-acre facility composed of open water ponds, connecting waterways, irrigated wetlands with emergent vegetation, riparian scrub, and wet meadow species and upland areas with woody species/shrubs/trees. The Preserve is supplied with tertiary treated, filtered and disinfected effluent supplied by the Clark County Water Reclamation District (CCWRD) Flamingo Water Resource Center (Permit #NV0021261) via a 24-inch pipeline to a riprap lined mixing basin at the north end of the Preserve where it then flows into the wetland system. The Preserve is located at the eastern terminus of East Tropicana Avenue near the Las Vegas Wash, in Las Vegas, Nevada. The partially denitrified effluent supplied by CCWRD meets Reuse Category D quality (NAC 445A.276) and is used for wetland enhancement via a gravity flow through system of ponds and channels in the Preserve.

A.2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Requirements And Conditions:

A.2.1. There shall be no discharge from the facility property except as authorized by this permit.

A.2.2. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit, and lasting until the permit expires, the Permittee is authorized to:

discharge tertiary treated disinfected and partially denitrified wastewater effluent, supplied by CCWRD, for wetlands enhancement and site irrigation of grass and desert native plant species at the Preserve.

Effluent samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at:

Sample Location	Location Type	Location Name
001	External Outfall	TREATED EFFLUENT FROM CLARK COUNTY WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT (CCWRD)
002	Internal Outfall	MONITORING SITE NP-8
003	Internal Outfall	MONITORING SITE DU-1

The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below. As applicable, exceptions to standard language in this permit are identified and authorized in the Special Approvals / Conditions table:

Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (CcwrD Effluent) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Chloride (as Cl)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	See Footnote ^[1]	001	Monthly	DISCRT
Sulfate (as S)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	See Footnote ^[1]	001	Monthly	DISCRT
Nitrogen, nitrate total (as N)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	See Footnote ^[1]	001	Monthly	DISCRT
Solids, total dissolved	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	See Footnote ^[1]	001	Monthly	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	Daily Maximum		<= 400 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	See Footnote ^[1]	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	30 Day Geometric Mean		<= 200 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	See Footnote ^[1]	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Flow rate	Daily Maximum	<= 5.0 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Intake	001	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Intake	001	Continuous	METER

Notes (Re-use Discharge Limitations Table):

t. Effluent to be sampled by CCWRD prior to discharge to the Preserve and data provided to the Permittee for DMR submission.

Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Monitoring Site Np-8)
To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Solids, total dissolved	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Internal Monitoring Point	002	Monthly	GRAB
Chloride (as Cl)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Internal Monitoring Point	002	Monthly	GRAB
Sulfate (as S)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Internal Monitoring Point	002	Monthly	GRAB
Nitrogen, nitrate total (as N)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Internal Monitoring Point	002	Monthly	GRAB
Coliform, fecal general	Daily Maximum		M&R Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Internal Monitoring Point	002	Monthly	GRAB

Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 003 (Monitoring Site Du-1)
To Be Reported Monthly

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Solids, total dissolved	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Internal Monitoring Point	003	Monthly	GRAB
Chloride (as Cl)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Internal Monitoring Point	003	Monthly	GRAB
Sulfate (as S)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Internal Monitoring Point	003	Monthly	GRAB
Nitrogen, nitrate total (as N)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Internal Monitoring Point	003	Monthly	GRAB
Coliform, fecal general	Daily Maximum		M&R Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Internal Monitoring Point	003	Monthly	GRAB

A.3. Schedule of Compliance

The Permittee shall implement and comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Administrator, including in said implementation and compliance, any additions or modifications, which the Administrator may make in approving the schedule of compliance. All compliance deliverables shall be addressed to the attention, Bureau of Water Pollution Control:

SOC – Schedule of Compliance Table

Item #	Description	Due Date
1	Within 60 days of permit issuance, the Permittee shall submit two (2) copies of a new Water Management and Monitoring Plan (WM&MP) for review and approval by the Division. The WM&MP shall be compiled in accordance with appropriate sections of WTS- 1B "General Design Criteria for Preparing an Effluent Management Plan". The WM&MP shall be prepared and stamped by a Nevada Registered Professional Engineer.	11/5/2014

A.4. MONITORING AND REPORTING:

- A.4.1. Sampling and measurements:** Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge and must comply with any Division approved sampling plan as required by the Schedule of Compliance. Analyses shall be performed by a State of Nevada certified laboratory. Results from this lab must accompany the Discharge Monitoring Report.
- A.4.2. Annual Report:** The fourth quarter report shall contain plots of concentration (y-axis) versus date (x-axis) for each analyzed constituent identified in the Monitoring Table. The plots shall include data from the preceding five years, if available. Any data point from the current year that is greater than the limits identified in the applicable tables and conditions above must be explained by a narrative.
- A.4.3. Quarterly Reporting:** Monitoring results obtained during the previous three (3) months shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form received in this office no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on October 28, 2014. An original signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701

- A.4.4. Discharge Monitoring Reports:** Analytical data and monitoring results shall be summarized and/or tabulated for presentation in standardized Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Laboratory reports for quantitative analyses conducted by State of Nevada certified laboratories must accompany DMR submittals.
- A.4.5. Schedule:** DMRs shall be received by the 28th day of the month following the third month of each quarter (reporting period). Quarterly and annual reporting periods are based on the standard annual cycle, January 1 through December 31. The first report is due on October 28, 2014. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, report "no discharge" on the submitted DMR.

- A.4.6. Recording the Results:** For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall record the following information:

- A.4.6.1.** The exact place, date, and time of sampling;
- A.4.6.2.** The dates the analyses were performed;
- A.4.6.3.** The person(s) who performed the analyses;
- A.4.6.4.** The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- A.4.6.5.** The results of all required analyses.

- A.4.7. 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, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

A.4.8. **Test Procedures:** Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Act, under which such procedures may be required unless other procedures are approved by the Division. Other procedures used may be:

A.4.8.1. Selected from SW-846;

A.4.8.2. Selected from 40 CFR 503; or

A.4.8.3. An alternate test procedure approved by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Environmental Laboratory Services.

A.4.8.4. All laboratory analyses conducted in accordance with this discharge permit must have detection at or below the permit limits.

A.4.8.5. All analytical results must be generated by analytical laboratories certified by the state of Nevada laboratory certification program

A.4.9. **Reporting Limits:** Unless otherwise approved by the Division, the approved method of testing selected for analysis must have reporting limits which are:

A.4.9.1. Half or less of the discharge limit; or, if there is no limit,

A.4.9.2. Half or less of the applicable water quality criteria; or, if there is no limit or criteria,

A.4.9.3. The lowest reasonably attainable using an approved test method.

A.4.9.4. This requirement does not apply if a water quality standard is lowered after the issuance of this permit; however, the Permittee shall review methods used and by letter notify the division if the reporting limit will exceed the new criterion, and if so the Division may reopen the permit to impose new monitoring requirements.

SA – Special Approvals / Conditions Table

There are no Special Approval / Condition items

DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals

Item #	Description	Interval	First Scheduled Due Date
1	Quarterly DMRs	Quarterly	10/28/2014
2	Annual Report	Annually	1/28/2015

A.5. Fees

A.5.1. The Permittee shall remit an annual review and services fee in accordance with NAC 445A.232 starting July 01, 2015 and every year thereafter until the permit is terminated.

A.6. Certified Operators

A.6.1. The facility shall be operated by a Nevada Certified Class Operator (or higher) of classification

None, Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, or Grade 4.

A.7. **Water Quality Standards:** There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause the groundwater quality to degrade below drinking water standards.

A.8. **Visibility Parameters:** There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

A.9. **Solid Waste Management:** All solid, toxic, or hazardous waste shall be properly handled and disposed of pursuant to applicable laws and regulations. Any sludge generated during this operation shall be characterized and disposed of in accordance with local, State, and Federal regulations.

A.10. **Presumption of Possession and Compliance:** Copies of this permit, any subsequent modifications, and the approved O&M Manual shall be maintained at the permitted facility at all times.

A.11. **Records Retention:** All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation, and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of five (5) years, or longer if required by the Administrator.

A.12. **Other information:** Where the Permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or the submittal of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Administrator, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

A.13. **Prerogative to Reopen:** There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause a violation of water quality standards of the State of Nevada as defined by the permit. The permit may be reopened, and additional limits imposed, if it is determined that the discharge is causing a violation of ambient water quality standards of the State of Nevada.

SECTION B

Site specific requirements are on the following pages:

B.RU. Re-Use

- B.RU.1.** The facility shall be operated in accordance with the Division-approved EMP Manual.
- B.RU.2.** The effluent reuse facility shall provide a copy of a brief document describing the possible hazards and proper hygiene of working with and around reclaimed water to all workers and other affected personnel. A copy shall be included in the approved EMP.
- B.RU.3.** If the annual application volume exceeds the calculated annual application limit, the Permittee shall prepare a report which includes an evaluation of the application rates in the approved EMP, an explanation of conditions (over seeding, reseeding, weather conditions, etc.) which led to the exceedance, and any planned changes the Permittee deems necessary. The evaluation shall be submitted with the fourth quarter Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- B.RU.4.** The total nitrogen applied (lbs/year) shall not be greater than the maximum yearly nitrogen application defined in the approved EMP.
- B.RU.5.** If the Permittee determines that the calculated nitrogen application rate has been exceeded in any one year, the Permittee shall prepare a report which includes an evaluation of the application rates in the approved EMP, an explanation of conditions which led to the exceedance, and any planned changes the Permittee deems necessary. The evaluation shall be submitted with the fourth quarter DMRs.

B.RU.6. Effluent Management Plan (EMP):

- B.RU.6.1.** The EMP shall be prepared and stamped by a Nevada Registered Professional Engineer.
- B.RU.6.2.** Pursuant to Section A, the EMP shall be prepared and submitted for approval in accordance with the Division's General Criteria for Preparing an Effluent Management Plan (WTS-1B). <http://ndep.nv.gov/bwpc/wts1b.pdf>
- B.RU.6.3.** The irrigation storage pond(s), distribution system, and ancillary facilities shall be operated in accordance with the EMP.
- B.RU.6.4.** The EMP shall contain the information required to comply with this permit.
- B.RU.6.5.** As applicable, the EMP shall detail the procedures for collecting monitoring samples required by this permit.
- B.RU.6.6.** The Permittee shall not use the reclaimed water prior to having an approved EMP per NAC 445A.275, unless granted otherwise by the Division.
- B.RU.7.** The reclaimed water irrigation system and storage ponds shall not cause objectionable odors on or off the site.
- B.RU.8.** The irrigation system, storage pond(s), and ancillaries shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Division. All plans must be approved by the Division prior to the start of construction. Any significant system changes that result in the expansion of the areas of irrigation and/or change in the methods of reclaimed water application must be approved by the Division.

- B.RU.9.** Irrigation areas and pond(s) shall be posted with signs clearly stating that reclaimed water is utilized and to avoid direct contact. Ancillary equipment used for reclaimed water irrigation shall be clearly marked to indicate use with reclaimed water.
- B.RU.10.** Drinking water fountains located in areas subject to irrigation spray drift shall be covered during irrigation to prevent reclaimed water from contacting the fountain. Additionally, food preparation locations shall be shielded from reclaimed water spray.
- B.RU.11.** Irrigation shall be performed in such a manner as to reduce standing water to a minimum and to prevent runoff of reclaimed water from the site or into water courses.
- B.RU.12.** Ponds shall be designed and managed to meet conditions listed in this permit.
- B.RU.13.** All terms and conditions stated herein shall not supersede the requirements of the Nevada Division of Water Resources.
- B.RU.14.** The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the discharge limitations upon issuance of the permit.
- B.RU.15.** When applicable, monitoring wells shall be constructed in accordance with "WTS-4: Monitoring Well Design Requirements" (NDEP, February 1997). Monitoring wells shall be installed and sampled prior to irrigation.

SECTION C

C.1. Definitions

C.1.1. **CWA** means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as either the Federal Water Pollution Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 96-217, Public Law 96- 576, Public Law 97-117, and Public Law 100-4.

C.1.2. **Waters of the State** means all waters situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon this state including but not limited to all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, and drainage systems; and all bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial.

C.1.3. **30-day average discharge** means the total discharge during a month divided by the number of samples in the period for that discharge facility. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the 30-day average discharge shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges divided by the number of samples during the period when the measurements were made.

C.1.4. **7-day average concentration** means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a week. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee).

C.1.5. **Daily maximum** means the highest measurement during the monitoring period.

C.1.6. **30-day average concentration**, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee). The "30-day average concentration" for fecal coliform bacteria means the geometric mean of measurements made during a month. The geometric mean is the "nth" root of the product of "n" numbers. Geometric mean calculations where there are non-detect results for fecal coliform shall use one half the detection limit as the value for the non-detect results.

C.1.7. **mg/L** means milligrams per liter.

C.1.8. **gpd** means gallons per day.

C.1.9. **MG** means million gallons.

C.1.10. **MGD** means million gallons per day.

C.1.11. **Mgal/d** means million gallons per day.

C.1.12. **"-N"** means measured as nitrogen.

C.1.13. **"-P"** means measured as phosphorus.

C.1.14. **mg/kg** means milligrams per kilogram.

C.1.15. **DWB** means Dry Weight Basis.

C.1.16. **CFU** means Colony Forming Unit.

C.1.17. **MPN** means Most Probable Number.

C.1.18. **mL** means milliliter.

C.1.19. **NMP** means Nutrient Management Plan.

C.1.20. **AC** means acre.

C.1.21. **lbs/A** means pounds per acre.

C.1.22. **lbs/day** means pounds per day.

C.1.23. **TDS** means total dissolved solids.

C.1.24. **Cfs** means cubic feet per second.

C.1.25. **CP** means center pivot.

C.1.26. **S** means summer.

C.1.27. **W** means winter.

C.1.28. **Discrete sample** means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

C.1.29. **For flow-rate measurements** a "composite" sample means the arithmetic mean of no fewer than six individual measurements taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

C.1.30. **For other than flow-rate** a "composite" sample means a combination of no fewer than six individual flow-weighted samples obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter. Flow-weighted sample means that the volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling.

C.1.31. **Acute Toxicity** is defined in the whole effluent testing procedures presented in this permit Section A (Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing).

C.1.32. **Biosolids** are non-hazardous sewage sludge or domestic septage as defined in 40 CFR 503.9.

C.1.33. **A "bypass"** means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

C.1.34. **An "upset"** means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

C.1.35. **Sewage sludge** means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the

treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

C.1.36. Agricultural land means land on which a food crop, a feed crop, or a fiber crop is grown. This includes rangeland and land used as pasture.

C.1.37. Agronomic rate means the whole sludge application rate (dry weight basis) designed:

C.1.37.1. To provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and

C.1.37.2. To minimize the amount of nitrogen that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the groundwater.

C.1.38. Manure means animal excrement and is defined to include bedding, compost, and raw materials or other materials commingled with animal excrement or set aside for disposal.

C.1.39. Production area means the portion of the facility that is not used for land application and includes all areas used for animal product production activities. This includes but is not limited to the animal confinement areas, the manure storage areas, the raw materials storage areas, and the waste containment areas.

C.1.40. Process wastewater means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the facility for any of the following:

C.1.40.1. Spillage or overflow from animal watering systems;

C.1.40.2. Washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other process components;

C.1.40.3. Direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals;

C.1.40.4. Dust control, not including uncontaminated groundwater used outside of the production area; and

C.1.40.5. Any water which comes into contact with, or is a constituent of, any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, feed, milk, eggs or bedding.

C.1.41. Land application means the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

C.1.42. Land application area means land under the control of the Permittee, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

C.1.43. 25-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years, as defined by the National Weather

Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

- C.1.44. **100-year, 24-hour storm event** means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one hundred years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.
- C.1.45. **Chronic precipitation event** means a series of wet weather conditions that precludes reducing the volume of properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained waste storage and/or treatment facilities and that total a volume in excess of the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.
- C.1.46. **Vegetated buffer** means a permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of, and perpendicular to, the dominant slope of the field for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants leaving the field and reaching surface waters.
- C.1.47. **Feed crops** means crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.
- C.1.48. **Food crops** means crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

C.2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manual:

- C.2.1. Pursuant to Section A, the O&M manual shall be prepared and submitted for approval in accordance with the Division's Operations and Maintenance Manual guidance (WTS-2). <http://ndep.nv.gov/bwpc/wts-2.pdf>
- C.2.2. The operator shall inspect the site at the frequency prescribed in the O&M Manual.
- C.2.3. The Permittee shall maintain an operations logbook (hardcopy or electronic) on-site as referenced in the O&M manual.
- C.2.4. The logbook shall include the name of the operator, date, time, and general condition of the facility.
- C.3. **Planned changes:** The Permittee shall give notice to the Administrator as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:
 - C.3.1. May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29 (b));
 - C.3.2. Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or
 - C.3.3. Results in a significant change to the Permittee's sludge management practice or disposal sites.
- C.4. **Anticipated non-compliance:** The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C.5. Change In Discharge: All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Any anticipated facility expansions or treatment modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new application or, if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this permit, by notice to the permit issuing authority of such changes. Any changes to the permitted treatment facility must comply with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.283 to 445A.285. Pursuant to NAC 445A.231 through NAC 445A.263, the permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

C.6. Facilities Operation- Proper Operation and Maintenance: The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and properly operate all treatment and control facilities, collection systems, and pump stations installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures.

C.7. Adverse Impact-Duty to Mitigate: The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases to the environment resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. The Permittee shall carry out such measures, as reasonable, to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment. If the monitoring program (as required by this permit) identifies exceedances of ambient water quality standards at the boundary of the mixing zone, the Permittee shall notify the Division of the exceedances and describe any mitigation measures being implemented as part of the quarterly monitoring report requirements.

C.8. Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset

C.8.1. Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater from wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the Permittee to navigable waters is prohibited except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. The Division may take enforcement action for a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater to waters of the state except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge not authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy is probable, the Permittee shall notify the Administrator immediately.

C.8.2. The Permittee shall notify the Administrator within twenty-four (24) hours of any diversion, bypass, spill, upset, overflow or release of treated or untreated discharge from wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the Permittee other than that which is authorized by the permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. A written report shall be submitted to the Administrator within five (5) days of diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge, detailing the entire incident including:

C.8.2.1. Time and date of discharge;

C.8.2.2. Exact location and estimated amount of discharge;

- C.8.2.3.** Flow path and any bodies of water which the discharge reached;
- C.8.2.4.** The specific cause of the discharge; and
- C.8.2.5.** The preventive and/or corrective actions taken.

C.8.3. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

- C.8.3.1.** Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
- C.8.3.2.** Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and
- C.8.3.3.** Violation of a limitation for any toxic pollutant or any pollutant identified as the method to control a toxic pollutant.

C.8.4. The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.8.5. **Bypass not exceeding limitations:** The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of the applicable section of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset including Prohibition of Bypass).

C.8.6. **Anticipated bypass:** If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of bypass.

C.8.7. **Prohibition of Bypass:** Bypass is prohibited, and the Administrator may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:

- C.8.7.1.** Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- C.8.7.2.** There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

C.8.7.3. The Permittee submitted notices as required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.9. The Administrator may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Administrator determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized-Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Prohibition of Bypass).

C.10. **Effect of an upset:** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset) are met.

C.11. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset: A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:

- C.11.1.** An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- C.11.2.** The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- C.11.3.** The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under this section; and
- C.11.4.** The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.12. In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Administrator shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset. The burden of proof is on the Permittee to establish that an upset occurred.

C.13. All solid waste screening and sewage sludge shall be disposed of or reused in a manner approved by the Division and the County. Facilities that generate and dispose of sewage sludge, or prepare it for reuse, shall monitor the concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium and zinc and report in mg/dry kg of sludge as outlined below. A monitoring report which includes the analytical data, volume disposed of, facility name, address, phone number and contact where sludge was disposed or reused shall be submitted with the quarterly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Facilities which sample annually shall submit the information annually with the 4th quarter DMR.

Dry Biosolids Disposal rate in metric tons/yr.	Frequency
>0 - <290	each year
≥290 - <1500	once a quarter
≥1500 - <15000	once every 2 months
≥15000	once a month

C.14. Removed Substances: Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waste waters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering any navigable waters.

C.15. Safeguards to Electric Power Failure: In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit the Permittee shall either:

- C.15.1.** Provide at the time of discharge an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities; or
- C.15.2.** Halt or reduce all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

C.16. Right of Entry and Inspection: The Permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or his authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

- C.16.1.** Enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
- C.16.2.** Have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit at reasonable times;
- C.16.3.** Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations required in this permit; and
- C.16.4.** Perform any necessary sampling or monitoring to determine compliance with this permit at any location for any parameter.

C.17. **Transfer of Ownership or Control:** In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit, by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Administrator. The Administrator may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary. The Administrator shall approve ALL transfers of permits.

C.18. **Availability of Reports:** Except for data determined to be confidential under Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 445A.665, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Administrator. As required by the Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445A.710.

C.19. **Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices:** Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive.

C.20. **Penalty for Violation of Permit Conditions:** NRS 445A.675 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445A.690 through 445A.705.

C.21. **Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation:** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- C.21.1.** Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- C.21.2.** Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- C.21.3.** A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

C.21.4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;

C.21.5. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity;

C.21.6. The Administrator has received new information;

C.21.7. The standards or regulations have changed; or

C.21.8. The Administrator has received notification that the permit will be transferred.

C.22. **Minor Modifications:** With the consent of the Permittee and without public notice, the Administrator may make minor modifications in a permit to:

C.22.1. Correct typographical errors;

C.22.2. Clarify permit language;

C.22.3. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting;

C.22.4. Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date;

C.22.5. Allow for change in ownership;

C.22.6. Change the construction schedule for a new discharger provided that all equipment is installed and operational prior to discharge;

C.22.7. Delete an outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits; or

C.22.8. Reallocate the IWLA as long as the ΣIWLA does not change.

C.23. **Toxic Pollutants:** Notwithstanding Section C (Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation), if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the Permittee so notified.

C.24. **Liability:** Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances. However, except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under section 307 of the Clean Water Act or toxic water quality standards set forth in NAC 445A.144, compliance with this permit constitutes compliance with Clean Water Act sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, 405(a) and (b), and with NRS 445A.300 through 445A.730.

C.25. **Property Rights:** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights, in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

C.26. **Severability:** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

C.27. **Duty to Comply:** The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination; revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

C.28. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense:** 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 this permit.

C.29. **Duty to Provide Information:** The Permittee shall furnish to the Administrator, within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

C.30. **Reapplication:** If the Permittee desires to continue to discharge, he shall reapply not later than 180 days before this permit expires on the application forms then in use. The Permittee shall submit the sludge information listed in 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2) with the renewal application. The renewal application shall be accompanied by the fee required by NAC 445A.232.

C.31. **Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms:** All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed and certified by making the following certification. "I 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

C.31.1. All applications, reports or other information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed by one of the following:

C.31.1.1.A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates;

C.31.1.2.A general partner of the partnership;

C.31.1.3.The proprietor of the sole proprietorship; or

C.31.1.4 A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.

C.32. **Changes to Authorization:** If an authorization under Section C.31 (Signatures,

Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section C.31 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) must be submitted to the Administrator prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

C.33. Holding Pond Conditions: If any wastewater from the Permittee's facilities is placed in ponds owned or operated by the Permittee, such ponds shall be located and constructed so as to:

- C.33.1.** Contain with no discharge the once-in-the twenty-five year, 24-hour storm at said location;
- C.33.2.** Withstand with no discharge the once-in-one-hundred year flood of said location; and
- C.33.3.** Prevent escape of wastewater by leakage other than as authorized by this permit, unless otherwise approved by the Division.

C.34. Publicly Owned Treatment Works [40 CFR 122.42(b)]: All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Administrator of the following:

- C.34.1.** Any new introduction of pollutants into the Permittee's facilities from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- C.34.2.** Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the Permittee's facilities by a source introducing pollutants into the Permittee's facilities at the time of issuance of the permit.;
- C.34.3.** For the purposes of this part, adequate notice shall include information on: (1) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the Permittee's facilities and (2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the Permittee's facilities.

C.35. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers [40 CFR 122.42(a)]: In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 122.41(l), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Administrator as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

C.35.1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

C.35.1.1. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

C.35.1.2. 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;

C.35.1.3. Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

C.35.1.4. The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

C.35.2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine 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":

C.35.2.1. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 $\mu\text{g/l}$);

C.35.2.2. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

C.35.2.3. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

C.35.2.4. The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

Appendix D

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Authorization to Discharge (Permit No. NEV2003514) issued to Clark County Parks and Recreation (referred to in the permit as Clark County Parks and Community Services)

Permit Type: Groundwater Discharge

Permit No. NS2003514

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

In compliance with Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS),

**CLARK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
2601 E. SUNSET RD.
LAS VEGAS, NV - 89120**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at:

**CLARK COUNTY WETLANDS PARK NATURE PRESERVE II
7050 WETLANDS PARK LANE, LAS VEGAS, NV - 89122
LATITUDE: 36.100313, LONGITUDE: -115.021942
TOWNSHIP: 21 S, RANGE: 62 E, SECTION: 23, 24 & 26**

to receiving waters named:

GROUNDWATERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA VIA PERCOLATION.

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Sections A, B, and C hereof.

This permit shall become effective on May 01, 2025.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, April 30, 2030.

Signed this 30th day of April 2025.



**Melissa Hanson
Staff II Engineer
Bureau of Water Pollution Control**

SECTION A

A.1. INTRODUCTION

A.1.1. The Clark County Department of Parks and Recreation operates this 120 acre wetlands park that provides the public an opportunity to tour the native desert and wetlands species of southern Nevada. The primary water source for irrigating these wetland park areas is tertiary treated, filtered and disinfected effluent supplied by the Clark County Reclamation District Flamingo Water Resource Center (FWRC). The partially denitrified effluent supplied by the FWRC meets Category B bacteriological quality (NAC 445A.276). The Permittee is granted the ability to divert up to 159.67 million gallons per year (490 acre-feet) of treated effluent from the FWRC into this park.

A.2. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

A.2.1. There shall be no discharge from the facility property except as authorized by this permit.

A.2.2. There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards.

A.2.3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit, and lasting until the permit expires, the Permittee is authorized to:

discharge tertiary treated, filtered and disinfected wastewater effluent supplied by FWRC (permit #NS2018508) for spray or drip irrigation of various trees, bushes, plants, and at approved sites within the Preserve II boundary.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be collected prior to effluent discharge from FWRC.

Samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at:

Sample Location	Location Type	Location Name
001	External Outfall	NATURE PRESERVE WEST
002	External Outfall	DUCK CREEK TRAILHEAD
003	External Outfall	SUNRISE TRAILHEAD
004	Sum	COMBINED DATA FOR OUTFALLS 001, 002, AND 003

A.2.4. Water Quality Standards: There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause the groundwater quality to degrade below drinking water standards.

A.2.5. Visibility Parameters: There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

- A.2.6. Solid Waste Management:** All solid, toxic, or hazardous waste shall be properly handled and disposed of pursuant to applicable laws and regulations. Any sludge generated during this operation shall be characterized and disposed of in accordance with local, State, and Federal regulations.
- A.2.7. Presumption of Possession and Compliance:** Copies of this permit, any subsequent modifications, and the O&M Manual shall be maintained at the permitted facility at all times.
- A.2.8. Records Retention:** All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation, and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of five (5) years, or longer if required by the Administrator.
- A.2.9. Prerogative to Reopen:** There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause a violation of water quality standards of the State of Nevada as defined by the permit. The permit may be reopened, and additional limits imposed, if it is determined that the discharge is causing a violation of ambient water quality standards of the State of Nevada.
- A.2.10.** The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below. As applicable, exceptions to standard language in this permit are identified and authorized in the Special Approvals / Conditions table.

Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Nature Preserve West)
To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, total	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons (Mgal)		Prior to Irrigation	001	Continuous	METER ^[1]
Flow, total	Daily Maximum	M&R Million Gallons (Mgal)		Prior to Irrigation	001	Continuous	METER ^[1]
Coliform, fecal general	30 Day Geometric Mean	<= 2.2 Colony Forming Units per 100ml T (CFU/100mL)		See Footnote ^[2]	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	Daily Maximum	<= 23 Colony Forming Units per 100ml T (CFU/100mL)		See Footnote ^[2]	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Nitrogen, total	Daily Maximum	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)		See Footnote ^[2]	001	Monthly	DISCRT

Notes (Re-use Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Flow data currently monitored and reported to the Permittee by the FWRC.
2. Effluent to be sampled by the FWCR, prior to discharge to the Preserve II, and data provided to the Permittee for the DMR submission.

Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Nature Preserve West)
To Be Reported Annually

Parameter	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements		
	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, total	Annual Total ^[2]	<= 81.46 Million Gallons (Mgal) ^[1]		Prior to Irrigation	001	Continuous	CALCTD

Notes (Re-use Discharge Limitations Table):

1. 250 acre-ft/yr.
2. Annual totals to be reported in the 4th Quarter DMRs

**Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Duck Creek Trailhead)
To Be Reported Monthly**

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, total	Daily Maximum	M&R Million Gallons (Mgal)		Prior to Irrigation	002	Continuous	METER
Flow, total	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons (Mgal)		Prior to Irrigation	002	Continuous	METER

**Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Duck Creek Trailhead)
To Be Reported Annually**

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, total	Annual Total ^[2]	<= 52.137 Million Gallons (Mgal) ^[1]		Prior to Irrigation	002	Continuous	CALCTD

Notes (Re-use Discharge Limitations Table):

1. 160 acre-ft/yr.
2. Annual totals to be reported in the 4th Quarter DMRs

Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 003 (Sunrise Trailhead) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, total	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons (Mgal)		Prior to Irrigation	003	Continuous	METER
Flow, total	Daily Maximum	M&R Million Gallons (Mgal)		Prior to Irrigation	003	Continuous	METER

Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 003 (Sunrise Trailhead) To Be Reported Annually

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, total	Annual Total ^[2]	<= 52.137 Million Gallons (Mgal) ^[1]		Prior to Irrigation	003	Continuous	CALCTD

Notes (Re-use Discharge Limitations Table):

1. 160 acre-ft/year
2. Annual totals to be reported in the 4th Quarter DMRs

Re-use Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 004 (Combined Data For Outfalls 001, 002, And 003) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	Daily Maximum	<= 0.581 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Prior to Irrigation ^[1]	004	Continuous	METER
Coliform, fecal general	30 Day Geometric Mean		<= 2.2 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Prior to Irrigation ^[1]	004	Weekly	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	Daily Maximum		<= 23 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Prior to Irrigation ^[1]	004	Weekly	DISCRT

Notes (Re-use Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Effluent to be sampled by FWRC prior to discharge to the Preserve and data provided to the Permittee for DMR submission.

A.3. Schedule of Compliance: The Permittee shall implement and comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (Division), including in said implementation and compliance, any additions or modifications, which the Division may make in approving the schedule of compliance. All compliance deliverables shall be addressed to the attention of the Bureau of Water Pollution Control.

A.3.1. The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations upon issuance of the Permit.

SOC – Schedule of Compliance Table

Item #	Description	Due Date
1	The Permittee shall submit two (2) copies (one hard copy and one electronic copy) of a Reclaimed Water Management Plan (RWMP) to the Division for review and approval. The RWMP shall follow guidance document WTS1B: General Design Criteria for Preparing a Reclaimed Water Management Plan.	8/1/2025

SA – Special Approvals / Conditions Table

There are no Special Approval / Condition items

DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals

Item #	Description	Interval	First Scheduled Due Date
1	Quarterly DMRs	Quarterly	7/28/2025
2	Annual DMRs	Annually	1/28/2026
3	Annual Report	Annually	1/28/2026

SECTION B

Site specific requirements, which prevail in the case of any inconsistency with the requirements in Section A, are on the following pages:

B.RU. Reuse

- B.RU.1.** The facility shall be operated in accordance with the Division-approved Reclaimed Water Management Plan (RWMP).
- B.RU.2.** The reclaimed water reuse facility shall provide a copy of a brief document describing the possible hazards and proper hygiene of working with and around reclaimed water to all workers and other affected personnel. A copy shall be included in the RWMP.
- B.RU.3.** If the annual application volume exceeds the calculated annual application limit, the Permittee shall prepare a report that includes an evaluation of the application rates in the RWMP, an explanation of conditions (over seeding, reseeding, weather conditions, etc.) which led to the exceedance, and any planned changes the Permittee deems necessary. The evaluation shall be submitted with the fourth quarter Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- B.RU.4.** The total nitrogen applied (lbs/year) shall not be greater than the maximum yearly nitrogen application rate defined in the RWMP.
- B.RU.5.** If the Permittee determines that the calculated nitrogen application rate has been exceeded in any one year, the Permittee shall prepare a report which includes an evaluation of the application rates in the approved RWMP, an explanation of conditions which led to the exceedance, and any planned changes the Permittee deems necessary. The evaluation shall be submitted with the fourth quarter DMRs.
- B.RU.6.** The reclaimed water irrigation system and storage ponds shall not cause objectionable odors on or off the site.
- B.RU.7.** The irrigation system, storage pond(s), and ancillaries shall be constructed in accordance with plans reviewed by the Division. All plans must be reviewed by the Division prior to the start of construction. Any significant system changes that result in the expansion of the areas of irrigation and/or change in the methods of reclaimed water application must be reviewed by the Division.
- B.RU.8.** Irrigation areas and ponds shall be posted with signs clearly stating that reclaimed water is in use and that contact with the reclaimed water should be avoided, where applicable. Pipe infrastructure conveying the reclaimed water must be identified by: (a) Color marking; or (b) A metal tag. All reclaimed water outlets, including, without limitation, hose connections, open ended pipes, and faucets, must be appropriately identified at the point of use.
- B.RU.9.** Irrigation shall be performed in such a manner as to reduce standing water to a minimum and to prevent runoff of reclaimed water from the site or into water courses.
- B.RU.10.** Ponds shall be designed and managed to meet conditions listed in this permit.
- B.RU.11.** All terms and conditions stated herein shall not supersede the requirements of the Nevada Division of Water Resources.
- B.RU.12.** The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the discharge limitations upon

issuance of the permit.

B.RU.13. When applicable, monitoring wells shall be constructed in accordance with "WTS-4: Monitoring Well Design Requirements" (NDEP, February 1997), and shall be installed and sampled prior to irrigation.

B.RU.14. Reclaimed Water Management Plan (RWMP)

B.RU.14.1. The RWMP shall be prepared and stamped by a Nevada Registered Professional Engineer or by a qualified professional.

B.RU.14.2. Pursuant to Section A, the RWMP shall be prepared and submitted for review and approval in accordance with the Division's General Criteria for Preparing a Reclaimed Water Management Plan (WTS-1B).

B.RU.14.3. The irrigation storage pond(s), distribution system, and ancillary facilities shall be operated in accordance with the RWMP.

B.RU.14.4. The RWMP shall contain the information required to comply with this permit.

B.RU.14.5. As applicable, the RWMP shall detail the procedures for collecting monitoring samples required by this permit.

B.RU.14.6. The Permittee shall not use the reclaimed water prior to having an approved RWMP.

C.1. MONITORING AND REPORTING:

C.1.1. **Schedule:** Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) shall be received by the 28th day of the month following the third month of each quarter (reporting period). Quarterly and annual reporting periods are based on the standard annual cycle, January 1 through December 31.

C.1.1.1 If required, all Annual, Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR), Pretreatment, Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN), Salinity Control, and Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET) annual reports are due as defined in the Deliverable Table (DLV).

C.1.1.2 An original signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

**Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701**

C.1.2. **Annual Report:** The fourth quarter report shall contain plots of concentration (y-axis) versus date (x-axis) for each analyzed constituent identified in the Monitoring Table. The plots shall include data from the preceding five years, if available. Plotting is not required for any constituent that have routinely been below the detection limit or if less than three data points exist. Any data point from the current year that is greater than the limits identified in the applicable tables and conditions above must be explained by a narrative.

Once reporting through the Nevada NetDMR system has been performed for a continuous five year period annual plots are no longer required.

C.1.3. **Reporting:** Monitoring results obtained in accordance to the requirements of the permit, supporting laboratory data, and supporting documents shall be submitted through the Nevada NetDMR system.

<https://netdmr.ndep.nv.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm>

C.1.4. **Sampling and measurements:** Samples and measurements taken when required shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge and must comply with any Division approved sampling plan as required by the Schedule of Compliance. Analyses shall be performed by a Nevada certified laboratory. Results from this lab must accompany the DMR. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, report "no discharge" shall be indicated on the submitted DMR.

C.1.5. **Recording the Results:** For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall record the following information:

C.1.5.1. The exact place, date, and time of sampling;

C.1.5.2. The dates the analyses were performed;

C.1.5.3. The person(s) who performed the analyses;

- C.1.5.4.** The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- C.1.5.5.** The results of all required analyses.
- C.1.6.** **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, and the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.
- C.1.7.** **Test Procedures:** Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the CWA, under which such procedures may be required unless other procedures are approved by the Division. Other procedures used may be:

 - C.1.7.1.** Selected from SW-846;
 - C.1.7.2.** Selected from 40 CFR 503; or
 - C.1.7.3.** An alternate test procedure approved by the Division, Environmental Laboratory Services.
 - C.1.7.4.** All laboratory analyses conducted in accordance with this discharge permit must have detection at or below the permit limits.
 - C.1.7.5.** All analytical results must be generated by analytical laboratories certified by the Nevada Laboratory Certification Program
- C.1.8.** **Reporting Limits:** Unless otherwise approved by the Division, the approved method of testing selected for analysis must have reporting limits which are:

 - C.1.8.1.** Half or less of the discharge limit; or, if there is no limit,
 - C.1.8.2.** Half or less of the applicable water quality criteria; or, if there is no limit or criteria,
 - C.1.8.3.** The lowest reasonably attainable using an approved test method.
 - C.1.8.4.** This requirement does not apply if a water quality standard is lowered after the issuance of this permit; however, the Permittee shall review methods used and by letter notify the Division if the reporting limit will exceed the new criterion, and if so the Division may reopen the permit to impose new monitoring requirements.

C.2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual:

- C.2.1.** An O&M Manual shall be prepared and submitted to the Division for review and approval in accordance with the Division Operations and Maintenance Manual guidance (WTS-2).
- C.2.2.** The Permittee shall inspect the site at the frequency prescribed in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3. The Permittee shall maintain an operations logbook (hardcopy or electronic) on-site as referenced in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3.1. The logbook shall include the name of the operator, date, time, and general condition of the facility.

C.3. **Planned changes:** The Permittee shall give notice to the Division as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility and receive approval prior to commencing construction. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

C.3.1. May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29 (b));

C.3.2. Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or

C.3.3. Results in a significant change to the Permittee's sludge management practice or disposal sites.

C.4. **Anticipated non-compliance:** The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C.5. **Change in Discharge:** All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the Permit. Any anticipated facility expansions or treatment modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new application or, if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this Permit, by notice to the permit issuing authority of such changes. Any changes to the permitted treatment facility must comply with NAC 445A. The Permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

C.6. **Facilities Operation- Proper Operation and Maintenance:** The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and properly operate all treatment and control facilities, collection systems, and pump stations installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures.

C.7. **Adverse Impact – Duty to Mitigate:** The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize the impact of releases to the environment resulting from noncompliance with any permit limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. The Permittee shall carry out such measures, as reasonable, to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment. If the monitoring program (as required by this permit) identifies exceedances of ambient water quality standards at the boundary of any approved mixing zone, the Permittee

shall notify the Division of the exceedances and describe any mitigation measures being implemented as part of the quarterly monitoring report requirements.

C.8. Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset

C.8.1. Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater from a permitted facility under the control of the Permittee is prohibited except as authorized by this permit. The Division may take enforcement action for a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater except as authorized by this permit. In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge not authorized by this permit is probable or has occurred, the Permittee shall notify the Division.

C.8.2. **Notification:** The Permittee is responsible for carrying out notification in the event of a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge not authorized by this permit with the following schedule;

C.8.2.1. **Immediately:** Permittee shall be responsible for the timely notification of potentially impacted downstream users for the protection of human health and the environment.

C.8.2.2. **Spill Hotline:** Notifying the Division through the NDEP Spill Hotline, 1-888-331-6337, as soon as practicable after the dispatch of emergency respondents and mitigating actions and no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time of discovery.

C.8.2.3. **5-Day Report:** A written report shall be submitted to the Division within five (5) days of the discovery of a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or discharge detailing the entire incident including;

C.8.2.3.1. Time and date of discharge;

C.8.2.3.2. Exact location and estimated amount of discharge;

C.8.2.3.3. Flow path and any bodies of water which the discharge contacts;

C.8.2.3.4. The specific cause of the discharge; and

C.8.2.3.5. The preventive and/or corrective actions taken.

C.8.3. The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.8.4. **Bypass not exceeding limitations:** The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of the applicable Section of Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset including Prohibition of Bypass).

C.8.5. Anticipated bypass: If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of bypass.

C.8.6. Prohibition of Bypass: Bypass is prohibited, and the Division may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:

C.8.6.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

C.8.6.2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

C.8.6.3. The Permittee submitted notices as required under Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.8.7. Approved Bypass: The Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Division determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section C.8.6.

C.8.8. Effect of an upset: An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section C.8 (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset) are met.

C.8.9. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset: A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:

C.8.9.1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

C.8.9.2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

C.8.9.3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under this Section; and

C.8.9.4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.8.10. Enforcement: In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Division shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset. The burden of proof is on the Permittee to establish that an upset occurred.

C.9. Removed Substances: Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be properly disposed as described in the SWMP.

C.10. Right of Entry and Inspection: The Permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or

his authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

- C.10.1.** Enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
- C.10.2.** Have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit at reasonable times;
- C.10.3.** Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations required in this permit; and
- C.10.4.** Perform any necessary sampling or monitoring to determine compliance with this permit at any location for any parameter.

C.11. **Transfer of Ownership or Control:** In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit, by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Division. The Division may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary. The Division shall approve ALL transfers of permits.

C.12. **Availability of Reports:** Except for data determined to be confidential under NRS 445A.665, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Division. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445A.710.

C.13. **Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices:** Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive.

C.14. **Penalty for Violation of Permit Conditions:** NRS 445A.675 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445A.690 through 445A.705, inclusive.

C.15. **Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation:** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- C.15.1.** Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

- C.15.2. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- C.15.3. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- C.15.4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
- C.15.5. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity;
- C.15.6. The Division has received new information;
- C.15.7. The standards or regulations have changed; or
- C.15.8. The Division has received notification that the permit will be transferred.

C.16. **Minor Modifications:** With the consent of the Permittee and without public notice, the Division may make minor modifications in a permit to:

- C.16.1. Correct typographical errors;
- C.16.2. Clarify permit language;
- C.16.3. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting;
- C.16.4. Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date;
- C.16.5. Allow for change in ownership;
- C.16.6. Change the construction schedule for a new discharger provided that all equipment is installed and operational prior to discharge;
- C.16.7. Delete an outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits; or
- C.16.8. Reallocate the IWLA as long as the Σ IWLA does not change.

C.17. **Toxic Pollutants:** Notwithstanding Section C (Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation), if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the Permittee so notified.

C.18. Liability: Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances. However, except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under Section 307 of the CWA or toxic water quality standards set forth in NAC 445A.144, compliance with this permit constitutes compliance with CWA Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, 405(a) and (b), and with NRS 445A.300 through 445A.730, inclusive.

C.19. Property Rights: The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights, in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

C.20. Severability: The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

C.21. Duty to Comply: The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination; revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

C.22. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense: 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 this permit.

C.23. Duty to Provide Information: The Permittee shall furnish to the Division, within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Division may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Division, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

C.24. Other information: Where the Permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or the submittal of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Division, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

C.25. Reapplication: If the Permittee desires to continue to discharge, he shall reapply not later than 180 days before this permit expires on the application forms then in use. The Permittee shall submit the sludge information listed in 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2) with the renewal application. The renewal application shall be accompanied by the fee required by NAC 445A.232.

C.26. Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms: All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Division shall be signed and certified by making the following certification. "I 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

gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

- C.26.1.** All applications, reports or other information submitted to the Division shall be signed by one of the following:
- C.26.2.** A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates;
- C.26.3.** A general partner of the partnership;
- C.26.4.** The proprietor of the sole proprietorship; or
- C.26.5.** A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.

C.27. **Changes to Authorization:** If an authorization under Section C.25 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section C.25 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) must be submitted to the Division prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

C.28. Definitions:

25-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

100-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one hundred years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

Acute Toxicity means the concentration that is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms within 96 hours.

Agricultural land means land on which a food crop, a feed crop, or a fiber crop is grown. This includes rangeland and land used as pasture.

Agronomic rate means the whole sludge application rate (dry weight basis) designed: To provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and to minimize the amount of nitrogen that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the

land to the groundwater.

Biosolids are non-hazardous sewage sludge or domestic septage.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

Chronic precipitation event means a series of wet weather conditions that precludes reducing the volume of properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained waste storage and/or treatment facilities and that total a volume in excess of the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

Composite Sample (for flow-rate measurements) sample means the arithmetic mean of no fewer than six individual measurements taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

Discrete sample means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

Feed crops means crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.

Food crops means crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

Land application means the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

Land application area means land under the control of the Permittee, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

Manure means animal excrement and is defined to include bedding, compost, and raw materials or other materials commingled with animal excrement or set aside for disposal.

Process wastewater means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the facility.

Sewage sludge means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not excuse noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed include treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Vegetated buffer means a permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation

established parallel to the contours of and perpendicular to, the dominant slope for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential pollutants leaving being released.

APPENDIX TWO

IRRIGATION DEMAND CALCULATIONS SHEET

AND NITROGEN APPLICATION TRACKING FORMS

NITROGEN LOADING LIMIT WORKSHEET (FOR TURF GRASS AT OUTFALL # 001)

The nitrogen loading equation takes into account precipitation, evapotranspiration, plant nitrogen uptake, nitrogen content of the applied effluent, nitrogen denitrification and volatilization in the soils, and allowable percolate nitrogen concentration. The equation included below is from Wastewater Engineering: Treatment, Disposal, and Reuse, (Metcalf and Eddy, 1991)

$$L_{W(n)} = \frac{[(C_p, \text{mg/l}) \times (P-ET, \text{in/yr})] + [(U, \text{lb/acre-yr}) \times (4.4)]}{[(1-f) \times (C_n, \text{mg/l})] - (C_p, \text{mg/l})}$$

where:

$L_{W(n)}$ = Allowable Hydraulic Loading Rate Based on Nitrogen Loading rate (in/yr);

C_p = Total Nitrogen Concentration in Percolating Water (mg/l);

ET = Evapotranspiration Rate (in/yr);

P = Precipitation Rate (in/yr);

U = Nitrogen Uptake Rate by Crop (lb/acre-yr);

4.4 = Combined Conversion Factor;

C_n = Total Nitrogen Concentration in Applied Wastewater (mg/l); and

f = Fraction of Applied Total Nitrogen Removed by Denitrification and Volatilization.

“Cp” - Nitrogen in Percolating Water

A conservative value for Total N in the water that percolates past the root zone (C_p) is 7 mg/l, which is the first “red flag” value for Nitrate as N in monitoring well samples. Setting the C_p limit at a constant value aids in obtaining an hydraulic nitrogen loading rate ($L_{W(n)}$) which should be protective of groundwater resources. The drinking water standard for Nitrate as N is 10 mg/l, which would be the maximum allowable value for C_p .

“ET” - Evapotranspiration

Evapotranspiration is defined as the “loss of water from the soil both by evaporation and by transpiration from the plants growing thereon” (Webster’s Dictionary, 1990). Since different plants transpire at different rates, a crop coefficient (K_c) can be used to modify the potential ET for a particular area. Values for K_c vary depending upon the geographical location of the crop, and the species grown. If a crop coefficient can be determined, when multiplied by the potential ET rate, the result is a more accurate estimate of ET for an irrigation site. The Division recommends that reusers contact local agriculture representatives identified in Appendix Five for further crop-specific and regional information.

“U” - Crop Nitrogen Uptake

Plant nitrogen uptake rates (U) are crop-specific, and can be obtained from the local Extension Service, literature, or other reputable sources. Using the accepted value for U in this equation assumes that the harvested portion of the crop is removed from the site. If plant cuttings are not removed from the area, then the amount of nitrogen removed by uptake should be offset by the amount of nitrogen returned to the soil by decomposing cutting materials. If alfalfa, or another legume, is the site’s crop, then similar considerations should be made for atmospheric nitrogen, which is fixed into the soil by alfalfa. A discussion with the local agricultural extension service is recommended prior to finalizing a “U” value.

“Cn” - Nitrogen in Applied Wastewater

The total nitrogen in the applied effluent water (Cn) can be obtained from the treatment plant that is supplying the effluent. For site design, an average value can be used. For completion of the required annual balance report, the actual analytical results from Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be used.

“f” - Nitrogen lost to Denitrification and Volatilization

The amount of nitrogen lost to denitrification and volatilization varies depending upon the nitrogen characteristics of the applied wastewater and the microbial activity in the soil. Microbial denitrification, in soils with a sufficient carbon source for the biological activity, may account for as much as 15 to 25 percent of the applied nitrogen during warm, biologically active months. Volatilization of ammonia may be as much as 10 percent, depending upon the ammonia fraction in the total nitrogen applied. (Metcalf & Eddy, 1991) For arid climates, such as Nevada, the value typically used for the “f” term is 0.2.

Nitrogen Addition by Chemical Fertilizers

If the allowable reuse water application volume is limited by plant consumptive use (Worksheet 1-A), nitrogen may need to be added by commercial fertilizer. In the design of a reuse site, and preparation of an RWMP, this should be estimated to provide the site operator with a guideline for fertilizer application, in addition to the nitrogen being applied via the reclaimed water. **The application of fertilizer must then be incorporated into the required annual report to demonstrate that the application of commercial nitrogen and effluent nitrogen did not exceed the plant crop's uptake rate.**

Worksheet 2-C is designed to be used to provide the Division with the required annual report of effluent and fertilizer usage. Reuse permits require that the annual evaluation of the effluent application include, “the total nitrogen in the applied wastewater, nitrogen from fertilizer applications, nitrogen uptake by plant materials, evapotranspiration rate, precipitation rate, and fraction of applied nitrogen removed by denitrification and volatilization.” While Worksheet 2-C does not take precipitation and evapotranspiration into account, the permittee should compare each year’s P and ET rates to those that were used during the site design and RWMP preparation phases to ensure that the original assumptions remain valid.

Worksheet 2-C can also be utilized as a site management tool to *estimate* the amount of commercial fertilizer, which may be required in an upcoming month. However, use of the worksheet in this manner does not preclude the responsible use of good irrigation and nutrient management practices.

Worksheet 2-B
WATER REQUIREMENT DESIGN WORKSHEET:
Maximum Hydraulic Loading Rate Based On Annual Nitrogen Balance Evaluation

Page 1 of 2 Crop Type = Fescue Grass

$$Lw_{(n)} = \frac{[Cp \times (P-ET)] + (U \times 4.4)}{[(1-f) \times Cn] - Cp}$$

(A) Total Nitrogen in Percolating Water (Cp, mg/l) = 7 mg/l

(B) Annual Precipitation (P, in/yr) = 4.8

(C) Annual Evapotranspiration (ET, in/yr) = 75
(Multiply by Crop Coefficient (Kc) if value is known)

(D) (B) - (C) = -70.2 (in/yr) (Note: In Nevada, P is less than ET; therefore a negative number is correct to use in this worksheet.)

(E) (A) x (D) = -491

(F) Crop Nitrogen Uptake (U, lb/ac-yr) = 150

(G) (F) x 4.4 = 660

(H) (E) + (G) = 169

(I) Fraction of Applied Total Nitrogen Lost to Denitrification and Volatilization (f) = 0.20

(J) 1 - (I) = 0.80

(K) Total Nitrogen in Applied Effluent (Cn, mg/l) = 11

(L) (J) x (K) = 8.8

(M) (L) - (A) = 1.8

(N) (H) / (M) = $Lw_{(n)}$ (inches/year) = 94 in/yr

If the Water Use Rate calculated in ("N") above is the lowest application volume calculated for the annual Consumptive Use Limit (Worksheet 1-A) or the Nitrogen Limit (This Worksheet), then fill out Worksheet 2-B to estimate the planned maximum daily flow for the site.

$$Lw_{(n)} = \frac{[Cp \times (P-ET)] + (U \times 4.4)}{[(1-f) \times Cn] - Cp}$$

Monthly values for evapotranspiration are dependent on the crop type and regional area of the site, as well as the crop coefficient if known. Monthly precipitation is also regional. The values for ET and P can be obtained from the local extension service, literature, or other reputable sources. Please see the explanation in the "WTS-1B: Appendix Two" text for further discussion of crop coefficients.

The monthly value of the crop nitrogen uptake (U) can be calculated according to the equation included on the Table. Please see the discussion in the "WTS-1B: Appendix Two" text regarding "U" values for alfalfa crops or sites that do not remove crop cuttings. If a different distribution of monthly "U" is used, due to circumstances such as germination or dormancy periods, then provide documentation explaining the difference.

To calculate the monthly value for $Lw_{(n)}$, perform the calculation for each month as outlined in Worksheet 2-A, using the monthly values for "U", "P", "ET", and "Cn", and input the result in the table below. Since this form is crop-specific, a value of zero is acceptable when the crop is not in season; however, use of a zero should be explained.

$$\text{Monthly } U \text{ (lb/ac-mo)} = U \text{ (lb/ac-yr)} \times ET \text{ (in/mo)} / ET \text{ (total in/yr)}$$

$$\text{Million Gallons} = Lw_{(n)} \text{ in/mo} \times \frac{0.67 \text{ #acres} / 12 \text{ in/ft} \times 43,560 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ac} \times 7.481 \text{ gallons/ft}^3}{(\text{ea. crop type})} / 1,000,000 \text{ Per Month}$$

$$\text{MGD (Million gallons/day)} = \text{M Gallons/month} \div \text{Days/month}$$

Month	Days/ Mo	P (in/ mo)	ET (in/ mo)	U (lb/ac- mo)	Lw _(n) (in/ mo)	M Gals/Mo	MGD of Reclm'd
Jan	31	0.7	2.18	5.102	4	0.07	
Feb	28/29	0.8	3.63	7.831	6	0.11	
Mar	31	0.63	5.59	11.519	7.2	0.13	
Apr	30	0.3	6.94	14.059	9.5	0.17	
May	31	0.15	8.23	16.487	11	0.20	
Jun	30	0.08	10.45	20.664	12.7	0.23	
Jul	31	0.4	10.14	19.081	12.1	0.22	
Aug	31	0.4	9.27	18.444	9.8	0.18	
Sep	30	0.3	7	14.172	7.9	0.14	
Oct	31	0.26	4.87	9.164	6.1	0.11	
Nov	30	0.33	3.28	7.172	4	0.07	
Dec	31	0.57	2.8	6.27	3	0.05	
Totals:		4	74.4	150	94	Note: The totals for P, ET and Lw _(n) should approximate the annual values used or calculated in Worksheet 2-A	

Worksheet 2-C: To be used to provide the NDEP with the required annual report of effluent and fertilizer usage at Lake View GC.

$$\text{Effluent N Applied} = \frac{\text{Effluent N Conc.} \times \text{# days/mo}}{\frac{\text{MGD Applied}}{\text{# Acres}} \times \frac{8.34}{(\text{lb/ac-mo})}}$$

$$\text{Fertilizer N Applied} = \frac{\text{Monthly Fertilizer used (lbs/mo)} \times \% \text{ N in Fertilizer (as a fraction)}}{\text{acres (lb/ac-mo)}}$$

Crop Name and Nitrogen Uptake Requirement = _____ (lbs/ac-yr)

Month	Day s/ Mo	Million Gallons Applied	MGD of Irrigat	Effluent N Conc	Effl uent N	Fertilizer	Total N Applie
Jan	31						
Feb	28/29						
Mar	31						
Apr	30						
May	31						
Jun	30						
Jul	31						
Aug	31						
Sep	30						
Oct	31						
Nov	30						
Dec	31						
		Total** =					

** The Total N Applied to the turf should be less than the crop's Nitrogen Uptake Requirement (140 lbs/ac-yr). Please see your permit for directions if it is not.

EXAMPLE

Worksheet 2-C: To be used to provide the NDEP with the required annual report of effluent and fertilizer use at the Park.

$$\text{Effluent N Applied} = \frac{\text{Effluent N Conc.} \times \text{# days/mo}}{\frac{\text{MGD Applied}}{\text{# Acres}} \times \frac{8.34}{(\text{lb/ac-mo})}}$$

$$\text{Fertilizer N Applied} = \frac{\text{Monthly Fertilizer used (lbs/mo)} \times \% \text{ N in Fertilizer (as a fraction)}}{\text{acres (lb/ac-mo)}}$$

Crop Name and Nitrogen Uptake Requirement = 140 (lbs/ac-yr)

Month	Day s/ Mo	Million Gallons Applied	MGD of Irrigat	Effluent N Conc	Effluent N	Fertilizer	Total N Applie
Jan	31						
Feb	28/29						
Mar	31						
Apr	30						
May	31						
Jun	30	0.75	0.025	9	31	1.3	32.3
Jul	31						
Aug	31						
Sep	30						
Oct	31						
Nov	30						
Dec	31						
							Total** =

** The Total N Applied to the turf should be less than the crop's Nitrogen Uptake Requirement. Please see your permit for directions if it is not.

Worksheet 2-C

Annual Nitrogen Balance Worksheet for the Wetlands Park Irrigation Permit (NS2003514)

Bermuda Grass and Rye Grass Mix

Worksheet 1-A

CONSUMPTIVE USE REQUIREMENT WORKSHEET: Maximum Loading Rate Based on Plant Water Use Requirements

Page ____ of ____ Crop Type = _____

$$Lw_{(c)} = \frac{(ET-P)}{[E \times (1-Lr)]}; \quad Lr = \frac{ECw}{[(5 \times ECe) - ECw]}; \quad ECw \approx TDS \div 640$$

(A) Annual Evapotranspiration (ET, in/yr) = _____
(Multiply by Crop Coefficient (Kc) if value is known)

(B) Annual Precipitation (P, in/yr) = _____
(C) (A) - (B) = _____ (in/yr)

(D) Salinity of Applied Effluent (ECw, mmho/cm) or \approx (TDS, mg/l) \div 640 = _____
(Indicate which method was used to determine ECw, Direct Measurement or Approximation by Calculation.)

(E) Salinity Tolerance of Plant Crop (ECe, mmho/cm) = _____

(F) $5 \times (E) =$ _____ (mmho/cm)

(G) (F) - (D) = _____ (mmho/cm)

(H) Leaching Requirement (Lr, %, expressed as a fraction) = (D) \div (G) = _____

(I) $1 - (H) =$ _____

(J) Efficiency of Irrigation System (E, %, expressed as a fraction) = _____

(K) (J) \times (I) = _____

(L) (C) \div (K) = $Lw_{(c)} =$ _____ (inches/year)

If the water use rate calculated in ("L") above is the lowest application volume calculated between the annual Consumptive Use Limit (This Worksheet) and the Nitrogen Limit (Worksheet 2-A), then fill out Worksheet 1-B to estimate the planned maximum daily flow for the site.

Worksheet 1-B

CONSUMPTIVE USE REQUIREMENT WORKSHEET: Maximum Loading Rate Based on Plant Water Use Requirements

Page ____ of ____ Crop Type = _____

$$Lw_{(c)} = \frac{(ET-P)}{[E \times (1-Lr)]}; \quad Lr = \frac{ECw}{[(5 \times ECe) - ECw]}; \quad ECw \approx TDS \div 640$$

Monthly values for evapotranspiration are dependent on the crop type and regional area of the site, as well as the crop coefficient if known. Monthly precipitation is also regional. The values for ET and P can be obtained from the local extension service, literature, or other reputable source. Please see the explanation in the "WTS-1B: Appendix One" text for further discussion of crop coefficients.

To calculate the monthly value for $Lw_{(c)}$, perform the calculation for each month as outlined in Worksheet 1-A, and input the result in the table below. Since this form is crop-specific, a value of zero is acceptable when the crop is not in season; however, use of a zero should be explained.

Million Gals/Mo = $Lw_{(c)}$ in/mo x _____ ac \div 12 in/ft \times 43,560 ft²/ac \times 7.481 gals/ft³ \div 1,000,000
(Enter and use the number of acres for the crop type being irrigated)

MGD (Million gallons/day) = M Gallons/mo \div Days/mo

Month	Days/Mo	ET (in/mo)	P (in/mo)	$Lw_{(c)}$ (in/mo)	M Gals/Mo	MGD
Jan	31					
Feb	28					
Mar	31					
Apr	30					
May	31					
Jun	30					
Jul	31					
Aug	31					
Sep	30					
Oct	31					
Nov	30					
Dec	31					
Totals (in/yr):					Note: These totals should approximate the annual values calculated in Worksheet 1-A	

Worksheet 1-A

CONSUMPTIVE USE REQUIREMENT WORKSHEET: Maximum Loading Rate Based on Plant Water Use Requirements

Page ____ of ____ Crop Type = _____

$$Lw_{(c)} = \frac{(ET-P)}{[E \times (1-Lr)]}; \quad Lr = \frac{ECw}{[(5 \times ECe) - ECw]}; \quad ECw \approx TDS \div 640$$

(A) Annual Evapotranspiration (ET, in/yr) = _____
(Multiply by Crop Coefficient (Kc) if value is known)

(B) Annual Precipitation (P, in/yr) = _____
(C) (A) - (B) = _____ (in/yr)

(D) Salinity of Applied Effluent (ECw, mmho/cm) or \approx (TDS, mg/l) \div 640 = _____
(Indicate which method was used to determine ECw, Direct Measurement or Approximation by Calculation.)

(E) Salinity Tolerance of Plant Crop (ECe, mmho/cm) = _____

(F) $5 \times (E) =$ _____ (mmho/cm)

(G) (F) - (D) = _____ (mmho/cm)

(H) Leaching Requirement (Lr, %, expressed as a fraction) = (D) \div (G) = _____

(I) $1 - (H) =$ _____

(J) Efficiency of Irrigation System (E, %, expressed as a fraction) = _____

(K) (J) \times (I) = _____

(L) (C) \div (K) = $Lw_{(c)}$ = _____ (inches/year)

If the water use rate calculated in ("L") above is the lowest application volume calculated between the annual Consumptive Use Limit (This Worksheet) and the Nitrogen Limit (Worksheet 2-A), then fill out Worksheet 1-B to estimate the planned maximum daily flow for the site.

Worksheet 1-B

CONSUMPTIVE USE REQUIREMENT WORKSHEET: Maximum Loading Rate Based on Plant Water Use Requirements

Page ____ of ____ Crop Type = _____

$$Lw_{(c)} = \frac{(ET-P)}{[E \times (1-Lr)]}; \quad Lr = \frac{ECw}{[(5 \times ECe) - ECw]}; \quad ECw \approx TDS \div 640$$

Monthly values for evapotranspiration are dependent on the crop type and regional area of the site, as well as the crop coefficient if known. Monthly precipitation is also regional. The values for ET and P can be obtained from the local extension service, literature, or other reputable source. Please see the explanation in the "WTS-1B: Appendix One" text for further discussion of crop coefficients.

To calculate the monthly value for $Lw_{(c)}$, perform the calculation for each month as outlined in Worksheet 1-A, and input the result in the table below. Since this form is crop-specific, a value of zero is acceptable when the crop is not in season; however, use of a zero should be explained.

Million Gals/Mo = $Lw_{(c)}$ in/mo x _____ ac \div 12 in/ft \times 43,560 ft²/ac \times 7.481 gals/ft³ \div 1,000,000
(Enter and use the number of acres for the crop type being irrigated)

MGD (Million gallons/day) = M Gallons/mo \div Days/mo

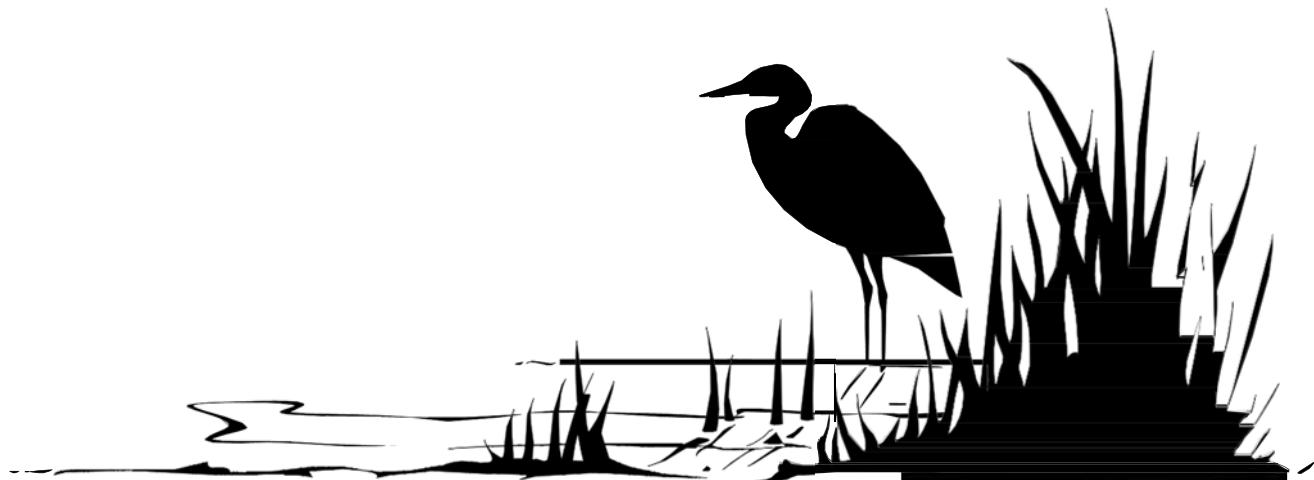
Month	Days/Mo	ET (in/mo)	P (in/mo)	$Lw_{(c)}$ (in/mo)	M Gals/Mo	MGD
Jan	31					
Feb	28					
Mar	31					
Apr	30					
May	31					
Jun	30					
Jul	31					
Aug	31					
Sep	30					
Oct	31					
Nov	30					
Dec	31					
Totals (in/yr):					Note: These totals should approximate the annual values calculated in Worksheet 1-A	

APPENDIX THREE – Worker Hygiene Sheet and Reuse agreement

WORKER HYGIENE FACT SHEETS

This golf course uses reclaimed wastewater for irrigation. This reclaimed wastewater comes from the Flamingo Water Resource Facility that is operated by the CCWRD. This reclaim water meets the standards required for this level of reuse. Potential risks of disease transmission from the use of the reclaimed water is low; however, some general guidelines (listed below), should be followed to protect you from becoming ill when working with reclaimed water:

1. Do not drink the reclaimed water or use the reclaimed water for washing.
2. Always wash hands and face with clean water and soap before eating, smoking, or drinking.
3. Wear rubber gloves when working on the irrigation system.
4. Try to keep the irrigation water off your skin and clothes as much as possible.
5. Always treat cuts immediately before continuing with work on the irrigation system.
6. Make sure the area is clear of people that may get sprayed before running the irrigation system.
7. Report any problems to your supervisor that you feel could pose a risk.



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AGENDA ITEM

TO: BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS - EX OFFICIO BOARD OF TRUSTEES, CLARK COUNTY WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT WITH CLARK COUNTY

RECOMMENDATION

That the Board approve and authorize an Interlocal Agreement between the Clark County Water Reclamation District and Clark County for the use of reclaimed water at the Clark County Wetlands Park.

PETITIONER

Peter M. Archuleta, Director

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

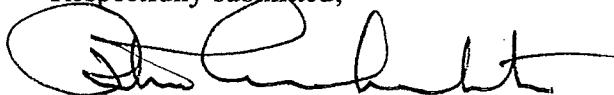
Not applicable

DISCUSSION

Clark County Parks and Community Services has developed the Clark County Wetlands Park in southeast Las Vegas, adjacent to the Las Vegas Wash and the District's treatment facilities. This interlocal agreement, approved by the Clark County Commission on December 17, 2002, will enable reclaimed water flowing from the District's outfall to be diverted (up to 7 million gallons per day) to provide an adequate, consistent and better water quality supply than currently available from diverted groundwater and runoff flows. The District will incur no expense in the diversion of the necessary flows, and the County will not incur any expense for the water. The County is responsible for all permits, monitoring and reporting associated with the use of this reclaimed water.

This interlocal agreement has been reviewed and approved by the District Attorney's Office.

Respectfully submitted,



PETER M. ARCHULETA
Director

PMA:MF:mts

**INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN CLARK COUNTY AND THE
CLARK COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT**

This Interlocal Agreement is made and entered into this 17th day of December, 2002, between Clark County, herein referred to as the "County", and the Clark County Sanitation District, herein referred to as the "District", both political subdivisions of the State of Nevada. Collectively, the County and the District are hereinafter referred to as the "Parties".

WHEREAS, NRS 277.045 provides that one or more public agencies may enter into cooperative agreements for the performance of any governmental activity or undertaking which the agency is authorized by law to perform.

WHEREAS, the County and the District are authorized by law to perform the activities and undertakings set out below.

WHEREAS, the District desires to make discharged effluent available to the County for appropriate uses within the Wetlands Park; and

WHEREAS, the County has a need to use discharged effluent within the Wetlands Park; and

WHEREAS, the County's ability to use effluent is subject to all statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations and laws pertaining to use of effluent which are now in effect or which may come into effect during the term hereof, including the terms of any discharge and secondary water permits.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein, the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. The District shall provide, at no cost to the County, up to 7 million gallons per day of discharged effluent from the existing Central Plant Outfall, located within the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, of Section 23, Township 21 South, Range 62 East, for diversion into the Wetlands Park Water Pipeline.
2. The District shall exercise reasonable care to provide discharged effluent water to the limit of its production but shall not be responsible for any damage that may result from curtailment or interruption occasioned by necessary repairs or maintenance of the District's facilities or from causes beyond the District's control.

3. To the extent authorized by law, the County shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the District from any and all claims, demands, actions, liabilities, losses, damages, costs, expenses and attorneys', experts', and witnesses' fees for injury to or death of any person or loss or destruction of or damage to any property, which is in any manner based upon or arising out of the use of District's effluent by the County or any one or more of its officers, employees, agents, contractors, licensees or invitees except to the extent resulting from the willful act or sole negligence of the District or any on or more of its agents. The County shall be responsible for water quality and quantity after the discharged effluent enters the Wetlands Park Water Pipeline, passes through Wetlands Park ponds and facilities, and at the point were the water enters the Las Vegas Wash.
4. The County, within the limits of NRS Chapter 41, assumes all risk of injury to or death of any person and loss or destruction of or damages to any property to whomever belonging from the use of the District's effluent by the County or any one or more of its officers, employees, agents, contractors, licensees or invitees, except to the extent caused by the willful act or sole negligence of the District or any one or more of its agents.
5. The District shall not be liable or responsible for the loss or destruction of or damage to any property, specifically including the County's property and that of its employees, agents, contractors, customers, licensees, or invitees, resulting from or arising out of, nor for injury to or death of any person resulting from or arising out of the use of effluent except to the extent caused by or resulting from the willful facts or sole negligence of the District or any one or more of its agents. The County's contractor will comply with all applicable District site security requirements, specifically the contractor will be responsible for security of Wetlands Park Water Pipeline project and equipment. The District will be named as an additional insured party on all construction contracts issued by the County for the construction of the Wetlands Park Water Pipeline. Working hours for the County's contractor shall be 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.
6. The County shall, at its sole expense, obtain all necessary permits, approvals and permission to use the effluent in accordance with applicable law, including secondary water permits, any required discharge permits, dust control permits, dewatering permits, and 404 wetlands permits. The County shall submit a Water Management Plan to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection for approval, following approval a copy will be provided to the District.
7. The County shall provide the District construction drawings for their review and approval prior to commencing construction on the Wetlands Park Water Pipeline. Plans shall include a partial flow mag meter and a cable located in a manhole near the point of diversion. Plans cannot be approved by the District without temporary and permanent easements being executed and recorded.
8. The County shall mitigate construction impacts by removing top soil, prior to construction, and replacing same after construction. The top soil will be watered as needed to restart vegetation growth.

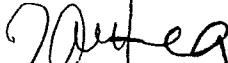
9. Upon written notice from the District, the County shall at its sole expense remove and relocate the Wetlands Park Water Pipeline for reasons arising from the expansion of the District's wastewater treatment facilities.
10. The County shall, prior to construction, obtain from the District a 50-foot temporary construction easement, 25 feet each side of the pipeline. The temporary construction easement will be in effect for 12 months after the County issues the Notice to Proceed for the construction of the Wetlands Park Water Pipeline.
11. The County shall, prior to construction, obtain from the District a 50-foot temporary construction easement, along the south side of the Central Plant Outfall for ingress/egress to the construction site. The temporary construction easement will be in effect for 12 months after the County issues the Notice to Proceed for the construction of the Wetlands Park Water Pipeline.
12. The County shall, prior to construction, obtain from the District a 20-foot permanent easement for the Wetlands Park Water Pipeline. The easement will be located 10 feet each side of the pipeline as shown on approved construction drawings.

WITNESS OUR HANDS the day and year first above written.

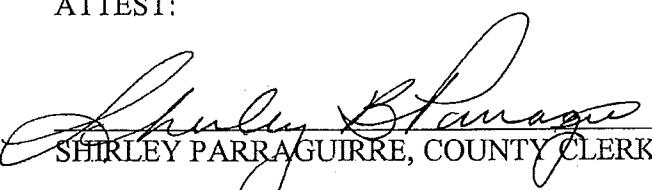
CLARK COUNTY SANITATION
DISTRICT

By _____
CHIP MAXFIELD, Chairman
CLARK COUNTY SANITATION
DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CLARK COUNTY


DARIO HERRERA, Chairman
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ATTEST:


SHIRLEY PARRAGUIRRE, COUNTY CLERK

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

STEWART BELL
District Attorney

By 
CAROLYN CAMPBELL
Deputy District Attorney

APPENDIX FOUR – Reuse Regulations

NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE - REUSE REGULATIONS

Use of Reclaimed water for Irrigation

Use of Reclaimed water

NAC 445A.274 Definitions. (NRS 445A.425) As used in NAC 445A.274 to 445A.280, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NAC 445A.2741 to 445A.2748, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2741 “Area of use” defined. (NRS 445A.425) “Area of use” means a site, or an area of land, where reclaimed water is in use pursuant to NAC 445A.274 to 445A.280, inclusive.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2742 “Buffer zone” defined. (NRS 445A.425) “Buffer zone” means a bounded area adjacent to, and surrounding, an area of use, that is subject to the provisions of NAC 445A.2756.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2743 “Graywater” defined. (NRS 445A.425) “Graywater” has the meaning ascribed to it in NAC 444.7616.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2744 “Impoundment” defined. (NRS 445A.425) “Impoundment” means a lake, reservoir or lined holding basin.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2745 “Spray irrigation” defined. (NRS 445A.425) “Spray irrigation” means irrigation using sprinklers that are located above the ground surface.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2746 “Subsurface irrigation” defined. (NRS 445A.425) “Subsurface irrigation” means irrigation using an underground distribution system.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2747 “Surface irrigation” defined. (NRS 445A.425) “Surface irrigation” means irrigation using a flood irrigation system or a drip irrigation system. The term does not include spray irrigation.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2748 “Reclaimed water” defined. (NRS 445A.425) “Reclaimed water” means sewage that has been treated by a physical, biological or chemical process. The term does not include graywater.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2749 Limitation on meaning of “agricultural purposes.” (NRS 445A.425) For the purposes of NAC 445A.274 to 445A.280, inclusive, the term “agricultural purposes” does not include the growing of crops for human consumption.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.275 General requirements and restrictions. (NRS 445A.425)

1. A person shall not use reclaimed water unless:
 - (a) The person has:
 - (1) Received the approval of the Division of a plan for the management of effluent; and
 - (2) Obtained a permit pursuant to NAC 445A.228 to 445A.263, inclusive; and
 - (b) The reclaimed water has received at least secondary treatment.
2. As used in this section:
 - (a) “Five-day inhibited biochemical oxygen demand” means the amount of dissolved oxygen required to stabilize the carbonaceous decomposable organic matter by aerobic bacterial action at 20 degrees centigrade for 5 days.
 - (b) “Plan for the management of effluent” means:
 - (1) An Reclaimed Water Management Plan; or
 - (2) A site specific management plan.
 - (c) “Secondary treatment” means the treatment of sewage until the sewage has, calculated as a 30-day average:
 - (1) A 5-day inhibited biochemical oxygen demand concentration of 30 milligrams per liter or less;
 - (2) A total suspended solids concentration of 30 milligrams per liter or less; and
 - (3) A pH of 6.0 to 9.0 SU.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n, eff. 9-13-91; A by R063-04, 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2752 Signs: Required placement and contents. (NRS 445A.425)

1. A person using reclaimed water shall post signs along the outer perimeter of the:
 - (a) Area of use; and
 - (b) Buffer zone, if any.
2. The signs must provide reasonable notice to the general public that:
 - (a) Reclaimed water is in use; and
 - (b) Contact with the effluent should be avoided.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2754 Irrigation: Requirements and restrictions. (NRS 445A.425)

1. A person using reclaimed water for irrigation shall not:
 - (a) Allow the effluent to run off the site being irrigated.
 - (b) Except as otherwise provided in NAC 445A.2768, use reclaimed water to irrigate crops intended for human consumption.
2. A person using reclaimed water for spray irrigation shall conduct the irrigation in a manner that inhibits the reclaimed water spray from drifting beyond the area of use or the buffer zone, if any.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2756 Buffer zones: Size; boundaries; restriction. (NRS 445A.425)

1. Except as otherwise provided in NAC 445A.2766, 445A.2768 and 445A.2771, the Division will establish the size of a buffer zone.
2. The inner boundary of a buffer zone is determined by measuring a distance equal to the size of the buffer zone from:
 - (a) A boundary line of the property on which the site is located;
 - (b) A sign posted pursuant to NAC 445A.2752 informing the public of the presence of reclaimed water; or
 - (c) Any point where the property is open to public access, as determined by the Division.
3. Except as otherwise provided in NAC 445A.2754, a buffer zone must be kept free of reclaimed water.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.276 Reuse categories: Requirements for bacteriological quality of effluent. (NRS 445A.425)

1. Reclaimed water being used for an activity approved for a reuse category must meet the following requirements for bacteriological quality for that category:

	Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform			
	c.f.u. or mpn/100 ml	c.f.u. or mpn/100ml			
Reuse Category	A	B	C	D	E
30-day geometric mean	2.2	2.2	23	200	No Limit
Maximum daily number	23	23	240	400	No Limit

2. As used in this section, "c.f.u. or mpn/100ml" means colony forming units or most probable number per 100 milliliters of the reclaimed water.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n, eff. 9-13-91; A by R063-04, 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2762 Reuse category A: Approved uses. (NRS 445A.425) Reclaimed water that meets the requirements for bacteriological quality set forth in NAC 445A.276 for reuse category A may be used for:

1. Spray irrigation of land used as a cemetery, commercial lawn, golf course, greenbelt or park even if:
 - (a)) Public access to the area of use is not controlled; and
 - (b) Human contact with the reclaimed water can reasonably be expected to occur.
2. An impoundment in which swimming is prohibited even if:
 - (a)) Public access to the impoundment is not controlled; and
 - (b) Human contact with the reclaimed water can reasonably be expected to occur.
3. Any activity approved for reuse category B, C, D or E.
4. Any other use that is approved by the Division.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2764 Reuse category B: Approved uses. (NRS 445A.425) Reclaimed water that meets the requirements for bacteriological quality set forth in NAC 445A.276 for reuse category B may be used for:

1. Spray irrigation of land used as a cemetery, commercial lawn, golf course, greenbelt or park if:
 - (a)) Public access to the area of use is controlled; and
 - (b) Human contact with the reclaimed water cannot reasonably be expected to occur.
2. Subsurface irrigation of land used as a commercial lawn, greenbelt or park.
3. Cooling water in an industrial process.

4. Fire-fighting operations in an urban area if approved by the fire department, fire protection district or other fire-fighting agency in whose district the fire occurs.
5. Any activity approved for reuse category C, D or E.
6. Any other use that is approved by the Division.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2766 Reuse category C: Approved uses. (NRS 445A.425)

1. Reclaimed water that meets the requirements for bacteriological quality set forth in NAC 445A.276 for reuse category C may be used for:
 - (a) Spray irrigation of land used as a cemetery, golf course or greenbelt if:
 - (1) Public access to the area of use is controlled;
 - (2) Human contact with the reclaimed water does not occur; and
 - (3) A buffer zone of not less than 100 feet is maintained.
 - (b) Watering of nursery stock if public access to the area of use is controlled.
 - (c) Establishment, restoration or maintenance of a wetland if public access to the wetland is controlled.
 - (d) Washing of gravel used in concrete mixing.
 - (e) Feed water for a boiler.
 - (f) An impoundment if:
 - (1) Public access to the impoundment is controlled; and
 - (2) Human contact with the reclaimed water cannot reasonably be expected to occur.
 - (g) Fire fighting of forest or other wildland fires if approved by the fire department, fire protection district or other fire-fighting agency in whose district the fire occurs.
 - (h) Any activity approved for reuse category D or E.
 - (i) Any other use that is approved by the Division.
2. As used in this section:
 - (a) "Nursery stock" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 555.23562.
 - (b) "Wetland" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 244.388.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2768 Reuse category D: Approved uses. (NRS 445A.425)

1. Reclaimed water that meets the requirements for bacteriological quality set forth in NAC 445A.276 for reuse category D may be used for:
 - (a) Spray irrigation of land used for agricultural purposes if:
 - (1) Public access to the area of use is prohibited; and
 - (2) A buffer zone of not less than 400 feet is maintained.
 - (b) Surface irrigation of land used:
 - (1) As greenbelt if:
 - (I) Public access to the area of use is prohibited; and
 - (II) Human contact with the reclaimed water does not occur.
 - (2) For agricultural purposes; and
 - (3) For the cultivation of fruit-bearing trees or nut-bearing trees.
 - (c) Subsurface irrigation of land used for agricultural purposes if public access is controlled.
 - (d) Dust control.
 - (e) Soil compaction.
 - (f) Flushing sewer lines.
 - (g) An impoundment if:
 - (1) Public access to the impoundment is prohibited;
 - (2) All human activities involving contact with the reclaimed water are prohibited; and

- (3) Human contact with the reclaimed water does not occur.
- (h) Any activity approved for reuse category E.
- (i) Any other use approved by the Division.

2. As used in this section, “dust control” means the program required pursuant to NAC 445B.22037 to prevent controllable particulate matter from becoming airborne.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.2771 Reuse category E: Approved uses. (NRS 445A.425) Reclaimed water that meets the requirements for bacteriological quality set forth in NAC 445A.276 for reuse category E may be used for:

- 1. Spray irrigation of land used for agricultural purposes if:
 - (a) Public access to the area of use is prohibited; and
 - (b) A buffer zone of not less than 800 feet is maintained.
- 2. Any other use that is approved by the Division.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n by R063-04, eff. 10-6-2004)

NAC 445A.279 Determining quality of effluent: Storage reservoirs excluded from treatment process. (NRS 445A.425) For the purpose of determining the quality of effluent, storage reservoirs do not constitute part of the treatment process.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n, eff. 9-13-91)—(Substituted in revision for NAC 445.178)

NAC 445A.280 Waiver or modification of requirements. (NRS 445A.425) The Director may waive compliance with or modify any requirement of NAC 445A.274 to 445A.280, inclusive, for a specific proposed use of reclaimed water upon his determination that because of the size, type or location of the proposed use, the waiver or modification is consistent with the policy set forth in NRS 445A.305.

(Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n, eff. 9-13-91; A by R063-04, 10-6-2004)

Appendix E

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Permit (Permit No. NV0021911) for
Authorization to Discharge from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems to Waters of the
United States under the National Pollution Discharge Eliminations System issued to the cities of
Henderson, Las Vegas, and North Las Vegas, Clark County, and Clark County Regional Flood
Control District

Permit Type: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

Permit No. NV0021911

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq. (CWA), and Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS),

**LAS VEGAS VALLEY MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)
PERMITTEES**
600 GRAND CENTRAL PARKWAY SUITE 300
LAS VEGAS, NV - 89166

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at:

**LAS VEGAS VALLEY MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)
LAS VEGAS VALLEY MS4 PERMITTEES IN CLARK COUNTY, LAS VEGAS, NV - 89166**
LATITUDE: 36.171860, LONGITUDE: -115.160614
TOWNSHIP: T20S, RANGE: R61E, SECTION: S33

to receiving waters named:

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Sections A, B, and C hereof.

This permit shall become effective on February 05, 2024.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, February 04, 2029.

Signed this 5th day of February 2024.

**Kathryn Foxworthy
Staff II Associate Engineer
Bureau of Water Pollution Control**

SECTION A

A.1. INTRODUCTION

A.1.1. The Cities of Henderson, Las Vegas, and North Las Vegas, Clark County, and the Clark County Regional Flood Control District (Permittees) are authorized to discharge stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges, as defined herein, from the MS4, which consists of their municipal separate storm sewer systems located in the Las Vegas Valley (as shown in Exhibit 1), to waters of the United States. This permit does not apply to Nellis Air Force Base, NDOT MS4 jurisdiction within Las Vegas Valley, or to any areas outside Las Vegas Valley, including Boulder City, Laughlin, Mesquite, Ivanpah Valley, or portions of North Las Vegas and any other incorporated or unincorporated areas located outside the Las Vegas Valley.

A.2. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

A.2.1. There shall be no discharge from the facility except as authorized by this permit.

A.2.2. There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards.

A.2.3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit, and lasting until the permit expires, the Permittee is authorized to:

Discharge stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges from the Permittees' MS4, as defined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.26.

Effluent samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be identified in the Monitoring Plan.

Samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at:

Sample Location	Location Type	Location Name
MS4	Sum	LAS VEGAS VALLEY MS4

A.2.4. The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below. As applicable, exceptions to standard language in this permit are identified and authorized in the Special Approvals / Conditions table:

A.3. Schedule of Compliance: The Permittee shall implement and comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (Division), including in said implementation and compliance, any additions or modifications, which the Division may make in approving the schedule of compliance. All compliance deliverables shall be addressed to the attention of the Bureau of Water Pollution Control.

A.3.1 The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations upon issuance of the permit.

SOC – Schedule of Compliance Table

Item #	Description	Due Date
1	Submit a revised draft of the Stormwater Management Plan per Section B.5.1. for Division review no later than one (1) year from the issue date of this permit.	2/5/2025

SA – Special Approvals / Conditions Table

Item #	Description
1	The annual reporting period shall be for the fiscal year (FY), July 1 to June 30. Annual Reports shall be due November 1 following each FY reporting period.
2	The Permittees shall submit a final revised Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) to the Division no later than six (6) months after the Permittees receive comments from the Division.
3	If any report, plan, or other submittal required by this permit cannot be submitted on or before the due date, the Permittees shall notify the Division within a reasonable time under the circumstances, which shall be no less than 72 hours of the Permittees' knowledge of the delay. The Permittees may then request in writing an extension of the submittal deadline and provide an explanation of the reason for the delay and any measures that will be taken to mitigate the delay. The Division shall notify the Permittees in writing of its decision regarding the extension request.
4	The Permittees will be notified of the Division's comments in writing and either the Permittees or the Division may request a meeting to discuss said comments. For any report, plan, or other submittal required by this permit, the Permittees shall address the Division comments.
5	All notifications and written documents required by this permit shall be submitted to the Division, Bureau of Water Pollution Control, Stormwater Branch Supervisor.
6	The following sections do not apply to this Permit: C.1.1, C.1.2, C.1.3, C.1.4, C.1.6, C.2, C.3, C.5, C.6, C.7-third sentence, C.8, C.9, C.16.6, C.25-second sentence, C.28 except for terms used in this Permit.
7	In addition to Section A.2.: If it is determined that the Permittees' discharge(s) cause or contribute to an instream exceedance of water quality standards, the Division may require corrective action.
8	In addition to Section C.21 Duty to Comply: Each Permittee is responsible for its own compliance with this permit, but not for any noncompliance of another Permittee. No Permittee shall be held liable for the violation of this permit by another Permittee.
9	In addition to Section C.25 Reapplication: If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and remain in force and effect.

DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals

Item #	Description	Interval	First Scheduled Due Date
1	Annual Report	Annually	11/1/2024
2	Annual fiscal analysis to include allocated resources, expenditures, and staff resources.	Annually	11/1/2024
3	Stormwater Monitoring Plan per Section B.6.1.	Annually	8/5/2025

SECTION B (Revised November 2023)

Site specific requirements, which prevail in the case of any inconsistency with the requirements in Section A, are on the following pages:

B. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)**B.1. Permit Area**

B.1.1. See Section A.1.1 and Exhibit 1.

B.2. Authorized Discharges

B.2.1. This permit authorizes stormwater discharges and the non-stormwater discharges identified in Section B.2.2 to waters of the United States from the Permittees' MS4. This permit does not allow discharges listed in Section B.3.

B.2.2. The following are authorized discharges:

B.2.2.1. Stormwater discharges. This permit authorizes stormwater discharges (including pollutants) to waters of the United States from the Permittees' MS4.

B.2.2.2. Non-stormwater discharges. The Permittees are authorized to discharge water (including pollutants) from the following non-stormwater sources provided that the Division has not determined these sources to be substantial contributors of pollutants to waters of the United States:

B.2.2.2.1. Water line flushing during testing or fire hydrant testing not requiring a separate permit;

B.2.2.2.2. Diverted stream flows;

B.2.2.2.3. Springs or rising groundwaters;

B.2.2.2.4. Uncontaminated groundwater;

B.2.2.2.5. Potable water sources;

B.2.2.2.6. Foundation and/or footing drains;

B.2.2.2.7. Air conditioning condensate;

B.2.2.2.8. Irrigation water from lawns and landscaping;

B.2.2.2.9. Water from crawl space pumps;

B.2.2.2.10. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;

B.2.2.2.11. De-chlorinated swimming pool water;

B.2.2.2.12. Individual residential car washing;

B.2.2.2.13. Street wash water;

B.2.2.2.14. Discharges or flows from firefighting activities, including training activities;

- B.2.2.2.15.** Dewatering water not requiring a separate permit;
- B.2.2.2.16.** Discharges from sources required to be covered under a separate National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that pass through the Permittees' MS4; and
- B.2.2.2.17.** Other discharges not determined to be a substantial contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States by the Division.

B.3. Non-authorized Discharges

- B.3.1.** The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:
- B.3.1.1.** Discharges of non-stormwater, whether or not mixed with stormwater, unless such non-stormwater discharges are included in Section B.2.2.2. of this permit;
- B.3.2.** If it is determined that the Permittees' discharge(s) cause or contribute to an instream exceedance of water quality standards, the Division may require corrective action.

B.4. Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters

B.4.1. Impaired Waters - Nevada 303(d) List of Impaired Waters

- B.4.1.1.** The Permittees must evaluate annually whether stormwater discharges from any part of its MS4 causes or contributes to the listing of a waterbody on the current Nevada 303(d) List of Impaired Waters if the water is a water of the United States. If the Permittees have discharges meeting this criterion, or if there is a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) on receiving waters, the Permittees shall comply with Section B.4.2.
- B.4.1.2.** Annually, the Permittees shall determine whether the MS4 discharges to a water of the United States on the current Nevada 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. If a water is listed, the Permittees shall include a section in the Annual Report describing the parameter(s) for which the water(s) was listed and evaluating whether discharges authorized by this permit caused or contributed to the listing. If so, the Annual Report shall consider Best Management Practices (BMPs) that might practicably be implemented, examining whether these BMPs would make a substantial improvement on water quality, and identifying any BMPs that are selected for implementation.

B.4.2. Total Maximum Daily Load

- B.4.2.1.** If the Permittees' stormwater discharges cause or contribute to the listing of a waterbody on the current Nevada 303(d) List of Impaired Waters as described above, the Permittees must also determine whether a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been developed and approved by the Division for the listed waterbody. If there is an approved TMDL, the Permittees must comply with Section B.4.2.2. If no TMDL has been approved, the Permittees must then comply with Section B.4.2.3.
- B.4.2.2.** If a TMDL is approved for any waterbody into which the Permittees discharge, the Permittees must:

- B.4.2.2.1.** Determine and report whether the approved TMDL applies to stormwater discharges from the Permittees' MS4;
- B.4.2.2.2.** Determine and report whether the TMDL includes a pollutant wasteload allocation (WLA) or other performance requirements specifically for stormwater discharge from the Permittees' MS4;
- B.4.2.2.3.** Determine and report whether the TMDL addresses a flow regime likely to occur during periods of stormwater discharge;
- B.4.2.2.4.** Assess whether applicable WLAs are being met through implementation of existing stormwater control measures and evaluate whether additional or modified control measures are necessary;
- B.4.2.2.5.** Document all control measures currently being implemented or planned to be implemented to be consistent with an applicable WLA. Also include a schedule of implementation for all planned controls. Document the calculations or other evidence that shows that the WLA will be met;
- B.4.2.2.6.** Describe a monitoring program to determine whether the stormwater controls are adequate to meet the WLA; and,
- B.4.2.2.7.** If the evaluation shows that additional or modified controls are necessary, describe the type and schedule for the control additions/revisions, and an analysis that demonstrates the overall effectiveness.

B.4.2.3. When a TMDL has not been established as described in Section B.4.2.2., the Permittees must include a section in the Annual Report describing the condition for which the water has been listed and considering whether stormwater discharges authorized by this permit caused or contributed to the listing. If so, the Annual Report must include a section evaluating possible BMPs that might practicably be implemented, examining whether these BMPs would have a substantial effect on achieving compliance, and identifying any BMPs that are selected for implementation.

B.5. Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)

B.5.1. SWMP Revision

- B.5.1.1.** Upon issuance of this permit, the Permittees shall review its existing SWMP to determine whether its current programs require revision to meet the requirements of this permit. The Permittees' implementation of the approved SWMP will be considered adequate to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the Permittees' MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) to protect the quality of waters of the United States
- B.5.1.2.** The revised SWMP will be subject to Division review and approval and the public notice steps outlined below in this Section, after which the SWMP will be formally incorporated as terms and conditions of this permit.
- B.5.1.3.** The Permittees may continue to implement and enforce their SWMP pending approval of an updated SWMP;

B.5.1.4. The Permittees may partner with other MS4s in the region to develop and implement the SWMP. The description of the Permittees' SWMP must clearly describe which Permittee is responsible for implementing each of the BMPs.

B.5.1.5. The Permittees shall review, revise as necessary, and submit an updated SWMP to the Division for its review and approval.

B.5.1.5.1. The Permittees shall submit a revised draft of the SWMP to the Division for approval no later than one year from the effective date of this permit. The Division will review the draft SWMP to ensure it meets the minimum requirements of the permit and may require additional information from the Permittees to ensure the SWMP meets the permit requirements.

B.5.1.5.2. The Permittees shall submit a final revised SWMP to the Division for approval no later than six (6) months after receiving comments from the Division on the revised draft of the SWMP.

B.5.1.5.3. Before the final revision of the SWMP is submitted for final approval to the Division, the SWMP shall be made available for public comment for a minimum of thirty (30) days; the Permittees will respond to significant public comments; and the Permittees shall hold a public meeting in accordance with NAC 445A.67558 ; and

B.5.1.5.4. The Permittees shall compile any comments received as part of the process in Section B.5.1.5.3., describe the actions taken concerning the public comments and include this information in the updated SWMP;

B.5.1.5.5. Within thirty (30) days after the revised SWMP has been submitted to the Division, the Permittees shall make the revised SWMP available to the public on their websites.

B.5.1.6. The updated SWMP shall present a review of legal authority to ensure adequate authority to implement the requirements of this permit and the updated SWMP. Where necessary, additional ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms shall be submitted to the governing boards and councils for their adoption.

B.5.1.7. The updated SWMP shall identify existing BMPs and any new BMPs that the Permittees or another entity will implement;

B.5.1.8. The updated SWMP shall identify the measurable goals for the new BMPs, as appropriate, including the months and years in which the Permittees will undertake required actions;

B.5.1.9. The updated SWMP shall provide information explaining how and why the Permittees selected each new BMP and measurable goals for the SWMP;

B.5.1.9.1. Implementation of new and existing BMPs consistent with the provisions required by this permit and approved by the Division constitutes compliance with the standard of reducing pollutants to the MEP;

B.5.1.10. The scope and coverage of the updated SWMP shall extend at least to the parts of the Las Vegas Valley which are or could reasonably be urbanized within the time covered by the permit;

- B.5.1.11.** The updated SWMP shall include a description of the staff and resources available to implement the program elements;
- B.5.1.12.** A separate updated SWMP, or one or more joint SWMPs, may be submitted by each Permittee;
- B.5.1.13.** The updated SWMP may impose controls on a system-wide basis, a watershed basis, a jurisdictional basis, on individual outfalls, on identified activities, or on another appropriate basis;
- B.5.1.14.** The updated SWMP shall describe any new priorities for implementing BMPs and shall be based on Public Outreach and Education; Illicit Discharge and Detection; Industrial Facility Monitoring and Control; Post-Construction BMP Program for New Development and Significant Redevelopment, and a Construction Site BMP Program;
- B.5.1.15.** The updated SWMP shall incorporate the BMPs identified in this permit; and
- B.5.1.16.** Pending submittal and approval of the updated SWMP, the Permittees shall continue to implement any existing BMPs required by this permit. Upon approval of an updated SWMP, the Permittees shall implement any new BMPs required by this permit in accordance with the schedule in the SWMP.

B.5.2. Source Identification

- B.5.2.1.** The updated SWMP shall provide updated maps of the Permittees' MS4s, including the locations of any major outfalls that discharge to waters of the United States that was not reported in the previous SWMP.

B.5.3. Characterization Data

- B.5.3.1.** The updated SWMP shall evaluate characterization data previously submitted and include additional data collected in the same manner and evaluate whether existing data collection programs should be modified to improve characterization of stormwater discharges, effects of BMPs, or ambient water quality. This information shall be submitted for approval as part of the annual monitoring plan required in Section B.6.1.

B.5.4. Public Outreach and Education

- B.5.4.1.** The updated SWMP covering the duration of this permit shall describe public outreach and education efforts to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP;
- B.5.4.2.** The updated SWMP shall contain information about the different types of educational material distributed during public outreach events;
- B.5.4.3.** The updated SWMP shall describe educational activities, public information activities, and other appropriate activities;
- B.5.4.4.** The updated SWMP shall describe how the Permittees will inform developers, contractors, operators, and agency staff about upcoming educational and training workshops on construction site erosion and sediment control and construction

materials management sponsored by industry groups, professional organizations, industrial facilities, and public agencies; and

B.5.4.5. The updated SWMP shall describe how the Permittees will inform architects, engineers, municipal development personnel, and local government officials on water quality problems associated with urban runoff and the requirements for meeting NPDES laws and program goals for properly managing the quality of urban runoff.

B.5.5. **MS4 Maintenance Activities**

B.5.5.1. The updated SWMP shall include a description of structural and source control measures expected to reduce pollutants from stormwater runoff from commercial and residential areas that are discharged into the MS4. This section shall also discuss the basis for the expected reduction of pollutant loads and a proposed schedule for implementing such controls. At a minimum, the description shall include:

B.5.5.1.1. A description of maintenance activities and a maintenance schedule to reduce pollutants in discharges from MS4s;

B.5.5.1.2. A description of practices for operating and maintaining public streets, roads, and highways and procedures for reducing the impact on receiving waters of discharges from the MS4s;

B.5.5.1.3. A description of a program to as necessary evaluate, monitor, and reduce pollutants in runoff from operating or closed municipal landfills or other treatment, storage, or disposal facilities for municipal waste; and

B.5.5.1.4. A description of a program to evaluate, and as necessary, reduce pollutants in discharges from MS4s associated with the application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer.

B.5.6. **Post-Construction Program for New Development and Significant Redevelopment Projects**

B.5.6.1. The Permittees shall develop a Post-Construction BMP Program for new development and significant redevelopment (NDSR) projects that is suited for the unique hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and regional conditions of the Las Vegas Valley. The program shall focus on planning procedures consistent with the goals identified in Section B.5.6.2.

B.5.6.2. The Post-Construction Program shall have the following goals:

B.5.6.2.1. To prevent stormwater discharges from post-construction projects from causing or contributing to downstream exceedances of water quality standards of selenium to the MEP;

B.5.6.2.2. To promote antidegradation of ambient water quality by reducing the discharge of pollutants in stormwater causing or contributing to any degradation identified by the Division's antidegradation program; and

B.5.6.2.3. To promote the reuse of stormwater for municipal water supply through return

flow credits.

B.5.6.3. The Post-Construction Program shall address at a minimum the following elements:

B.5.6.3.1. Describe how the Permittees will review and enhance the SWMP post-construction program requirements in a manner appropriate for the unique hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and regional conditions and needs of the Las Vegas Valley. The review shall address the following elements:

B.5.6.3.1.1. Describe how the Permittees will develop, implement, and enforce a program, that includes educational outreach to address post-construction urban runoff from NDSR projects that disturb areas greater than or equal to 1 acre, including projects less than 1 acre that are part of a larger common plan of development, that discharge into the MS4 by ensuring that NDSR projects are complying to the MEP with the requirements of this program;

B.5.6.3.1.2. Describe how the Permittees will develop low-impact development (LID) measures that will remain in effect after construction is complete and are effective and appropriate for the Las Vegas Valley and its environment. The program will outline the selected LID measures found effective and appropriate for the Las Vegas Valley along with a summary and schedule for implementation in the MS4;

B.5.6.3.1.3. Describe how the Permittees will develop any additional structural and non-structural BMPs that will remain in effect after construction is complete and are effective and appropriate for Las Vegas Valley and its environment. The program will outline the selected BMP measures found effective and appropriate for the Las Vegas Valley along with a summary and schedule for implementation in the MS4;

B.5.6.3.1.4. Describe procedures to assure that future regional flood management projects assess the impacts on the water quality of receiving water bodies and that existing structural flood control devices have been evaluated to determine if retrofitting the device to provide additional pollutant removal from stormwater is feasible and appropriate;

B.5.6.3.1.5. Describe how the Permittees will develop and implement an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address urban stormwater runoff from NDSR projects;

B.5.6.3.1.6. Describe how the Permittees will develop and implement an inventory and tracking system for post-construction structural stormwater BMPs. The inventory and tracking system shall use at a minimum the following items: project name, project location, project acreage, BMP type and description, inspection date and summary, and any corrective actions undertaken;

B.5.6.3.1.7. Describe how the Permittees will inspect and enforce the proper installation and long-term maintenance of post-construction structural stormwater BMPs; and

B.5.6.3.1.8. Describe how the Permittees will update its MS4 maps to show areas of NDSR, including any new stormwater major infrastructure that was constructed to serve these areas.

B.5.6.3.2. All NDSR projects submitted to the permitting authorities subsequent to program implementation as identified in Section B.5.1.2 that fall into one of the following categories shall be subject to one or more of the SWMP design standards developed in accordance with Section B.5.6.4.:

- B.5.6.3.2.1.** Residential subdivisions five (5) acres or greater in size;
- B.5.6.3.2.2.** Single-family residences subject to local ordinances governing hillside development;
- B.5.6.3.2.3.** 100,000 square foot commercial and industrial developments;
- B.5.6.3.2.4.** Automotive repair shops (with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 5013, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7537, 7538, and 7539);
- B.5.6.3.2.5.** Retail gasoline outlets disturbing greater than one (1) acre;
- B.5.6.3.2.6.** Restaurants disturbing greater than one (1) acre;
- B.5.6.3.2.7.** Parking lots greater than one (1) acre potentially exposed to urban runoff; and
- B.5.6.3.2.8.** Any other NDSR projects the Permittees deem necessary to be included in this Section.

B.5.6.4. **Design Standards.** The post-construction program shall describe how NDSR projects specified in the previous section will implement the design standards outlined in this section. Subject to Section B.5.6.4.5., the design standards program shall address at minimum the following criteria:

- B.5.6.4.1.** **Peak-Urban Runoff Discharge Rates.** Describe how the Permittees will develop design standards for peak-urban runoff from NDSR projects that will provide protection against downstream erosion;
- B.5.6.4.2.** **Site Design BMPs.** Describe how the Post-Construction Program will develop and implement site design BMPs in the site layout during the design and approval process to meet the goals of this program identified in Section B.5.6.2.;
- B.5.6.4.3.** **Source Control BMPs.** The Post-Construction Program shall describe how source control BMPs will be implemented. The design standards program shall include the following source control BMPs that are consistent with the goals of this program:
 - B.5.6.4.3.1.** Slopes and channel design or protection to minimize erosion;
 - B.5.6.4.3.2.** Properly designed outdoor material storage areas; and
 - B.5.6.4.3.3.** Properly designed trash storage areas.

B.5.6.4.4. **Treatment Control BMPs.** The post-construction program shall describe how treatment control BMPs will be developed and implemented. "Treatment control BMPs" and "treat" refer to any onsite or offsite process that provides for infiltration or detention of stormwater or that removes pollutants through any physical, chemical, or biological process. The design standards program shall

describe in sufficient detail how the Permittees will size treatment control BMPs using accepted hydrologic engineering quantitative methods and the following design criteria:

B.5.6.4.4.1. **Volumetric Treatment Control BMP design criteria.** The post-construction program shall describe how the Permittees will design volume-based BMPs to treat stormwater discharges from projects listed in Section B.5.6.3.2. The Permittees shall use one of the following conditions to develop the volumetric treatment control BMP design criteria:

B.5.6.4.4.1.1. Historical rainfall records for the Las Vegas Valley to determine the maximized capture stormwater volume for the area for the 24-hour event using the formula recommended in Urban Runoff Quality Management, Water Environment Federation Manual of Practice No. 23/ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998); or

B.5.6.4.4.1.2. The volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage water quality volume, to achieve at least 80% of volume treatment by the method recommended in hydrology manuals, textbooks, or similar technical publications; or

B.5.6.4.4.1.3. An alternative treatment design criterion, appropriate for the unique hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and regional conditions of the Las Vegas Valley. Any alternative design criteria shall be submitted to the Division with sufficient technical data to establish the appropriateness of the alternative treatment design criteria.

B.5.6.4.4.2. **Flow-Based BMP design criteria.** The post-construction program shall describe how the Permittees will design flow-based BMPs to treat stormwater discharges from projects listed in Section B.5.6.3.2. The Permittees shall use one of the following conditions to develop flow-based BMP design criteria:

B.5.6.4.4.2.1. Historical rainfall data for the Las Vegas Valley to determine the maximum flow rate of runoff from rainfall per hour, for each hour of a storm event; or

B.5.6.4.4.2.2. The maximum flow rate of runoff produced by the 80th percentile hourly rainfall intensity (for each hour of the storm event), as determined from the local historical rainfall record; or

B.5.6.4.4.2.3. The maximum flow rate of runoff for each hour of a storm event, as determined from the local historical rainfall record that achieves approximately the same reduction in pollutant loads and flows as achieved by mitigation of the 80th percentile hourly rainfall intensity; or

B.5.6.4.4.2.4. An alternative treatment design criterion, appropriate for the unique hydrologic, hydrogeologic and regional conditions of the Las Vegas Valley. Any alternative design criteria shall be submitted to the Division with sufficient technical data to establish the appropriateness of the alternative treatment design criteria.

B.5.6.4.5. If the Permittees will not use some or all of the design standards described in this section, the Permittees shall provide justification using documentation and engineering analyses and propose reasonable alternatives that are appropriate for the unique hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and regional conditions in Las Vegas Valley.

B.5.6.5. Effect of the Post-Construction Program on Water Quality Standards and Drinking Water Supply

B.5.6.5.1. The Permittees shall provide a written evaluation whether the criteria developed as part of the post-construction program will tend to cause or contribute to elevated levels of selenium in surface waters within Las Vegas Valley, including an exceedance of the water quality standards for selenium in identified washes, and shall submit the evaluation to the Division as part of the post-construction program; and

B.5.6.5.2. The Permittees shall provide a written evaluation whether the criteria developed as part of the post-construction program will tend to reduce or degrade the contribution of stormwater to the water supplies provided by the Colorado River.

B.5.6.5.3. If any criteria developed under the post-construction program in accordance with the provisions of this permit would have a reasonable potential of causing or contributing to any water quality or water quantity impairment, or violates Nevada law, they shall be rescinded, and the Permittees shall determine whether alternate criteria can be implemented without causing water quality or water quantity impairments or violating Nevada law.

B.5.7. Illicit Discharge and Detection

B.5.7.1. The updated SWMP shall include a description of a program, including a schedule, to detect and remove illicit discharges and improper disposal into the MS4. The program shall include:

B.5.7.1.1. A description of a program, including inspections, to implement and enforce an ordinance, orders, or similar means to prevent all types of illicit discharges to the MS4. Non-stormwater discharges, as defined in Section B.2.2.2., shall only be addressed where such discharges are identified by the Permittees as substantial contributors of pollutants to the Permittees' MS4;

B.5.7.1.2. A description of procedures to conduct on-going field screening activities during the life of this permit, including areas or locations that will be evaluated by such field screens;

B.5.7.1.3. Field screening protocol to investigate dry weather flows that would indicate when an illicit discharge may be present, and when follow-up investigation will be required;

B.5.7.1.4. A description of procedures to be followed to investigate portions of the MS4 that, based on the results of the field screen, or other appropriate information, indicate a reasonable potential of containing illicit discharges or other sources of non-stormwater;

B.5.7.1.5. A description of procedures to prevent, contain, and respond to spills that may discharge into the MS4;

B.5.7.1.6. A description of a program to facilitate public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges from MS4s;

B.5.7.1.7. A description of educational activities, public information activities, and other

appropriate activities to facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil and toxic materials; and

B.5.7.1.8. An assessment of whether the procedures otherwise implemented in response to this section are sufficient to identify instances of exfiltration from the sanitary sewer to the storm sewers, and if not, a description of additional activities to be undertaken to control exfiltration.

B.5.8. Industrial Facility Monitoring and Control

B.5.8.1. The updated SWMP shall include a description of a program to monitor and control pollutants in stormwater discharges to MS4s from municipal landfills, hazardous waste treatment, disposal and recovery facilities, industrial facilities that are subject to section 313 of title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and industrial facilities that the municipal permit applicant determines are contributing a substantial pollutant loading to the MS4. The program shall include the following components:

B.5.8.1.1. Identify priorities and procedures for inspections; and

B.5.8.1.2. Establish and implement control measures for such discharges;

B.5.8.1.3. Each permittee shall develop and maintain an inventory of the facilities identified in Section B.5.8.1. The inventory shall list the facilities by specific categories (e.g. restaurants, municipal maintenance yards, etc.) and list the minimum inspection frequency for each category of facilities;

B.5.8.1.4. Each Permittee shall provide a list of the inventoried facilities to the Division by November 1, 202X. Each year thereafter for the life of this permit, each Permittee shall provide to the Division by November 1 of that year, an updated list of the facilities inventoried during that year; and

B.5.8.1.5. Describe a monitoring program for effects of stormwater discharges associated with the industrial facilities identified in this section on waters of the United States, to be implemented during the term of the permit in accordance with the monitoring programs defined in Section B.5.

B.5.9. Construction Site BMP Program

B.5.9.1. The updated SWMP shall include a description of a program to implement and maintain structural and non-structural BMPs to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from construction sites to the MS4, which shall include:

B.5.9.1.1. A description of procedures for notifying developers and operators of properties of one (1) acre or more (and less than one acre if part of a larger plan of development) of requirements applicable to stormwater runoff;

B.5.9.1.2. A description of nonstructural and structural BMPs to be utilized for construction sites;

B.5.9.1.3. A description of appropriate educational and training measures for construction site operators; and

B.5.9.1.4. A description of a procedure to check for coverage under the Division's General Construction Permit for construction activity.

B.5.10. Inspection of Construction Sites

B.5.10.1. Each permittee shall conduct construction site inspections for compliance with its local ordinances (grading, stormwater, etc.) and permits (construction, grading, etc.);

B.5.10.2. Each permittee shall inspect at least monthly, all construction sites within its jurisdiction meeting the following criteria:

B.5.10.2.1. All sites disturbing 100 acres or more in size at one time;

B.5.10.2.2. All sites disturbing one (1) acre or more that are tributary to a CWA section 303(d) water body segment impaired for sediment or turbidity; and

B.5.10.2.3. Sites determined by the permittees as a significant threat to water quality. In evaluating threat to water quality, the following factors shall be considered:

B.5.10.2.3.1. Soil erosion potential;

B.5.10.2.3.2. Site slope;

B.5.10.2.3.3. Project size and type;

B.5.10.2.3.4. Sensitivity of receiving water bodies;

B.5.10.2.3.5. Proximity to receiving water bodies;

B.5.10.2.3.6. Proximity to water bodies 303(d) listed for turbidity and sediment;

B.5.10.2.3.7. Non-storm water discharges;

B.5.10.2.3.8. Past record of non-compliance by the construction site operators; and

B.5.10.2.3.9. Any other relevant factors.

B.5.10.2.4. All other construction sites of greater than one (1) acre not listed in Section B.5.10.2. shall be inspected at least two (2) times for the duration of ground disturbance activities;

B.5.10.3. Based upon site inspection findings, each permittee shall implement all follow-up actions (i.e., re-inspection or enforcement) necessary to comply with this Permit;

B.5.10.4. Inspections of construction sites shall include, but not be limited to:

B.5.10.4.1. Assessment of compliance with Permittee ordinances and permits related to urban runoff, including the implementation and maintenance of designated minimum BMPs;

B.5.10.4.2. Assessment of BMP effectiveness;

- B.5.10.4.3.** Visual observations for non-stormwater discharges and potential illicit connections;
- B.5.10.4.4.** Education and outreach on stormwater pollution prevention, as needed; and
- B.5.10.4.5.** Creation of a written or electronic inspection report.

B.5.10.5. The permittees shall track the number of inspections for the inventoried construction sites throughout the reporting period to verify that the sites are inspected at the minimum frequencies required. This information shall be included in the Annual Report.

B.5.11. Sharing Responsibility

- B.5.11.1.** The Permittees may either share responsibility or assign responsibility to one or more Permittees, and may implement BMPs individually, as a group, or through consultants. The SWMP shall include a description of how responsibility to implement BMPs is being shared or assigned. Each Permittee is responsible for its own compliance with this Permit, but not for any noncompliance of another Permittee. No Permittee shall be held liable for the violation of this Permit by another Permittee.

B.5.12. Reviewing and Updating Stormwater Management Programs

- B.5.12.1.** After submittal and approval of the updated SWMP, the Permittees must complete an annual review of the SWMP in conjunction with preparation of the Annual Report required under Section B.6.3.

- B.5.12.2.** The Permittees may change the SWMP during the life of the permit in accordance with the following procedures:

- B.5.12.2.1.** Changes adding (but not subtracting or replacing) components, controls, or requirements to the SWMP may be made at any time upon written notification to the Division;

- B.5.12.2.2.** Requests for changes replacing an ineffective, unfeasible, or inappropriate BMP specifically identified in the SWMP with an alternate BMP may be submitted to the Division for approval at any time. If the request is denied, the Division will send the Permittees a written response within 90 days giving a reason for its decision. The Permittees modification requests must include the following:

- B.5.12.2.2.1.** An analysis of why the BMP is ineffective, infeasible (including cost prohibitive), or otherwise should be revised or replaced, and

- B.5.12.2.2.2.** An analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to be more effective, feasible, or appropriate than the BMP to be replaced.

B.5.13. Responsibility for Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Implementation in New Areas

- B.5.13.1.** The Permittees must implement the SWMP on all new areas added to the Permittees portion of the MS4 (or for which the Permittees become responsible

for implementation of stormwater quality controls) not later than one (1) year from addition of the new areas; and

B.5.13.2. Information on all new annexed areas and any resulting updates required for the SWMP must be included in the Annual Report.

B.5.14. Measurable Goals

B.5.14.1. The Permittees shall submit, within the SWMP, to the Division, narrative and/or numerical measurable goals for tracking the development or implementation of each program element and shall include for each measurable goal the following:

B.5.14.1.1. A description of the activity or BMP to be conducted or completed;

B.5.14.1.2. Identification of which program element, if any, the measurable goal applies to;

B.5.14.1.3. The dates, including the month and year, in which the Permittees will begin and achieve each measurable goal. If the activity is to be continuous, the Permittees shall state so;

B.5.14.1.4. Annual milestones for measurable goals that span more than a single year;

B.5.14.1.5. The rationale for how and why the Permittees selected each measurable goal; and

B.5.14.1.6. Table or charts to summarize the measurable goals, annual milestones, and completion dates.

B.5.14.2. The Permittees shall provide the title(s) of the position(s) within the Permittees' Stormwater Division responsible for implementing and coordinating each program element.

B.5.14.3. The Permittees shall describe any proposed programs, if applicable, that the Permittees may implement during the life of this permit to require additional controls on a system wide basis, a watershed basis, a jurisdictional basis, or on individual outfalls.

B.5.14.4. The Permittees may partner with other permitted MS4s to develop and implement all or part of the Permittees' SWMP.

B.5.14.5. If collaborating with other MS4 permittees, the Permittees' SWMP shall describe which Permittee is responsible for implementing each of the control measures.

B.5.14.6. Pending submittal of the SWMP, the Permittees shall continue to implement and maintain current BMPs detailed in the Permittees' current approved SWMP.

B.5.14.7. The Division may notify the Permittees of the need to modify the SWMP document to be consistent with the Permit, in which case the Permittees shall have sixty (60) days to submit a schedule to update the document to the Division.

B.5.15. Legal Authority

B.5.15.1. The Permittees shall provide the legal authority to control discharges to its MS4. To demonstrate adequate legal authority, the Permittees shall:

B.5.15.1.1. Provide the specific reference to statute, ordinance, interagency agreements, order, or similar means that authorizes or enables the Permittees to:

B.5.15.1.1.1. Prohibit illicit discharges to its MS4;

B.5.15.1.1.2. Control the discharge to its MS4 of spills, releases, dumping, or disposal of materials other than stormwater;

B.5.15.1.1.3. Permittees establish civil, administrative, and criminal penalties for violations of applicable regulatory requirements; and

B.5.15.1.1.4. Carry out all inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with permit conditions including the prohibition of illicit discharges to the MS4.

B.5.16. The Permittees shall provide written notice to the Division of any formal proposal to modify the Permittee's stormwater ordinance that would prevent the Permittee from complying with this Permit. Before any regulation or statute is modified, the Division shall have thirty (30) days to review and comment on the proposed modification.

B.6. Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Annual Report

B.6.1. Stormwater Monitoring

B.6.1.1. The Permittee shall submit a revised stormwater monitoring plan to the Division for review for this permit within eighteen (18) months of the issuance of this permit. In developing the plan, the Permittees shall evaluate and update (as necessary) how monitoring may assist in making decisions about program compliance and the appropriateness of identified measurable goals.

B.6.1.1.1. Before the final revised plan is submitted to the Division for approval, the plan shall be made available for public comment for a minimum of thirty (30) days. The permittees shall respond to significant public comments and the Permittees shall hold a public meeting in accordance with NAC 445A.67558; and

B.6.1.1.2. The Permittees shall compile any comments received as part of the process in Section B.6.1.1.2., describe the actions taken in response to the public comments, and include this information in the revised stormwater monitoring plan.

B.6.1.2. **Permittees.** When the Permittees conduct monitoring at the Permittees' MS4, the Permittees are required to comply with the following:

B.6.1.2.1. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. This requirement does not prevent Permittees from analyzing or reporting samples that are representative of a limited situation (e.g., concentration at peak flow);

B.6.1.2.2. Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the CWA, unless other

procedures are approved by the Division.

B.6.1.2.3. Records of monitoring information shall include:

B.6.1.2.3.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

B.6.1.2.3.2. The names(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

B.6.1.2.3.3. The date(s) analyses were performed;

B.6.1.2.3.4. The name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;

B.6.1.2.3.5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

B.6.1.2.3.6. The results of such analyses.

B.6.1.2.4. Analyses shall be performed by a State of Nevada-certified laboratory. Laboratory reports shall be provided if requested by the Division.

B.6.1.2.5. If the Permittees perform stormwater monitoring more frequently than required by the stormwater monitoring plan the results of such monitoring shall be reported in the Annual Report.

B.6.2. Recordkeeping

B.6.2.1. The Permittees must retain records of all monitoring information, including: all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the termination date of this permit. This period may be extended at the direction of the Division at any time.

B.6.2.2. The Permittees must submit the records to the Division only when specifically asked to do so. The Permittees must retain a copy of the SWMP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at a location accessible to the Division. The Permittees must make the records, including a copy of the SWMP, available to the public if requested to do so in writing.

B.6.2.3. For public requests of records, the Permittees may impose a reasonable fee for personnel time and copying expenses.

B.6.3. Annual Report

B.6.3.1. Permittees shall submit an Annual Report to the Division by November 1 of each year of this permit term. Each Annual Report shall cover the period beginning July 1 of the previous year through June 30 of the current year.

B.6.3.2. Each year, Permittees shall review the SWMP defined under Section B.5. of this permit, and report to the Division on the status of the program, whether Permittees have identified any modifications, and the plans for implementing those modifications.

B.6.3.3. At a minimum the Annual Report shall include:

B.6.3.3.1. Status of the Permittees' compliance with permit conditions;

B.6.3.3.2. An assessment of the appropriateness of the identified BMPs, and any revisions to previous assessments if appropriate;

B.6.3.3.3. Progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP;

B.6.3.3.4. Status of the achievement of measurable goals;

B.6.3.3.5. Results of information collected and analyzed, if any, during the reporting period, including monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, a description of any identified improvements to or degradation in water quality attributable to the program, and a description of any identified effects on attainment of water quality standards attributable to the program;

B.6.3.3.6. A summary of the stormwater activities the Permittees plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule and a fiscal analysis);

B.6.3.3.7. Changes to the SWMP, including changes to any BMPs or any identified measurable goals that apply to the program elements;

B.6.3.3.8. Notice that the Permittees are relying on another government entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations (if applicable);

B.6.3.3.9. Estimated reductions in loadings of pollutants from discharges of municipal storm sewer constituents from MS4s expected as the result of the municipal stormwater quality management program. The assessment shall also identify known impacts of stormwater controls on groundwater;

B.6.3.3.10. A summary of inspections performed, and enforcement activity taken during the report cycle; and

B.6.3.3.11. Annual expenditures for the reporting period, with a breakdown for the major elements of the SWMP, and the budget for the year following each Annual Report.

B.6.3.3.12. The information required by the following permit sections:

B.6.3.3.12.1. As stated in section B.4.1.2.: Annually, the Permittees shall determine whether the MS4 discharges to a water of the United States on the 303(d) List. If a water is listed, the Permittees shall include a section in the Annual Report describing the parameter(s) for which the water(s) was listed and evaluating whether discharges authorized by this permit caused or contributed to the listing. If so, the Annual Report shall consider Best Management Practices (BMPs) that might practicably be implemented, examining whether these BMPs would make a substantial improvement on water quality, and identifying any BMPs that are selected for implementation.

B.6.3.3.12.2. As stated in section B.4.2.3.: When a TMDL has not been established as described in Section B.4.2.2., the Permittees must include a section in the Annual Report describing the condition for which the water has been listed and considering whether stormwater discharges authorized by this permit caused or contributed to the listing. If so, the Annual Report must include a section evaluating possible BMPs that might practicably be implemented, examining whether these BMPs would have a substantial effect on achieving compliance, and identifying any BMPs that are selected for implementation.

B.6.3.3.12.3. As stated in section B.5.10.5: The Permittees shall track the number of inspections for the inventoried construction sites throughout the reporting period to verify that the sites are inspected at the minimum frequencies required. This information shall be included in the Annual Report.

B.6.3.3.12.4. As stated in section B.5.13.2.: Information on all new annexed areas and any resulting updates required to the SWMP must be included in the Annual Report.

B.6.3.3.12.5. As stated in B.6.1.2.5.: If the Permittees perform stormwater monitoring more frequently than required by the stormwater monitoring plan the results of such monitoring shall be reported in the Annual Report.

B.6.3.3.13. A table that lists sections B.6.3.3.1 – B.6.3.3.12.5 and the pages in the Annual Report where those items can be found (see Attachment A for a template).

B.6.3.4. An original signed copy of all reports and plans required herein shall be submitted to the Division at the following address:

**Stormwater Coordinator
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
901 S. Stewart St., Suite 4001
Carson City, NV 89701**

B.6.4. Electronic reporting will be required by December 21, 2025, or sooner as the Division's electronic reporting system becomes available and active. Electronic reporting is required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule.

B.6.5. Changes to the Permit

B.6.5.1. Changes to the permit may be requested by the Division or Permittees and shall be made in writing, set forth the timeframe for the Permittees to develop the changes, and offer the Division or Permittees the opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objective of the requested modification. If the Division or Permittees do not agree to the requested changes, changes may be made in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.261 and NAC 445A.263.

B.6.5.2. Consistent with B.6.5.1, the Division may request and require changes to the SWMP, as needed to:

B.6.5.2.1. Address newly identified impacts on receiving water quality caused, or contributed to, by discharges from the MS4; or

B.6.5.2.2. Include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new federal or State statutory or regulatory requirements.

B.7. Section B Definitions

B.7.1. **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

B.7.2. **Control Measure** means any BMP or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

B.7.3. **Discharge** means any addition of a pollutant or pollutants to waters of the United States.

B.7.4. **Illicit Connection** means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to an MS4.

B.7.5. **Illicit Discharge** means any discharge to an MS4 that is not entirely composed of stormwater, except discharges authorized under an NPDES permit and discharges resulting from firefighting activities.

B.7.6. **Inactive mine** means sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator. Inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim.

B.7.7. **MEP** is an acronym for Maximum Extent Practicable, the technology-based discharge standard for MS4 to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges.

B.7.8. **Municipal Separate Storm Sewer** means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

B.7.9. Outfalls defined:

B.7.9.1. **Outfall** means a point source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting municipal separate storm

sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.

B.7.9.2. **Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall** (or major outfall) means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of thirty-six (36) inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than fifty (50) acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive stormwater from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of twelve (12) inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of two (2) acres or more).

B.7.10. **Qualified Person** means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls and who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the site that could impact stormwater quality and the effectiveness of the BMPs selected to control the quality of the stormwater discharges.

B.7.11. **Stormwater** means stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

B.7.12. **Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)** refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of stormwater discharged from the MS4.

SECTION C (Revised January 2022)

C.1. MONITORING AND REPORTING:

C.1.1. **Schedule:** Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) shall be received by the 28th day of the month following the third month of each quarter (reporting period). Quarterly and annual reporting periods are based on the standard annual cycle, January 1 through December 31.

C.1.1.1 If required, all Annual, Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR), Pretreatment, Salinity Control, and Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET) annual reports are due as defined in the Deliverable Table (DLV).

C.1.1.2 An original signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

**Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701**

C.1.2. **Annual Report:** The fourth quarter report shall contain plots of concentration (y-axis) versus date (x-axis) for each analyzed constituent identified in the Discharge Limitations Tables. The plots shall include data from the preceding five years, if available. Plotting is not required for any constituent that has routinely been below the detection limit or if less than three data points exist (due to permit sampling requirements). Any data point from the current year that is greater than the limits identified in the applicable tables and conditions above must be explained by a narrative.

Once reporting through the Nevada NetDMR system has been performed for a continuous five year period annual plots are no longer required.

C.1.3. **Reporting:** Monitoring results obtained in accordance to the requirements of the permit, supporting laboratory data, and supporting documents shall be submitted through the Nevada NetDMR system. <https://netdmr.ndep.nv.gov/netdmr/public/home.htm>

C.1.4. **Sampling and measurements:** Samples and measurements taken shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge and must comply with any Division approved sampling plan as required by the Discharge Limitations Tables in the permit. Analyses shall be performed by a Nevada Certified Laboratory. Lab results must accompany the DMR. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be indicated on the submitted DMR.

C.1.4.1. If it is believed that a sample and/or test result is not representative of the monitored discharge, it is incumbent on the Permittee, immediately after the Permittee becomes aware, to re-sample and/or re-test the required parameter. An explanation shall be included in the DMR along with a request to disregard the bad sample. All lab results of all samples taken must be submitted with the DMR.

C.1.5. **Recording the Results:** For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall record the following information:

- C.1.5.1.** The exact place, date, time of sampling and the person who performed the sampling;
- C.1.5.2.** The dates the analyses were performed;
- C.1.5.3.** The person(s) who performed the analyses;
- C.1.5.4.** The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- C.1.5.5.** The results of all required analyses.

C.1.6. **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, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

C.1.7. **Test Procedures:** Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), under which such procedures may be required unless other procedures are approved by the Division. Other procedures used may be:

- C.1.7.1.** Selected from SW-846 test method series 1000 through 3500. This test method series shall only be used for determining solid waste characteristics, organic and inorganic preparation, and extraction;
- C.1.7.2.** Selected from 40 CFR 503, which establishes the general requirements, pollutant limits, management practices, and operational standards for the use or removal of sewage sludge to be applied on a land surface disposal site, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator; or
- C.1.7.3.** An alternate test procedure approved by the Division, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, Laboratory Certification Program.
- C.1.7.4.** All laboratory analyses conducted in accordance with this discharge permit must have detection levels at or below the permit limits.
- C.1.7.5.** All analytical results must be generated by analytical laboratories certified by the Nevada Laboratory Certification Program.

C.1.8. **Reporting Limits:** Unless otherwise approved by the Division, the approved method of testing selected for analysis must have reporting limits which are:

- C.1.8.1.** Half or less of the discharge limit; or, if there is no limit,
- C.1.8.2.** Half or less of the applicable water quality criteria; or, if there is no limit or criteria,
- C.1.8.3.** The lowest reasonably attainable reporting limit using an approved test method.

C.1.8.4. This requirement does not apply if a water quality standard is lowered after the issuance of this permit; however, the Permittee shall review methods used and by letter notify the Division if the reporting limit will exceed the new criterion, and if so the Division may reopen the permit to impose new monitoring requirements.

C.2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual:

C.2.1. An O&M Manual shall be prepared and submitted to the Division for review and approval in accordance with the Division's Operations and Maintenance Manual guidance (WTS-2).

C.2.2. The Permittee shall inspect the site at the frequency prescribed in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3. The Permittee shall maintain an operations logbook (hardcopy or electronic) on-site as referenced in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3.1. The logbook shall include the name of the operator, date, time, and general condition of the facility.

C.3. **Planned changes:** The Permittee shall give notice to the Division as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility and receive approval prior to commencing construction. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

C.3.1. May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29 (b));

C.3.2. Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or

C.3.3. 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.

C.4. **Anticipated Non-Compliance:** The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C.5. **Change in Discharge/Noticing Requirements:** All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Any anticipated facility expansions or treatment modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new application or, if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this permit, by notice to the permit issuing authority of such changes in accordance with paragraph C.3. Any changes to the permitted treatment facility must comply with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A. The permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

C.5.1 **Publicly owned treatment works.** All POTWs must provide adequate notice (in the next DMR, at the latest) to the Division of the following:

- C.5.1.1.** Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
- C.5.1.2.** 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.
- C.5.1.3.** For purposes 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.
- C.5.1.4.** Identify, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any new Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) discharging into the POTW subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of CWA and 40 CFR part 403.

C.6. **Facilities Operation- Proper Operation and Maintenance:** The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and properly operate all treatment and control facilities, collection systems, and pump stations installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures.

C.7. **Adverse Impact – Duty to Mitigate:** The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize the impact of releases to the environment resulting from non-compliance with any permit limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. The Permittee shall carry out such measures, as reasonable, to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment. If the monitoring program (as required by this permit) identifies exceedances of ambient water quality standards at the boundary of any approved mixing zone, the Permittee shall notify the Division of the exceedances and describe any mitigation measures being implemented as part of the quarterly monitoring report requirements.

C.8. Non-compliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset

C.8.1. Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater from a permitted facility under the control of the Permittee is prohibited except as authorized by this permit. The Division considers these to be non-compliant events and may take enforcement action for a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater except as authorized by this permit. In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge not authorized by this permit is probable or has occurred, the Permittee shall notify the Division.

C.8.2. **Notification:** The Permittee is responsible for carrying out notification in the event of a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge not authorized by this permit, or any other non-compliance which may endanger human health or the environment with the following schedule;

C.8.2.1. **Immediately:** Permittee shall be responsible for the timely notification of potentially impacted downstream users for the protection of human health and the environment;

C.8.2.2. **Spill Hotline:** Notifying the Division through the NDEP Spill Hotline, 1-888-331-6337, as soon as practicable after the dispatch of emergency respondents and mitigating actions and no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time of discovery;

C.8.2.3. **5-Day Report:** A written report shall be submitted to the Division within five (5) days of the discovery of a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or other noncompliant event with a detailed description of the event including;

C.8.2.3.1. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

C.8.2.3.2. Exact location and estimated amount of discharge;

C.8.2.3.3. Flow path and any bodies of water which the discharge contacts;

C.8.2.3.4. The specific cause of the discharge; and

C.8.2.3.5. The corrective actions taken and anticipated time it is expected to continue.

C.8.2.3.6. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

C.8.2.3.7. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above as well as the type of event (combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events), type of sewer overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combine sewer overflow outfall), discharge volumes untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the sewer overflow event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

C.8.3. The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset).

C.8.4. **Bypass not exceeding limitations:** The Permittee may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. The bypass must be scheduled such that required monitoring/sampling will occur during the bypass event (or extra sampling, if necessary) in order to ensure effluent limitations have been met. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of the applicable Section of Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset including Prohibition of Bypass (C.8.6.)).

C.8.5. *Anticipated bypass:* If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, he or she shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of bypass.

C.8.6. *Prohibition of Bypass:* Bypass is prohibited, and the Division may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:

C.8.6.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (as defined in section C28 “Definitions”);

C.8.6.2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

C.8.6.3. The Permittee submitted notices as required under Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset).

C.8.7. *Approved Bypass:* The Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Division determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section C.8.6.

C.8.8. *Effect of an upset:* An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section C.8 (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset: Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset) are met. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41 (n)(2): No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

C.8.9. *Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset:* A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:

C.8.9.1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

C.8.9.2. The permitted facility was at the time of upset being properly operated;

C.8.9.3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under this Section; and

C.8.9.4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section C.8. (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset).

C.8.10. *Enforcement:* In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Division shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset. The burden of proof is on the Permittee to establish that an upset occurred.

C.9. *Removed Substances:* Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be properly

disposed as described in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual and the SWMP (Stormwater Management Plan) for the facility.

C.10. Right of Entry and Inspection: The Permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or his authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

C.10.1. Enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;

C.10.2. Have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit at reasonable times;

C.10.3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations required in this permit; and

C.10.4. Perform any necessary sampling or monitoring to determine compliance with this permit at any location for any parameter.

C.11. Transfer of Ownership or Control: In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit, by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Division. This permit is not transferable to any person or entity except after notice to the Director and approval from the Division. The Division may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act (see §122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.).

C.12. Availability of Reports: Except for data determined to be confidential under NRS 445A.665, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Division. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445A.710.

C.13. Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices: Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment, or both. (In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41 (j)(5): If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.) This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive.

- C.14.** **Penalty for Violation of Permit Conditions:** NRS 445A.675 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445A.690 through 445A.705, inclusive.
- C.15.** **Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation:** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - C.15.1.** Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - C.15.2.** Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
 - C.15.3.** A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - C.15.4.** A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
 - C.15.5.** Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity;
 - C.15.6.** The Division has received new information;
 - C.15.7.** The standards or regulations have changed; or
 - C.15.8.** The Division has received notification that the permit will be transferred.
 - C.15.9.** The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
- C.16.** **Minor Modifications:** With the consent of the Permittee and without public notice, the Division may make minor modifications in a permit to:
 - C.16.1.** Correct typographical errors;
 - C.16.2.** Clarify permit language;
 - C.16.3.** Require more frequent monitoring or reporting;
 - C.16.4.** Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date;
 - C.16.5.** Allow for change in ownership;
 - C.16.6.** Change the construction schedule for a new discharger provided that all equipment is installed and operational prior to discharge;

C.16.7. Delete an outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits; or

C.16.8. Reallocate an IWLA (Individual Waste Load Allocation) as long as the Σ IWLA does not change in accordance with the TMDL as pertaining to the affected water body.

C.17. **Toxic Pollutants:** Notwithstanding Section C (Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation), if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the Permittee so notified.

C.18. **Liability:** Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances. However, except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under Section 307 of the CWA or toxic water quality standards set forth in NAC 445A.144, compliance with this permit constitutes compliance with CWA Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, 405(a) and (b), and with NRS 445A.300 through 445A.730, inclusive.

C.19. **Property Rights:** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights, in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

C.20. **Severability:** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

C.21. **Duty to Comply:** The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

C.21.1 The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

C.22. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense:** 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 this permit.

C.23. **Duty to Provide Information:** The Permittee shall furnish to the Division, within a reasonable time, any relevant information that the Division may request to determine

whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Division, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

C.24. Other information: Where the Permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or the submittal of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Division, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

C.25. Reapplication: If the Permittee desires to continue to discharge, he shall reapply not later than 180 days before this permit expires using the application forms then in use. The Permittee shall submit the sludge information listed in 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2) with the renewal application. The renewal application shall be accompanied by the fee required per NAC 445A.232.

C.26. Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms: All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Division shall be signed and certified by making the following certification. "I 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for willful and deliberate violations."

C.26.1. All applications, reports or other information submitted to the Division shall be signed by one of the following:

C.26.2. A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates;

C.26.3. A general partner of the partnership;

C.26.4. The proprietor of the sole proprietorship; or

C.26.5. A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.

C.27. Changes to Authorization: If an authorization under Section C.26 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section C.26 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) must be submitted to the Division prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

C.28. Definitions:

25-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years, as defined by the National Weather Service, NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 1, "Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates" found online at nws.noaa.gov, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

100-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one hundred years, as defined by the National Weather Service, NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 1, "Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates" found online at nws.noaa.gov or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

Acute Toxicity means the concentration that is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms within 96 hours.

Agricultural land means land on which a food crop, a feed crop, or a fiber crop is grown. This includes rangeland and land used as pasture.

Agronomic rate means the whole sludge application rate (dry weight basis) designed: To provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and to minimize the amount of nitrogen that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the groundwater.

Biosolids are non-hazardous sewage sludge or domestic septage.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

CFR means Code of Federal Regulations.

Chronic precipitation event means a series of wet weather conditions that precludes reducing the volume of properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained waste storage and/or treatment facilities and that total a volume in excess of the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

Composite Sample (for flow-weighted measurements) sample means the arithmetic mean of no fewer than six individual measurements taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

Discrete sample means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

Feed crops means crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.

Food crops means crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

Grab sample means the same as discrete sample.

Land application means the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land

surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

Land application area means land under the control of the Permittee, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

Manure means animal excrement and is defined to include bedding, compost, and raw materials or other materials commingled with animal excrement or set aside for disposal.

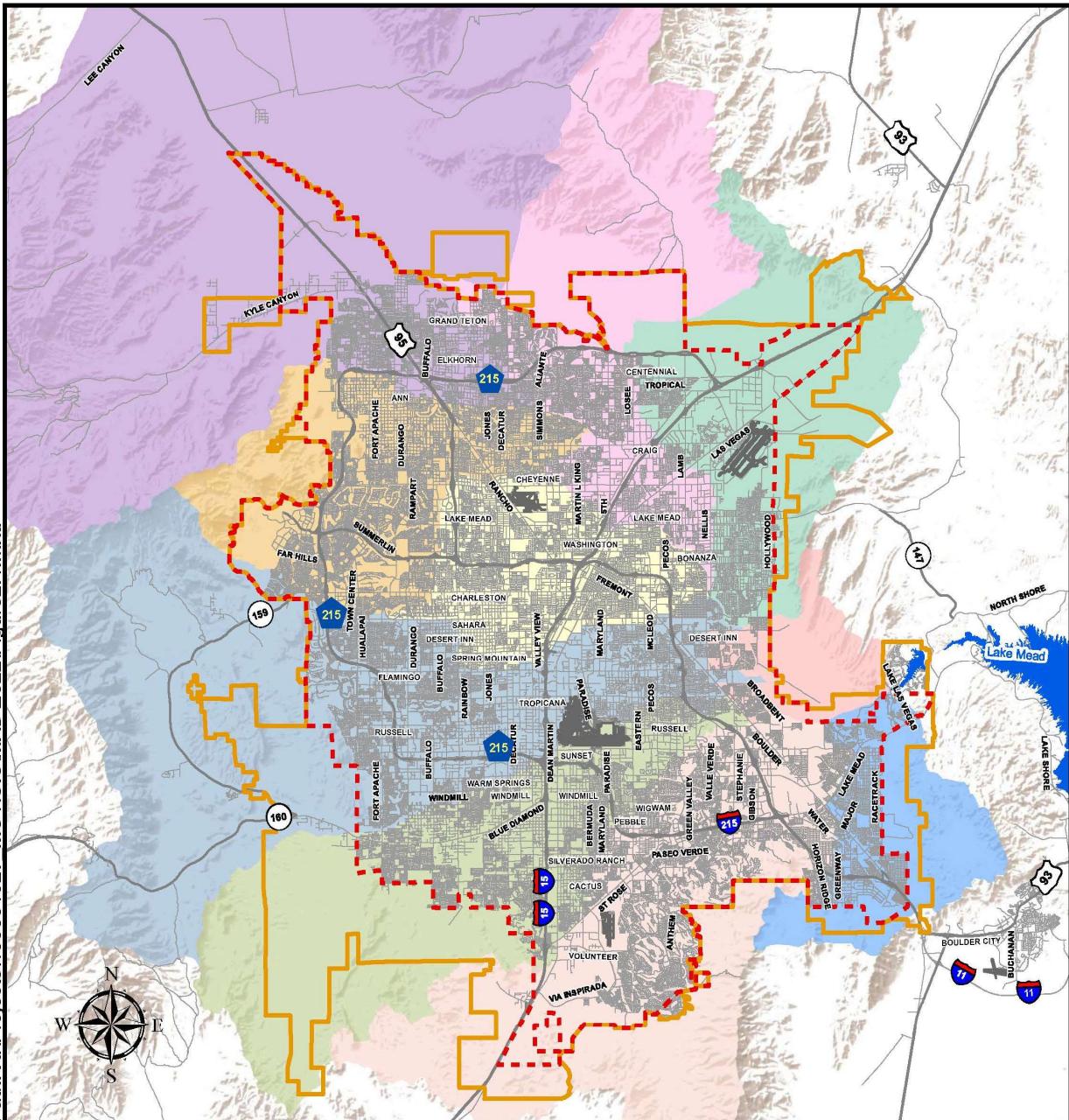
Process wastewater means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the facility.

Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

Sewage sludge means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary non-compliance with permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not excuse non-compliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Vegetated buffer means a permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of and perpendicular to, the dominant slope for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential pollutants leaving being released.



Legend

Ultimate Development Boundary
Updated for the Las Vegas Valley
MS4 Program (2018 MPU)

Las Vegas Valley Disposal Boundary

Airport

Street

Watersheds

C1

CENTRAL

DUCK CREEK

FLAMINGO/TROPICANA

GOWAN

LOWER LAS VEGAS WASH

LOWER NORTHERN

PITTMAN

RANGE WASH

UPPER NORTHERN

0 2 4 8 12
Scale in Miles

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

Exhibit 1
Area of Coverage

Appendix A

Permit Section	Annual Report Item	Page(s)
B.6.3.3.1	Status of the Permittees' compliance with permit conditions;	23
B.6.3.3.2	An assessment of the appropriateness of the identified BMPs, and any revisions to previous assessments if appropriate;	23
B.6.3.3.3	Progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP;	23
B.6.3.3.4	Status of the achievement of measurable goals;	23
B.6.3.3.5	Results of information collected and analyzed, if any, during the reporting period, including monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, a description of any identified improvements to or degradation in water quality attributable to the program, and a description of any identified effects on attainment of water quality standards attributable to the program;	23
B.6.3.3.6	A summary of the stormwater activities the Permittees plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule and a fiscal analysis);	23
B.6.3.3.7	Changes to the SWMP, including changes to any BMPs or any identified measurable goals that apply to the program elements;	23
B.6.3.3.8	Notice that the Permittees are relying on another government entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations (if applicable);	23
B.6.3.3.9	Estimated reductions in loadings of pollutants from discharges of municipal storm sewer constituents from MS4s expected as the result of the municipal stormwater quality management program. The assessment shall also identify known impacts of stormwater controls on groundwater;	23
B.6.3.3.10	A summary of inspections performed, and enforcement activity taken during the report cycle; and	23
B.6.3.3.11	Annual expenditures for the reporting period, with a breakdown for the major elements of the SWMP, and the budget for the year following each Annual Report.	23

B.6.3.3.12.1	<p>Annually, the Permittees shall determine whether the MS4 discharges to a water of the United States on the Nevada 303(d) List for Impaired Waters. If a water is listed, the Permittees shall include a section in the Annual Report describing the parameter(s) for which the water(s) was listed and evaluating whether discharges authorized by this permit caused or contributed to the listing. If so, the Annual Report shall consider Best Management Practices (BMPs) that might practicably be implemented, examining whether these BMPs would make a substantial improvement on water quality, and identifying any BMPs that are selected for implementation.</p>	23
B.6.3.3.12.2	<p>When a TMDL has not been established as described in Section B.4.2.2., the Permittees must include a section in the Annual Report describing the condition for which the water has been listed and considering whether stormwater discharges authorized by this permit caused or contributed to the listing. If so, the Annual Report must include a section evaluating possible BMPs that might practicably be implemented, examining whether these BMPs would have a substantial effect on achieving compliance, and identifying any BMPs that are selected for implementation.</p>	24
B.6.3.3.12.3	<p>The Permittees shall track the number of inspections for the inventoried construction sites throughout the reporting period to verify that the sites are inspected at the minimum frequencies required. This information shall be included in the Annual Report.</p>	24
B.6.3.3.12.4	<p>Information on all new annexed areas and any resulting updates required to the SWMP must be included in the Annual Report.</p>	24
B.6.3.3.12.5	<p>If the Permittees perform stormwater monitoring more frequently than required by the stormwater monitoring plan the results of such monitoring shall be reported in the Annual Report.</p>	24

Appendix F

List of Water Quality Parameters Sampled in 2010/2011 by the U.S. Geological Survey at
Station No. 094196783 (upstream of LW11.7 by 0.1 miles) as part of the National Water-Quality
Assessment Program

Parameter	Filtered/Unfiltered	Units
Dissolved oxygen	unfiltered	mg/L
Dissolved oxygen	unfiltered	% saturation
pH	unfiltered	standard units
Specific conductance	unfiltered	uS/cm at 25 °C
Temperature	n/a	°C
alpha-HCH-d6	filtered	%
Bicarbonate	filtered	mg/L
Sulfate	filtered	mg/L
Nitrate plus nitrite	filtered	mg/L as nitrogen
Orthophosphate	filtered	mg/L as phosphorus
Total nitrogen (nitrate + nitrite + ammonia + organic-N)	unfiltered	mg/L
1-Naphthol	filtered	ug/L
2,6-Diethylaniline	filtered	ug/L
2-Chloro-2', 6'-diethylacetanilide	filtered	ug/L
2-Chloro-4-isopropylamino-6-amino-s-triazine	filtered	ug/L
2-Ethyl-6-methylaniline	filtered	ug/L
3,4-Dichloroaniline	filtered	ug/L
3,5-Dichloroaniline	filtered	ug/L
4-Chloro-2-methylphenol	filtered	ug/L
Acetochlor	filtered	ug/L
Alachlor	filtered	ug/L
alpha-Endosulfan	filtered	ug/L
Aminomethylphosphonic acid	filtered	ug/L
Atrazine	filtered	ug/L
Azinphos-methyl oxygen analog	filtered	ug/L
Azinphos-methyl	filtered	ug/L
Benfluralin	filtered	ug/L
Fonofos	filtered	ug/L
Glufosinate	filtered	ug/L
Hexazinone	filtered	ug/L
Isofenphos	filtered	ug/L
lambda-Cyhalothrin	filtered	ug/L
Metalaxyd	filtered	ug/L
Methidathion	filtered	ug/L
Methyl paraoxon	filtered	ug/L
Oxyfluorfen	filtered	ug/L
Pendimethalin	filtered	ug/L
Phorate	filtered	ug/L
Phosmet oxygen analog	filtered	ug/L
Prometon	filtered	ug/L
Prometryn	filtered	ug/L
Propyzamide	filtered	ug/L
Simazine	filtered	ug/L
Tebuthiuron	filtered	ug/L
Tefluthrin	filtered	ug/L
Terbufos oxygen analog sulfone	filtered	ug/L
Terbufos	filtered	ug/L
Terbutylazine	filtered	ug/L
Thiobencarb	filtered	ug/L
trans-Propiconazole	filtered	ug/L
Tribuphos	filtered	ug/L
Trifluralin	filtered	ug/L
Suspended sediment	n/a	% < 0.0625 mm
Suspended sediment concentration	n/a	mg/L

Appendix G

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Authorization to Discharge (Permit No. NV0020133) issued to City of Las Vegas

Permit Type: New & Existing Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Permit No. NV0020133

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

In compliance with Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes,

**CITY OF LAS VEGAS
6005 E. VEGAS VALLEY DR.
LAS VEGAS, NV - 89142**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at:

**CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY
6005 E. VEGAS VALLEY DR., LAS VEGAS, NV - 89142
LATITUDE: 36.1301, LONGITUDE: -115.0350
TOWNSHIP: T21S, RANGE: R62E, SECTION: S10**

to receiving waters named:

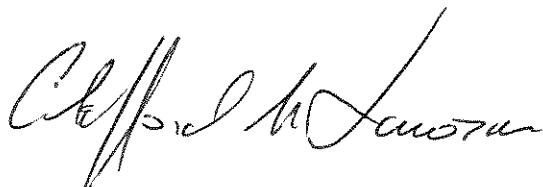
LAS VEGAS WASH

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Sections A, B, and C hereof.

This permit shall become effective on April 01, 2015.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, March 31, 2020.

Signed this 18th day of March 2015.



**Clifford M. Lawson, P.E.
Supervisor Permits Branch
Bureau of Water Pollution Control**

SECTION A

A.1. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

A.1.1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit, and lasting until the permit expires, the Permittee is authorized to:

Discharge treated sanitary wastewater, stormwater, and facility dewatering water from Outfall 001 (Water Pollution Control Facility) to the Las Vegas Wash, and Outfall 002 (Durango Hills WRC) via the stormdrain system to the Las Vegas Wash. Effluent samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken downstream of the disinfection facilities, but prior to mixing with the Las Vegas Wash. Influent samples are to be taken at the headworks and are designated as INF. Sampling frequencies for Outfall 002 (Durango Hills WRC) apply after the Permittee has discharged for 7 consecutive days to the storm drain system.

Effluent samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at:

Sample Location	Location Type	Location Name
001	External Outfall	WPCF
002	External Outfall	DURANGO HILLS WRC
INF	Influent Structure	INFLUENT

A.1.2. The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below. As applicable, exceptions to standard language in this permit are identified and authorized in the Special Approvals / Conditions table:

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Coliform, fecal general ^[2]	Logarithmic Mean ^[3]		<= 200 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general ^[2]	90th Percentile		<= 400 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Chlorine, total residual ^[4]	7 Day Average		<= 0.1 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[5]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[5]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[5]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[5]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[6]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[6]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	30 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	7 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
BOD, 5-day, percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	001	Monthly	CALCTD
Solids, suspended percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	001	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	<= 22768 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
pH, minimum ^[1]	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
pH, minimum ^[1]	Minimum 7 Day Average		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[1]	Maximum 7 Day Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Flow rate	30 Day Average	<= 91 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	METER
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average	<= 22768 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
pH, maximum ^[1]	Maximum Monthly Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Except as allowed in Part B.CH and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
2. The discharge shall not exceed a log mean of 200 cfu or mpn per 100 ml over a 30 day period nor may more than 10 percent of the total samples taken exceed 400 cfu or mpn per 100 ml.
3. Monthly Log Mean
4. Except as allowed by Part B.CH.
5. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions Table
6. See Special Approvals/Conditions Table
7. See Part B.SC

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
4,4-DDD	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Vinyl chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Trichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Toluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Tetrachloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methylene chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Ethylbenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Dichlorobromomethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Dibromochloromethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Chloroform	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Carbon tetrachloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Bromoform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Benzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrylonitrile	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrolein	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether, (mixed)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichloropropene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloropropane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
1,2-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Di-n-octyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cyanide, total (as CN)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Asbestos	Daily Maximum		M&R Fibers per Milliliter (Fib/mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Zinc, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Thallium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Silver total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration (mg/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Selenium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nickel, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Mercury, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Lead, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Copper, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chromium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cadmium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Toxaphene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1260	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
PCB-1254	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1248	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1242	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1232	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1221	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1016	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor epoxide	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.gamma.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin aldehyde	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Phenanthrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dimethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Diethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chrysene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Butyl benzyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(ghi)perylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chloronaphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrobenzene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Naphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Isophorone	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobutadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluorene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Arsenic, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Antimony, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Pentachlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Wpcf) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Endosulfan sulfate	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dieldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.delta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chlordane (tech mix. and metabolites)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Aldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDT	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDE	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	30 Day Average	<= 10 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Continuous	METER
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	<= 2502 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average	<= 2502 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
pH, minimum ^[1]	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[1]	Maximum Monthly Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Solids, suspended percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	002	Monthly	CALCTD
pH, minimum ^[1]	Minimum 7 Day Average		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[1]	Maximum 7 Day Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general ^[2]	Logarithmic Mean ^[3]		<= 200 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
			<= 400 Most				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Coliform, fecal general ^[2]	90th Percentile		Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT	
Chlorine, total residual ^[4]	7 Day Average		<= 0.1 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT	
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[5]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS	
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[5]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS	
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[5]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS	
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[5]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS	
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS	
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	30 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT	
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	7 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT	
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT	
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT	
BOD, 5-day, percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	002	Monthly	CALCTD	
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[6]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[6]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Except as allowed in Part B.CH and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
2. The discharge shall not exceed a log mean of 200 cfu or mpn per 100 ml over a 30 day period nor may more than 10 percent of the total samples taken exceed 400 cfu or mpn per 100 ml.
3. Monthly Log Mean
4. Except as allowed by Part B.CH.
5. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
6. See Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
7. See Part B.SC.

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1232	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(ghi)perylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Anthracene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Acenaphthylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Acenaphthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2-Chloronaphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cyanide, total (as CN)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Asbestos	Daily Maximum		M&R Fibers per Milliliter (Fib/mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Zinc, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Thallium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Silver total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Selenium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nickel, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Mercury, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Lead, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Copper, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Chromium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Cadmium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Arsenic, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Antimony, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Phenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Pentachlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Toxaphene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1260	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1254	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1248	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1242	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
PCB-1221	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1016	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Heptachlor epoxide	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Heptachlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
.gamma.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Endrin aldehyde	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Aldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Endrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Endosulfan sulfate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
.alpha.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4,4-DDT	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
			M&R					

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
4,4-DDE	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4,4-DDD	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Vinyl chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Trichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Toluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Tetrachloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Methylene chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Ethylbenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Dichlorobromomethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Dibromochloromethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Chloroform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Carbon tetrachloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Bromoform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Benzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrylonitrile	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrolein	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether, (mixed)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichloropropene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
1,2-Dichloropropane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,2-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Phenanthrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
			M&R					

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Nitrobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Naphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Isophorone	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Hexachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Hexachlorobutadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Hexachlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Fluorene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Di-n-octyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dimethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Diethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chrysene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Butyl benzyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chlordane (tech mix. and metabolites)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dieldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (Durango Hills Wrc) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
.delta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location Inf (Influent) To Be Reported Monthly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Daily	COMPOS
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	30 Day Average	<= 91 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Continuous	METER

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

- For those parameters sampled weekly or less frequently, the Permittee shall report the single value instead of the 7-day or 30 day average.

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Receiving Water Table

Receiving Water
LAS VEGAS WASH

Permittee Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Outfall Table

Outfall
Outfall 001 Latitude: 36.1300860N Longitude: -115.035001W
Outfall 002 Latitude: 36.2200330N Longitude: -115.280469W

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Dischargers Table

Dischargers Facility
NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)

Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Table

Constituent (lbs/day)	Start Date	End Date	Total Max Daily Load (TMDL) Allowed	Discharger	Individual Waste Load Allocation (IWLA)	Σ WLA
Phosphorus, total (as P)	April, 2015	April, 2020	334 ^[1]	NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	79	334
				NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	182	
				NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	43	
				NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	30	
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N)	April, 2015	April, 2020	970 ^[2]	NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	230	970
				NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	527	
				NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	126	
				NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	87	

Notes (Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Table):

1. This WLA only applies March 1 - October 31; no limit applies the rest of the year.
2. This WLA only applies April 1 - September 30; no limit applies the rest of the year.

A.2. Schedule of Compliance: The Permittee shall implement and comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Administrator, including in said implementation and compliance, any additions or modifications, which the Administrator may make in approving the schedule of compliance. All compliance deliverables shall be addressed to the attention of the Compliance Coordinator, Bureau of Water Pollution Control.

A.2.1 The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations upon issuance of the permit.

SOC – Schedule of Compliance Table

Item #	Description	Due Date
1	The Permittee shall submit a revised O&M Manual to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) for review.	4/28/2016
2	Results of the Confirmation of Standards of Compliance determinations shall be reported in the annual report.	1/28/2016
3	Permittee shall submit an Ambient Water Quality Plan to NDEP for review ^[1]	10/28/2015
4	The Ambient Water Quality Report shall be submitted to NDEP for review annually.	4/28/2016
5	Permittee shall submit a Chronic Toxicity Study Plan to NDEP for review.	7/28/2015
6	Permittee shall submit a Chronic Toxicity Study Report to NDEP for review.	10/28/2016
7	The Permittee shall evaluate their Pretreatment program once every permit cycle and provide a written technical evaluation to EPA and NDEP of the need to revise local limits.	10/28/2016
8	The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the NDEP and EPA describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year.	4/28/2016
9	The Permittee shall submit a Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR) for the previous calendar year to NDEP.	1/28/2016
10	The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. (SSO Report)	7/28/2015

Notes (Schedule of Compliance Table):

1. The Ambient Water Quality Plan is a joint submittal that includes the City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, and Clark County major dischargers.

SA – Special Approvals / Conditions Table

Item #	Description
1	<p>Confirmation of Standards of Compliance Report:</p> <p>The Permittee shall coordinate with the other dischargers identified in the WLA table to determine whether on an annual basis the 95th percentile of the monitoring data for the Las Vegas Wash complies with the 20 mg/L total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) water quality standard at the control point, Las Vegas Wash 2 (LVW2, LW6.05), and whether the pH at LVW2 (LW6.05) complies with the water quality standard of 6.5 - 9.0 standard units.</p> <p>The results of these determinations shall be reported in the annual report.</p> <p>If the Permittee finds that the Las Vegas Wash is not in compliance with the water quality standards, the Permittee shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Consider whether reasonable changes in the Permittee's discharge from any outfall would result in compliance; (b) Coordinate with the other dischargers identified in the WLA table to consider whether coordinated reasonable changes would achieve compliance; and (c) Submit a report to the Division explaining the analytical process and conclusions.
2	<p>Ambient Water Quality</p> <p>Lake Mead and Las Vegas Wash Monitoring:</p> <p>The Dischargers shall jointly submit an annual plan for monitoring ambient water quality in Lake Mead and the Las Vegas Wash during the following year. The Permittee shall implement its portion of the plan beginning January 1st of each year. The joint monitoring plan shall include, as a minimum, the following:</p> <p>The identification of at minimum three locations in the Las Vegas Wash at which water quality will be routinely monitored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The identification of at minimum five locations within Lake Mead at which water quality will be routinely monitored, including at least one station near the mouth of the Las Vegas Wash. (b) An identification of the depths at which each station will be sampled. (c) An explanation of why the station locations and depths were chosen. (d) A schedule for monitoring water quality at the selected stations, at minimum biweekly in the Las Vegas Wash and, during April through September, in Lake Mead. (e) A list of parameters to be monitored, including at minimum chlorophyll (in epilimnetic samples), total phosphorus, ortho phosphorus, nitrate, ammonia, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, temperature, pH, and fecal coliforms or E. coli. (f) If the Permittee is unable to reach agreement with the other dischargers, the Permittee shall submit an explanation and a proposed individual monitoring plan. (g) An Ambient Water Quality Report shall be submitted to NDEP for review annually describing the

	results of the previous calendar year.
3	For those parameters sampled weekly or less frequently, the Permittee shall report the single value instead of the 7-day or 30-day average.
4	The collection, treatment and disposal facilities shall be designed and constructed as required by NAC 445A.284, except as provided in the NDEP's "Plan and Specification Review Policy for Collection and Treatment Systems in Clark County" latest edition.
5	Except as otherwise specified, the Permittee shall report the Maximum 7-Day Average Value.

DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals

Item #	Description	Interval	First Scheduled Due Date
1	Quarterly DMRs and Reports	Quarterly	7/28/2015
2	Annual Report - Including Salinity Control, Confirmation of Standards of Compliance (TIN), and WET reports	Annually	1/28/2016
3	Ambient Water Quality Report	Annually	4/28/2016
4	IWLA Quarterly Report	Quarterly	7/28/2015
5	Annual Pretreatment Report	Annually	4/28/2016
6	Annual BMR Report	Annually	1/28/2016
7	Quarterly SSO Report	Quarterly	8/28/2015

A.3. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A.3.1 Reporting

A.3.1.1 Annual Reports

A.3.1.1.1 Pursuant to the schedule defined in Section A, DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals (DLV Table), the Permittee shall submit a plot of concentration (y-axis) versus date (x-axis) for each analyzed constituent. The plot shall include data from the preceding five years or from the effective date of the permit whichever is shorter. Exemption: Graphing is not required for any constituent that has been below the detection limit for every analysis during the current year and the previous four years or the monitoring period if not required by the previous permit. Graphing of less than three data points is not required. The Permittee must explain why the analyzed constituents have not been graphed in the DMR cover letter.

A.3.1.1.2 If required, all Annual, Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR), Pretreatment, Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN), Salinity Control and Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET) annual reports are due as defined in the Deliverable Table (DLV) Table.

A.3.1.2 Quarterly Reporting:

A.3.1.2.1 Monitoring results obtained pursuant to this permit for the previous three (3) month period shall be summarized and tabulated for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. Quarterly reports shall be submitted for the quarterly periods corresponding to: January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, and October 1 through December 31. The DMR is to be received in this office no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If required, the Permittee shall submit data in an electronic format approved by the Division. Any data submitted that exceeds the limits of Part A.1 must be explained by a narrative. Summaries of laboratory results for analyses conducted by outside laboratories must accompany the DMR, and the full data package provided by the laboratory must be provided if requested in writing by the Division. If at any time the Permittee concludes that submitted data were incorrect, the Permittee shall notify the Division in writing, identify the incorrect data, and replace the incorrect data with corrected data, which shall thereafter be used for determining compliance with this permit.

A.3.1.3 Compliance Reports: Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date.

A.3.1.4 Other information: Where the Permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or the submittal of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Administrator, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

A.3.1.5 Planned Changes: The Permittee shall give notice to the Administrator as soon as possible of any planned alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

A.3.1.5.1 May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29(b)); or

A.3.1.5.2 Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

A.3.1.6 Anticipated Noncompliance: The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. An original, signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701-5249

A.3.2 Monitoring

A.3.2.1 Representative Samples: Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Additional samples and measurements collected at the non-discharge monitoring locations shall also be representative of the media and conditions being evaluated/monitored.

A.3.2.2 Recording the Results: For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall record the following information:

A.3.2.2.1 The exact place, date, and time of sampling;

A.3.2.2.2 The dates the analyses were performed;

A.3.2.2.3 The person(s) who performed the analyses;

A.3.2.2.4 The analytical techniques or methods used; and

A.3.2.2.5 The results of all required analyses, including reporting limits.

A.3.2.3 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, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the DMR form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR. If a Permittee monitors more often than once per day, the Permittee shall compute the 7-day average or 30-day average by first averaging the samples for each day, and then averaging the daily averages or discrete samples representing all sampled days within the period; provided, however, that the Permittee may instead average all samples taken within the period if it notifies the Division that it will use this method.

A.3.2.4 Test Procedures: Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Act, under which such procedures may be required unless other procedures are approved by the Division. Other procedures used may be:

A.3.2.4.1 Selected from SW-846;

A.3.2.4.2 Selected from 40 CFR 503; or

A.3.2.4.3 An alternate test procedure approved by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

(NDEP), Environmental Laboratory Services.

A.3.2.4.4 All laboratory analyses conducted in accordance with this discharge permit must have detection at or below the permit limits.

A.3.2.4.5 All analytical results must be generated by analytical laboratories certified by the state of Nevada laboratory certification program.

A.3.2.6 **Reporting Limits:** Unless otherwise approved by the Division, the approved method of testing selected for analysis must have reporting limits which are:

A.3.2.6.1 Half or less of the discharge limit; or, if there is no limit,

A.3.2.6.2 Half or less of the applicable water quality criteria; or, if there is no limit or criteria,

A.3.2.6.3 The lowest reasonably attainable using an approved test method.

A.3.2.6.4 This requirement does not apply if a water quality standard is lowered after the issuance of this permit; however, the Permittee shall review methods used and by letter notify the division if the reporting limit will exceed the new criterion, and if so the Division may reopen the permit to impose new monitoring requirements.

A.3.2.7 **Records Retention:** All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities, permit application, reporting required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of five years, or longer if required by the Administrator. Records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the Permittee's sewage sludge use and/or disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least 5 years or longer as required by 40 CFR 503.

A.3.2.8 **Modification of Monitoring Frequency and Sample Type:** After considering monitoring data, stream flow, discharge flow and receiving water conditions, the Administrator, may for just cause, modify the monitoring frequency and/or sample type by issuing an order to the Permittee.

A.4. Fees

A.4.1. The Permittee shall remit an annual review and services fee in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.232 starting July 01, 2015 and every year thereafter until the permit is terminated.

A.5. Certified Operators

A.5.1. The facility shall be operated by a Nevada Certified Class Operator (or higher) of classification

None, Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, or Level 4.

A.6. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

A.6.1. DMRs must be signed by the facility's highest ranking certified operator. The first DMR

submitted under this permit must include the written designation of the certified operator required by Section C, Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms, as the authorized representative to sign the DMRs. If the certified operator in responsible charge changes, a new designation letter must be submitted.

A.7. NDEP Submittal Address: An original signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701

A.8. Narrative Standards:

A.8.1 Discharges shall not cause the following standards to be violated in any surface waters of the state. Waters must be free from:

A.8.1.1 Substances that will settle to form sludge or bottom deposits in amounts sufficient to be unsightly, putrescent or odorous;

A.8.1.2 Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, and other floating materials in amounts sufficient to be unsightly;

A.8.1.3 Materials in amounts sufficient to produce taste or odor in the water or detectable off-flavor in the flesh of fish or in amounts sufficient to change the existing color, turbidity or other conditions in the receiving stream to such a degree as to create a public nuisance;

A.8.1.4 High temperature, biocides, organisms pathogenic to human beings, toxic, corrosive or other deleterious substances at levels or combinations sufficient to be toxic to human, animal, plant or aquatic life;

A.8.1.5 Radioactive materials that result in accumulations of radioactivity in plants or animals that result in a hazard to humans or harm to aquatic life;

A.8.1.6 Untreated or uncontrolled wastes or effluents that are reasonably amenable to treatment or control; and

A.8.1.7 Substances or conditions, which interfere with the beneficial use of the receiving waters.

A.8.2 The narrative standards are not considered violated when the natural conditions of the receiving water are outside the established limits, including periods of high or low flow. Where effluents are discharged to such waters, the discharges are not considered a contributor to substandard conditions provided maximum treatment in compliance with permit requirements is maintained.

A.8.3 There shall be no objectionable odors from the collection system, treatment facility or disposal area, or biosolids treatment, use, storage or disposal area that the Permittee owns or operates.

A.8.4 There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause a violation of water quality standards of the State of Nevada as defined by the permit. The permit may be reopened, and

additional limits imposed, if it is determined that the discharge is causing a violation of ambient water quality standards of the State of Nevada.

A.8.5 There shall be no discharge from the collection, treatment and disposal facilities except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy.

A.8.6 The treatment and disposal facility shall be fenced and posted.

A.8.7 There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

A.9 Flow Rate Notification:

A.9.1 The Permittee shall notify the Administrator, by letter, not later than ninety (90) days after the 30-day average daily influent flow rate first equals or exceeds 85% of the design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility given in Section A. above. The letter shall include:

A.9.1.1 The 30-day average daily influent flow rate;

A.9.1.2 The maximum 24-hour flow rate during the 30-day period reported above and the date the maximum flow occurred;

A.9.1.3 The Permittee's estimate of when the 30-day average influent flow rate will equal or exceed the design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility;

A.9.1.4 A status report on the treatment works which will outline but not be limited to past performance, remaining capacity of the limiting treatment and disposal units or sites, past operational problems and improvements instituted, modifications to the treatment works which are needed to attain the permitted flow rate due to changing site specific conditions or design criteria; and

A.9.1.5 The Permittee's schedule of compliance to provide additional treatment capacity before the 30-day average daily influent flow rate equals the present design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility.

SECTION B

Site specific requirements are on the following pages:

B.WET. **Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing**

B.WET.1. Beginning with the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall conduct toxicity tests on effluent samples, as described below:

B.WET.1.1. **Acute Toxicity Limit:**

B.WET.1.1.1. The effluent shall be deemed acutely toxic when there is a statistically significant difference at the 95th percentile confidence interval between the survival of the control test organisms exposed to 0% effluent and the survival of the test organisms exposed to 100% effluent at the following limits:

B.WET.1.1.1.1. When the survival of test organisms in the undiluted effluent (100%) sample is less than 90 percent in six (6) out of eleven (11) consecutive samples; or

B.WET.1.1.1.2. When the survival rate of test organisms in the undiluted effluent (100%) sample is less than 70 percent in any two (2) of eleven (11) consecutive samples.

B.WET.1.2. **Test Methods:**

B.WET.1.2.1. **Flow Through and Static Replacement Protocols:** The acute flow through or static replacement tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Edition" EPA-821-R-02-012. The Permittee shall conduct an acute 48-hour flow through or static replacement toxicity test using any Daphnid approved by the Division and an acute 96-hour flow through or static replacement toxicity test using fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*). The source of the dilution water shall be reported with the test results.

B.WET.1.2.2. **Alternative Species and Protocols:** The Permittee may undertake an investigation of alternative, site-specific toxicity test species and/or alternative, site-specific toxicity protocols. If alternative, site-specific toxicity test species or protocols are developed as a result of work by the Permittee, such species or protocols may be substituted for those specified in this permit if approved by the Division and EPA under 40 CFR Part 136. Alternative protocols must be compared to EPA protocols to demonstrate appropriateness and reliability.

B.WET.1.3. **Testing Schedule:**

B.WET.1.3.1. **Routine Schedule:** The Permittee shall conduct an acute toxicity test monthly.

B.WET.1.3.2. **Accelerated Schedule:** Whenever the result of any one test has a survival of less than 70 percent, the Permittee shall increase the frequency of acute toxicity testing to every other week. The accelerated testing shall be based on definitive tests using serial dilutions to determine the 'No Observed Adverse Effects Concentration' (NOAEC).

The concentration range of the dilution series must include or contain the critical dilution defined as the in-stream waste concentration (IWC) determined under low-flow conditions. Where the calculated NOAEC for growth and survival is equal to or greater than the critical dilution in four (4) consecutive accelerated tests, the Permittee

may resume a routine test schedule.

B.WET.1.4. Follow-Up Responses:

B.WET.1.4.1. Whenever the acute toxicity effluent limitation as defined in Section B.WET.1.1.1.1 or B.WET.1.1.1.1 is exceeded, and one or more of the tests conducted B.WET.1.3.2 has a survival rate of less than 70% in an undiluted effluent sample, the Permittee shall:

B.WET.1.4.1.1. In general accordance with EPA manuals and EPA/600/6-91/003, EPA/600/3-88/035, or any subsequent revisions and/or methods approved by the Division, initiate an identification investigation within 24 hours of the exceedance to identify the cause(s) of the toxicity. After the initiation of the investigation phase pursuant to this condition, the Permittee may suspend the accelerated testing required by Part B.WET.1.3.2 as long as the routine testing required by Part B.WET.1.3.1 is resumed.

B.WET.1.4.1.2. In general accordance with EPA manuals and EPA/600/R-92/081, or any subsequent revisions and/or methods approved by the Division, conduct an evaluation of findings where appropriate; and,

B.WET.1.4.1.3. Notify the Division within fifteen (15) days of becoming aware of the exceedance and provide the following:

B.WET.1.4.1.3.1. Times and dates when the limitation was exceeded;

B.WET.1.4.1.3.2. The findings of the identification investigation or other investigations to identify the cause(s) of the toxicity or a plan for continuing the identification investigation if it was not conclusive;

B.WET.1.4.1.3.3. The actions the Permittee has taken or will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge, to correct the noncompliance and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

B.WET.1.4.1.3.4. Where corrective actions have not been completed, an expeditious schedule under which the corrective actions will be implemented.

B.WET.5. Toxicity Testing Reopener:

B.WET.5.1. This permit may be reopened and modified by the Division to include effluent limits, additional testing and/or other appropriate actions to address demonstrated effluent toxicity. This permit may also be reopened and modified by the permitting authority to incorporate alternative permit conditions reflecting State Water Quality Standards revisions related to effluent toxicity.

B.WET.6. Annual Survival Summary:

B.WET.6.1. In addition to the quarterly DMR submittals, the Permittee shall submit an annual summary which provides a review of the survival rates of both the control and the 100% effluent. The summary shall be submitted in accordance with the Deliverable Table (DLV) Table dates.

B.WET.7. Chronic Toxicity: The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity study using Ceriodaphnia dubia to confirm existing nontoxic conditions identified in studies

conducted during the previous permit cycle and, if toxicity is found, to identify pollutants that may require additional controls under the pretreatment program.

B.WET.7.1. The Permittee shall submit a study plan and schedule within one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of issuance of this permit for concurrence by the Division.

B.WET.7.2. The study will include the following:

B.WET.7.2.1. Chronic toxicity testing to be conducted at least once per quarter over a one year period following concurrence of the study plan by the Division.

B.WET.7.2.2. Samples of wastewater shall be taken at the same location as the effluent compliance samples, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Division.

B.WET.7.2.3. If chronic toxicity is identified, using appropriate statistical procedures or other evaluation methods acceptable to the Division, the Permittee may either increase testing frequency to monthly or conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). If after two additional months of testing the chronic toxicity has abated, the Permittee may return to quarterly testing. If it has not, the Permittee shall continue accelerated testing, conduct a TIE, or submit an alternate proposal to the Division for approval.

B.WET.7.2.4. Chronic toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

B.WET.7.2.5. TIEs shall be conducted in accordance with procedures set forth in Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, EPA/600/6-91/003, USEPA, 1991A; and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Protocol for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/600/2-88/062, USEPA, 1989A, as appropriate.

B.WET.7.3. The Permittee shall take appropriate actions to address any pollutant of concern identified through this study.

B.WET.7.4. A report on the study shall be submitted to the Division within the time provided for in the study plan and schedule. The Permittee and the Division will review the information and any subsequent actions taken by the Permittee to assess the results and determine what actions, e.g., additional chronic toxicity testing, are necessary and appropriate.

B.WET.7.5. The data collected through this study, and through the chronic toxicity testing and TIE procedures, are for informational purposes only and shall not be used to assess compliance or in an enforcement action against the Permittee.

B.WLA. Waste Load Allocation (WLA)

B.WLA.1. The Permittee is authorized to discharge the waste loads listed in the Permittee WLA Table to the receiving waters listed in the WLA Receiving Water Table. The WLA applies to the loading from Outfalls defined in the Permittee WLA Outfall Table. This permit condition constitutes a cooperative agreement among the Permittees listed in the WLA Dischargers Facility Table (Section A), hereinafter Dischargers, to allow discharge flexibility. Each facility has an Individual Waste Load Allocation (IWLA) and there is a Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (Σ WLA) for the Discharges. The individual Discharger shall have first rights to the assigned IB.WLA. Any remaining allocation may be shared by the agreeing Dischargers. No Discharger shall be penalized for the WLA violations of the other Dischargers.

Treatment facilities which are used to attain a waste load allocation are not required to be operated when not needed to meet that allocation.

B.WLA.2. The Permittee shall be considered in compliance if either:

B.WLA.2.1. The Permittee does not exceed the IWLA listed in the Cumulative WLA Table (Section A) or the IWLA in effect due to transfers, or

B.WLA.2.2. The Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (Σ WLA) listed in the WLA Table (Section A) is not exceeded.

B.WLA.3. Reporting

B.WLA.3.1. The Permittee shall submit quarterly reports pursuant to the DLV Table (Section A); the IWLA and the Σ WLA shall be reported monthly in lbs/day. The data for the Σ WLA shall be provided to and obtained from the other Dischargers. In the event the Permittee cannot obtain the Σ WLA information in time for submittal with the quarterly DMR, then an explanation shall be included with the report along with a schedule for timely submittal.

B.WLA.4. Reallocation of IWLA

B.WLA.4.1. Annual: On an annual basis, the Dischargers may modify their IWLA's by reallocating loads among themselves. This reallocation shall become effective upon submittal of a notification signed by all Dischargers. The annual reallocation shall be submitted by May 31st if applicable. The reallocation of IWLA's shall be considered a minor modification to the permit as long as the Σ WLA is not modified.

B.WLA.4.2. Temporary: The Permittee may temporarily reallocate IWLA upon submittal of a notification signed by all Dischargers describing the amount of IWLA be reallocated, the length of time the reallocation is effective and the basis for the reallocation. The basis for the reallocation shall include the last monthly flows and waste load discharged for each Discharger. The waste load reallocation shall be effective on the date of the submittal to the Division. This reallocation is binding on the parties and cannot be revoked without a notification signed by all Dischargers. The temporarily reallocated IWLA shall revert back to the original Permittee at the end of the time specified on the notification. A copy of the latest IWLA agreement and any agreements made during the reporting period shall be submitted with each quarterly report.

B.WLA.5. Water Quality Offset Projects

B.WLA.5.1. The Division may modify the permit to include specific water quality offset projects, based upon review of the results of scientific studies, as a major modification. Water quality offset entails the reduction in a pollutant load through implementation of a water quality management project that is credited towards the Permittee's IWLA, thereby increasing the Permittee's allowable discharge load for a specific pollutant. Potential water quality offset opportunities include, but are not limited to, water augmentation, river restoration, septic system conversion, and stormwater management practices. These potential water quality management projects will be evaluated as to their effectiveness through watershed/water quality modeling simulations, field pilot studies and on-going water quality monitoring. Based on the results of the model simulations and pilot projects, the permit may be modified to incorporate the Permittee's increased IWLA(s).

B.WLA.6. Seasonal Discharge

B.WLA.6.1. If the Total Maximum Daily Load is modified to authorize the use of seasonal IWLAs, the Division may modify the permit, as a minor modification, to incorporate a seasonal discharge or flow-based IWLA for any constituent, as appropriate.

B.SC. Salinity Control:

B.SC.1. The Permittee shall continue to implement the existing ordinances and public education programs for salinity control and identify and correct all infiltration/inflow problems which contribute to an exceedance of the goal of no more than a 400 mg/L TDS increase above the Colorado River water supply. The Permittee shall submit the following information in accordance with the DLV Table (Section A):

B.SC.1.1. Description of the municipal entity and facilities;

B.SC.1.2. Description of significant salt sources in the municipal wastewater collection system, and identification of entities responsible for each source, if available;

B.SC.1.3. Description of the wastewater discharge, covering location, receiving waters, quantity of salt load, and salinity concentration;

B.SC.1.4. Description of alternative plans for minimizing salt contribution to the municipal discharge. Alternative plans should include:

B.SC.1.4.1. Description of system salt sources and alternative means of control.

B.SC.1.4.2. Cost of alternative plans in dollars per ton, of salt removed from any new discharges to the municipality.

B.SC.1.5. In order to calculate the net increase in salinity the Permittee shall obtain the concentration of TDS in the water supply at least quarterly. The Permittee may rely on data collected by any water purveyors, and shall identify the source of the data; and,

B.SC.1.6. An evaluation of the impact of the discharge on the lower stem of the Colorado River system in terms of annual average tons/day and concentration of TDS discharged.

B.BS. Biosolids and Sewage Sludge

B.BS.1. **Disposal:** The Permittee shall comply with all applicable sections of the following regulations for biosolids which are disposed of, and inform any biosolids disposer of the requirement that they must comply with the following regulations as applicable:

B.BS.1.1. 40 CFR 257 and 258 for biosolids and solid waste screenings disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills as approved by the Administrator and the County;

B.BS.1.2. 40 CFR 503 Subpart C for biosolids placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills) and Subpart E for biosolids incinerated.

B.BS.2. **Reuse:** The Permittee shall comply with any applicable sections of 40 CFR 503 Subpart B for biosolids that are land applied.

B.BS.2.1. The Permittee is responsible for informing any biosolids preparer, applier, or disposer, of all requirements and the applicable regulations listed above.

B.BS.2.2. Facilities which are regulated under 40 CFR part 503 shall monitor the parameters listed in B.BS.2.3, and shall also monitor the pathogen density requirements in 40 CFR 503.32 (a) and (b)(2) through (4), if using pathogens or fecal coliforms to demonstrate pathogen reduction at the frequencies listed below.

Dry Biosolids Disposal rate in metric tons/yr.	Frequency
>0 - <290	each year
≥290 -<1500	once a quarter
≥1500 -<15000	once every 2 months
≥15000	once a month

B.BS.2.3. Biosolids that are land applied shall be monitored for As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Hg, Mo, Ni, Se, and Zn, using the methods in SW-846. Biosolids placed in a surface disposal site shall be monitored for As, total Cr, and Ni, if the surface disposal site is unlined.

B.BS.2.4. Biosolids to be land applied shall be tested for organic nitrogen as N, ammonia as N, nitrate as N, and Total Nitrogen as N at the frequency required above.

B.BS.2.5. Records of any operational parameters used to demonstrate Class B pathogen reduction and Vector Attraction Reduction shall be maintained.

B.BS.3. If biosolids are stored at any facility owned or operated by the Permittee for over two years from the time they are generated, the Permittee shall notify the Division within 30 days and shall ensure compliance with all the requirements of surface disposal in 40 CFR 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to the Division and EPA with the information listed at 40 CFR 503.20 (b) demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage.

B.BS.4. Biosolids treatment or storage facilities owned or operated by the Permittee shall be designed to divert stormwater run-on for the 100-year storm event, and be designed to prevent erosion, which could cause biosolids to run-off.

B.BS.5. The Permittee shall take all appropriate precautions to inform biosolids haulers that all necessary measures to contain the biosolids should be taken before leaving the treatment facility.

B.BS.6. The Permittee shall comply with the following notification requirements either directly or through contractual arrangements with a biosolids management contractor:

B.BS.6.1. If biosolids are shipped to another state or to Indian lands, the Permittee shall send notice of the shipment to the state permitting authorities, the EPA Regional Office of the region receiving the biosolids, or the Indian authorities.

B.BS.6.2. For land application on un-permitted disposal sites, the Permittee shall notify the Division at least 180 days prior to shipping any biosolids to enable the site to obtain a permit.

B.BS.7. **Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR):** The Permittee shall submit a BMR for the previous calendar year in accordance with the Section A. The report shall contain all the required biosolids analytical data; the tonnage of biosolids generated that year; any tonnage accumulated from previous year(s); descriptions of pathogen and vector attraction reduction methods and the required certifications as required by 40 CFR 503.17 and 27; the names, mailing and street addresses and telephone numbers of all facilities which received biosolids for storage, disposal, use, treatment, land application, or any other use or disposal methods not mentioned and the volume of biosolids taken to each facility.

B.PT. Pretreatment of Industrial Wastewaters

B.PT.1. The Permittee shall implement and enforce a pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403 (hereinafter 403), including any subsequent regulatory revisions to 403, and be responsible for and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 403. Where 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Permittee as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Permittee shall complete the required actions within 6 months from the issuance date of this permit or the effective date of the 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Permittee shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the U.S. EPA or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Act. EPA may initiate enforcement action against a non-domestic user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Act and as provided by the EPA in the enforcement agreement.

B.PT.1.1. The Permittee shall comply with an EPA-approved Pretreatment Program. This program shall include written agreements that provide the Permittee with the legal authority to enforce the pretreatment program with all sewage agencies who contribute flows to the treatment facility. The Permittee shall comply with all parts of the schedule listed below:

B.PT.1.1.1. The Permittee shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b) through (d) and 402(b) of the Act with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The Permittee shall cause all non-domestic users subject to federal categorical standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new nondomestic user, upon commencement of the discharge.

B.PT.1.1.2. The Permittee shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 403, including but not limited to:

B.PT.1.1.2.1. Implementing the necessary legal authorities as provided in 403.8(f)(1);

B.PT.1.1.2.2. Enforcing the pretreatment requirements under 403.5 and 6;

B.PT.1.1.2.3. Implementing the programmatic functions as provided in 403.8(f)(2); and

B.PT.1.1.2.4. Providing the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 403.8(f)(3).

B.PT.1.2 The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the Division and EPA describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year. In the event the Permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall also include reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations for the previous calendar year and shall be submitted in accordance with the DLV Table (Section A). The report shall contain, but is not limited to, the following information:

B.PT.1.2.1. A summary of the analytical results from representative, flow proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the Publicly Owned Treatment Work's (POTW's) influent and effluent for those pollutants EPA has identified under section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by non-domestic users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and

analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period or a composite of discrete samples taken every two hours when the sludge production period is less than 24 hours. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of once per quarter. The Permittee shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for non-priority pollutants which the Permittee believes may be causing or contributing to interference or pass through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136;

- B.PT.1.2.2.** A discussion of upset, interference, or pass through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the Permittee knows or suspects were caused by non-domestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken, and the name and address of the non-domestic user responsible, if known. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations or changes to existing requirements may be necessary to prevent pass through or interference;
- B.PT.1.2.3.** An update of the Permittee's significant industrial users (SIUs), including their names and addresses, and a list of deletions, additions, and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each change. The list shall identify the SIUs subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations;
- B.PT.1.2.4.** The Permittee shall characterize the compliance status of each SIU by providing a list or table which includes the following information:
 - B.PT.1.2.4.1.** Name of the SIU;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.2.** Category, if subject to federal categorical standards;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.3.** The type of wastewater treatment or control process in place;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.4.** The number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.5.** The number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.6.** For an SIU subject to discharge requirements for total toxic organics, written documentation that all required certifications were provided;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.7.** A list of the standards violated during the year. Identify whether the violations were for categorical standards or local limits;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.8.** Whether the facility was in significant noncompliance (SNC) as defined at 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii) at any time during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.9.** A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance. Describe the type of action, final compliance date, and the amount of fines and penalties collected, if any. Describe any proposed actions for bringing the SIU into compliance;

- B.PT.1.2.5.** A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from non-domestic users that are not classified as SIUs;
- B.PT.1.2.6.** A brief description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to, changes concerning the program's administrative structure, local limits, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority, enforcement policy, funding levels, or staffing levels;
- B.PT.1.2.7.** A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of the pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases; and,
- B.PT.1.2.8.** A summary of activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

B.PT.1.3. The permittees shall evaluate their Pretreatment program once every permit cycle and provide a written technical evaluation to EPA and NDEP of the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR 403.5(c)(1), as changes are required.

B.PT.2. EPA Submittal Address:

- B.PT.2.1.** A signed copy of all Discharge Monitoring Reports and any other reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
Pretreatment Coordinator (WTR-2-3)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

B.CH. Chlorine Residual and pH Effluent Limitations

- B.CH.1.** The Permittee may determine compliance with chlorine residual and pH limitations either by grab sampling or by continuous monitoring.
- B.CH.2.** If the Permittee chooses continuous monitoring, the Permittee shall maintain the chlorine residual and pH of such effluent within the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitation guidelines, except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:
 - B.CH.2.1.** The total time during which the chlorine residual and pH values are outside the required range shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month;
 - B.CH.2.2.** No individual excursion from the range for chlorine residual and pH shall exceed 60 minutes; and
 - B.CH.2.3.** If the continuous monitoring equipment fails, estimates derived from historical or contemporary data may be used.
- B.CH.3.** The Division may allow the Permittee to discontinue monitoring for residual chlorine upon approval of a submittal, which demonstrates that there is no reasonable potential for the chlorine concentrations to be toxic.

SECTION C

C.1. Definitions

C.1.1. **CWA** means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as either the Federal Water Pollution Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 96-217, Public Law 96- 576, Public Law 97-117, and Public Law 100-4.

C.1.2. **Waters of the State** means all waters situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon this state including but not limited to all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, and drainage systems; and all bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial.

C.1.3. **30-day average discharge** means the total discharge during a month divided by the number of samples in the period for that discharge facility. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the 30-day average discharge shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges divided by the number of samples during the period when the measurements were made.

C.1.4. **7-day average concentration** means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a week. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee).

C.1.5. **Daily maximum** means the highest measurement during the monitoring period.

C.1.6. **30-day average concentration**, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee). The "30-day average concentration" for fecal coliform bacteria means the geometric mean of measurements made during a month. The geometric mean is the "nth" root of the product of "n" numbers. Geometric mean calculations where there are non-detect results for fecal coliform shall use one half the detection limit as the value for the non-detect results.

C.1.7. **mg/L** means milligrams per liter.

C.1.8. **gpd** means gallons per day.

C.1.9. **MG** means million gallons.

C.1.10. **MGD** means million gallons per day.

C.1.11. **Mgal/d** means million gallons per day.

C.1.12. **"-N"** means measured as nitrogen.

C.1.13. **"-P"** means measured as phosphorus.

C.1.14. **mg/kg** means milligrams per kilogram.

C.1.15. DWB means Dry Weight Basis.

C.1.16. CFU means Colony Forming Unit.

C.1.17. MPN means Most Probable Number.

C.1.18. mL means milliliter.

C.1.19. NMP means Nutrient Management Plan.

C.1.20. AC means acre.

C.1.21. lbs/A means pounds per acre.

C.1.22. lbs/day means pounds per day.

C.1.23. TDS means total dissolved solids.

C.1.24. Cfs means cubic feet per second.

C.1.25. CP means center pivot.

C.1.26. S means summer.

C.1.27. W means winter.

C.1.28. Discrete sample means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

C.1.29. For flow-rate measurements a "composite" sample means the arithmetic mean of no fewer than six individual measurements taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

C.1.30. For other than flow-rate a "composite" sample means a combination of no fewer than six individual flow-weighted samples obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter. Flow-weighted sample means that the volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling.

C.1.31. Acute Toxicity is defined in the whole effluent testing procedures presented in this permit Section A (Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing).

C.1.32. Biosolids are non-hazardous sewage sludge or domestic septage as defined in 40 CFR 503.9.

C.1.33. A "bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

C.1.34. An "upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

C.1.35. *Sewage sludge* means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

C.1.36. *Agricultural land* means land on which a food crop, a feed crop, or a fiber crop is grown. This includes rangeland and land used as pasture.

C.1.37. *Agronomic rate* means the whole sludge application rate (dry weight basis) designed:

C.1.37.1. To provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and

C.1.37.2. To minimize the amount of nitrogen that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the groundwater.

C.1.38. *Manure* means animal excrement and is defined to include bedding, compost, and raw materials or other materials commingled with animal excrement or set aside for disposal.

C.1.39. *Production area* means the portion of the facility that is not used for land application and includes all areas used for animal product production activities. This includes but is not limited to the animal confinement areas, the manure storage areas, the raw materials storage areas, and the waste containment areas.

C.1.40. *Process wastewater* means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the facility for any of the following:

C.1.40.1. Spillage or overflow from animal watering systems;

C.1.40.2. Washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other process components;

C.1.40.3. Direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals;

C.1.40.4. Dust control, not including uncontaminated groundwater used outside of the production area; and

C.1.40.5. Any water which comes into contact with, or is a constituent of, any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, feed, milk, eggs or bedding.

C.1.41. *Land application* means the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

C.1.42. *Land application area* means land under the control of the Permittee, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

C.1.43. *25-year, 24-hour storm event* means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent

regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

C.1.44. 100-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one hundred years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

C.1.45. Chronic precipitation event means a series of wet weather conditions that precludes reducing the volume of properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained waste storage and/or treatment facilities and that total a volume in excess of the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

C.1.46. Vegetated buffer means a permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of, and perpendicular to, the dominant slope of the field for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants leaving the field and reaching surface waters.

C.1.47. Feed crops means crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.

C.1.48. Food crops means crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

C.2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manual:

C.2.1. Pursuant to Section A, the O&M manual shall be prepared and submitted to NDEP for review in accordance with the Division's Operations and Maintenance Manual guidance (WTS-2). <http://ndep.nv.gov/bwpc/wts-2.pdf>

C.2.2. The operator shall inspect the site at the frequency prescribed in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3. The Permittee shall maintain an operations logbook (hardcopy or electronic) on-site as referenced in the O&M manual.

C.2.4. The logbook shall include the name of the operator, date, time, and general condition of the facility.

C.3. Planned changes: The Permittee shall give notice to the Administrator as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

C.3.1. May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29 (b));

C.3.2. Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or

C.3.3. Results in a significant change to the Permittee's sludge management practice or disposal sites.

C.4. Anticipated non-compliance: The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C.5. Change in Discharge: All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms

and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Any anticipated facility expansions or treatment modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new application or, if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this permit, by notice to the permit issuing authority of such changes. Any changes to the permitted treatment facility must comply with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A. The permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

C.6. Facilities Operation- Proper Operation and Maintenance: The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and properly operate all treatment and control facilities, collection systems, and pump stations installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures.

C.7. Adverse Impact-Duty to Mitigate: The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases to the environment resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. The Permittee shall carry out such measures, as reasonable, to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment. If the monitoring program (as required by this permit) identifies exceedances of ambient water quality standards at the boundary of the mixing zone, the Permittee shall notify the Division of the exceedances and describe any mitigation measures being implemented as part of the quarterly monitoring report requirements.

C.8. Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset

C.8.1. Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater from wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the Permittee to navigable waters is prohibited except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. The Division may take enforcement action for a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater to waters of the state except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge not authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy is probable, the Permittee shall notify the Administrator immediately.

C.8.2. The Permittee shall notify the Administrator within twenty-four (24) hours of any diversion, bypass, spill, upset, overflow or release of treated or untreated discharge from wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the Permittee other than that which is authorized by the permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. A written report shall be submitted to the Administrator within five (5) days of diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge, detailing the entire incident including:

C.8.2.1. Time and date of discharge;

C.8.2.2. Exact location and estimated amount of discharge;

C.8.2.3. Flow path and any bodies of water which the discharge reached;

C.8.2.4. The specific cause of the discharge; and

C.8.2.5. The preventive and/or corrective actions taken.

C.8.3. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

C.8.3.1. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

C.8.3.2. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and

C.8.3.3. Violation of a limitation for any toxic pollutant or any pollutant identified as the method to control a toxic pollutant.

C.8.4. The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.8.5. **Bypass not exceeding limitations:** The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of the applicable section of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset including Prohibition of Bypass).

C.8.6. **Anticipated bypass:** If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of bypass.

C.8.7. **Prohibition of Bypass:** Bypass is prohibited, and the Administrator may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:

C.8.7.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

C.8.7.2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

C.8.7.3. The Permittee submitted notices as required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.9. The Administrator may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Administrator determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Prohibition of Bypass).

C.10. **Effect of an upset:** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset) are met.

C.11. **Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset:** A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:

C.11.1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

- C.11.2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- C.11.3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under this section; and
- C.11.4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.12. In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Administrator shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset. The burden of proof is on the Permittee to establish that an upset occurred.

C.13. All solid waste screening and sewage sludge shall be disposed of or reused in a manner approved by the Division and the County. Facilities that generate and dispose of sewage sludge, or prepare it for reuse, shall monitor the concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium and zinc and report in mg/dry kg of sludge as outlined below. A monitoring report which includes the analytical data, volume disposed of, facility name, address, phone number and contact where sludge was disposed or reused shall be submitted with the quarterly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Facilities which sample annually shall submit the information annually with the 4th quarter DMR.

Dry Biosolids Disposal rate in metric tons/yr.	Frequency
>0 - <290	each year
≥290 -<1500	once a quarter
≥1500 -<15000	once every 2 months
≥15000	once a month

C.14. **Removed Substances:** Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waste waters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering any navigable waters.

C.15. **Safeguards to Electric Power Failure:** In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit the Permittee shall either:

- C.15.1. Provide at the time of discharge an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities; or
- C.15.2. Halt or reduce all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

C.16. **Right of Entry and Inspection:** The Permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or his authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

- C.16.1. Enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
- C.16.2. Have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit at reasonable times;

- C.16.3.** Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations required in this permit; and
- C.16.4.** Perform any necessary sampling or monitoring to determine compliance with this permit at any location for any parameter

C.17. **Transfer of Ownership or Control:** In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit, by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Administrator. The Administrator may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary. The Administrator shall approve ALL transfers of permits.

C.18. **Availability of Reports:** Except for data determined to be confidential under Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 445A.665, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Administrator. As required by the Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445A.710.

C.19. **Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices:** Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive.

C.20. **Penalty for Violation of Permit Conditions:** NRS 445A.675 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445A.690 through 445A.705.

C.21. **Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation:** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- C.21.1.** Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- C.21.2.** Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- C.21.3.** A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- C.21.4.** A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
- C.21.5.** Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity;
- C.21.6.** The Administrator has received new information;

C.21.7. The standards or regulations have changed; or

C.21.8. The Administrator has received notification that the permit will be transferred.

C.22. **Minor Modifications:** With the consent of the Permittee and without public notice, the Administrator may make minor modifications in a permit to:

- C.22.1.** Correct typographical errors;
- C.22.2.** Clarify permit language;
- C.22.3.** Require more frequent monitoring or reporting;
- C.22.4.** Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date;
- C.22.5.** Allow for change in ownership;
- C.22.6.** Change the construction schedule for a new discharger provided that all equipment is installed and operational prior to discharge;
- C.22.7.** Delete an outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits; or
- C.22.8.** Reallocate the IWLA as long as the Σ IWLA does not change.

C.23. **Toxic Pollutants:** Notwithstanding Section C (Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation), if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the Permittee so notified.

C.24. **Liability:** Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances. However, except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under section 307 of the Clean Water Act or toxic water quality standards set forth in NAC 445A.144, compliance with this permit constitutes compliance with Clean Water Act sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, 405(a) and (b), and with NRS 445A.300 through 445A.730.

C.25. **Property Rights:** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights, in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

C.26. **Severability:** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

C.27. Duty to Comply: The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination; revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

C.28. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense: 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 this permit.

C.29. Duty to Provide Information: The Permittee shall furnish to the Administrator, within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

C.30. Reapplication: If the Permittee desires to continue to discharge, he shall reapply not later than 180 days before this permit expires on the application forms then in use. The Permittee shall submit the sludge information listed in 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2) with the renewal application. The renewal application shall be accompanied by the fee required by NAC 445A.232.

C.31. Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms: All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed and certified by making the following certification. "I 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

C.31.1. All applications, reports or other information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed by one of the following:

C.31.1.1. A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates;

C.31.1.2. A general partner of the partnership;

C.31.1.3. The proprietor of the sole proprietorship; or

C.31.1.4 A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.

C.32. Changes to Authorization: If an authorization under Section C.31 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section C.31 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) must be submitted to the Administrator prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

C.33. Holding Pond Conditions: If any wastewater from the Permittee's facilities is placed in ponds owned or operated by the Permittee, such ponds shall be located and constructed so as to:

- C.33.1.** Contain with no discharge the once-in-the twenty-five year, 24-hour storm at said location;
- C.33.2.** Withstand with no discharge the once-in-one-hundred year flood of said location; and
- C.33.3.** Prevent escape of wastewater by leakage other than as authorized by this permit, unless otherwise approved by the Division.

C.34. Publicly Owned Treatment Works [40 CFR 122.42(b)]: All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Administrator of the following:

- C.34.1.** Any new introduction of pollutants into the Permittee's facilities from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- C.34.2.** Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the Permittee's facilities by a source introducing pollutants into the Permittee's facilities at the time of issuance of the permit.;
- C.34.3.** For the purposes of this part, adequate notice shall include information on: (1) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the Permittee's facilities and (2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the Permittee's facilities.

C.35. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers [40 CFR 122.42(a)]: In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 122.41(l), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Administrator as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- C.35.1.** That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - C.35.1.1.** One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
 - C.35.1.2.** 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;
 - C.35.1.3.** Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
 - C.35.1.4.** The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
- C.35.2.** That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine 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":
 - C.35.2.1.** Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);

- C.35.2.2.** One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
- C.35.2.3.** Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
- C.35.2.4.** The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

Appendix H

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Authorization to Discharge (Permit No. NV0021261) issued to Clark County Water Reclamation District

Permit Type: New & Existing Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Permit No. NV0021261

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

In compliance with Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes,

**CLARK COUNTY WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT
5857 E. FLAMINGO ROAD
LAS VEGAS, NV - 89122**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at:

**FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER
5857 E. FLAMINGO ROAD, LAS VEGAS, NV - 89122
LATITUDE: 36.114090, LONGITUDE: -115.046793
TOWNSHIP: T21S, RANGE: R62E, SECTION: S22**

to receiving waters named:

LAS VEGAS WASH

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Sections A, B, and C hereof.

This permit shall become effective on April 01, 2015.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, March 31, 2020.

Signed this 18th day of March 2015.



**Clifford M. Lawson, P.E.
Supervisor Permits Branch
Bureau of Water Pollution Control**

SECTION A

A.1. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

A.1.1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit, and lasting until the permit expires, the Permittee is authorized to:

Discharge treated municipal wastewater, facility dewatering, and stormwater from Outfall 001 (East Campus) and Outfall 002 (West Campus) to the Las Vegas Wash. Effluent samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken downstream of the disinfection facilities, but prior to mixing with the Las Vegas Wash. Influent samples are to be taken at the headworks and are designated as INF. The Effluent sites are sampled separately and will be designated by their Outfall numbers 001 and 002.

Effluent samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at:

Sample Location	Location Type	Location Name
001	External Outfall	EAST CAMPUS OUTFALL
002	External Outfall	WEST CAMPUS OUTFALL
INF	Influent Structure	INFLUENT
SUM	Sum	SUM-A

A.1.2. The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below. As applicable, exceptions to standard language in this permit are identified and authorized in the Special Approvals / Conditions table:

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
pH, minimum ^[1]	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Ozone - residual	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[5]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	METER
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
pH, maximum ^[1]	Maximum Monthly Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
pH, minimum ^[1]	Minimum 7 Day Average		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[1]	Maximum 7 Day Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general ^[2]	Logarithmic Mean ^[3]		<= 200 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
			<= 400 Most				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Coliform, fecal general ^[2]	90th Percentile		Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT	
Chlorine, total residual ^[4]	7 Day Average		<= 0.1 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT	
Flow rate	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	METER	
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[5]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS	
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[5]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS	
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[5]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS	
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS	
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS	
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[6]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS	
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[6]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS	
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS	
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	30 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	7 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Except as allowed in Part B.CH and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
2. The discharge shall not exceed a log mean of 200 cfu or mpn per 100 ml over a 30 day period nor may more than 10 percent of the total samples taken exceed 400 cfu or mpn per 100 ml.
3. Monthly Log Mean
4. Except as allowed by Part B.CH.
5. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
6. See Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
7. See Part B.SC.

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Naphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Isophorone	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobutadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluorene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-octyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Dimethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Diethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chrysene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Butyl benzyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cyanide, total (as CN)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Asbestos	Daily Maximum		M&R Fibers per Milliliter (Fib/mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Zinc, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration (mg/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Thallium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Silver total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Selenium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nickel, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Mercury, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Lead, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Copper, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chromium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cadmium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Arsenic, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Antimony, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Pentachlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Toxaphene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1260	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1254	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chloronaphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Tetrachloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methylene chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Ethylbenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Dichlorobromomethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Dibromochloromethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chloroform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Chloroethane	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Carbon tetrachloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Bromoform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Benzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrylonitrile	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrolein	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether, (mixed)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichloropropene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloropropane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
1,2-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Phenanthrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrobenzene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1248	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1242	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1232	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1221	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1016	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor epoxide	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.gamma.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin aldehyde	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Endosulfan sulfate	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dieldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.delta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chlordane (tech mix. and metabolites)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Aldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDT	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDE	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
4,4-DDD	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Vinyl chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Trichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Toluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Benzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(ghi)perylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Benzo(a)anthracene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. For monitor and report parameters, the Permittee shall report the maximum value, consistent with the measurement frequency.

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Continuous	METER
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
pH, minimum ^[1]	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[1]	Maximum Monthly Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, minimum ^[1]	Minimum 7 Day Average		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[1]	Maximum 7 Day Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general ^[2]	90th Percentile		<= 400 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[4]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[4]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[4]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[5]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[5]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	30 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Solids, total dissolved ^[6]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Solids, total dissolved ^[6]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	7 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general ^[2]	Logarithmic Mean ^[3]		<= 200 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[4]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Except as allowed in Part B.CH and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
2. The discharge shall not exceed a log mean of 200 cfu or mpn per 100 ml over a 30 day period nor may more than 10 percent of the total samples taken exceed 400 cfu or mpn per 100 ml.
3. Monthly Log Mean
4. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
5. See Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
6. See Part B.SC.

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Cyanide, total (as CN)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Asbestos	Daily Maximum		M&R Fibers per Milliliter (Fib/mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Zinc, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Thallium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Silver total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Selenium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nickel, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Mercury, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Lead, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Copper, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Chromium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cadmium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Arsenic, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Antimony, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Pentachlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
2-Chlorophenol	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobutadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluorene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Ethylbenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Dichlorobromomethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Dibromochloromethane	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chloroform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Carbon tetrachloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Bromoform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Benzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrylonitrile	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrolein	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether, (mixed)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichloropropene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloropropane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Diethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Di-n-octyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dimethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chrysene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Butyl benzyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Benzo(ghi)perylene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
2-Chloronaphthalene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenanthrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nitrobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Naphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Isophorone	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Toxaphene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1260	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1254	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
PCB-1248	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1242	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1232	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1221	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1016	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor epoxide	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.gamma.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin aldehyde	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endosulfan sulfate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Dieldrin	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.delta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chlordane (tech mix. and metabolites)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Aldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDT	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDE	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Toluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
4,4-DDD	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Vinyl chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Trichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Tetrachloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methylene chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. For monitor and report parameters, the Permittee shall report the maximum value, consistent with the measurement frequency.

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location Inf (Influent Structure) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, in conduit or thru treatment plant	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Continuous	METER
Flow, in conduit or thru treatment plant	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Continuous	METER
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Raw Sewage Influent	INF	Daily	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location Sum (Sum) To Be Reported Monthly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate ^[2]	30 Day Average	<= 150 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	<= 37530 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 85 Percent (%)	Percent Removal	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average	<= 37530 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Solids, suspended percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 85 Percent (%)	Percent Removal	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[3]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)		Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[3]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)		Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1.

This table is for the combined flow through Outfalls 001 and 002. Composite samples may be mathematically calculated.

When reporting mathematical composites, values reported shall be from simultaneous flow weighted samples.

Where Q = Flow and C = Concentration $[(Q_1C_1 + Q_2C_2 + Q_xC_x + \dots)/(Q_1+Q_2+Q_x+\dots)]$

2. The 150 MGD limit applies to the sum of the Permittee's discharges through Outfall 001 and 002.
3. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions.

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Receiving Water Table

Receiving Water
LAS VEGAS WASH

Permittee Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Outfall Table^[1]

Outfall
Outfall SUM Latitude: 36.1092500N Longitude: -115.023550W
Outfall 001 Latitude: 36.1117670N Longitude: -115.024005W
Outfall 002 Latitude: 36.1119840N Longitude: -115.034015W

Notes (Permittee Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Outfall Table):

1. The WLA applies to the combined loading from Outfalls 001 and 002.

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Dischargers Table

Dischargers Facility
NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)

Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Table

Constituent (lbs/day)	Start Date	End Date	Total Max Daily Load (TMDL) Allowed	Discharger	Individual Waste Load Allocation (IWLA)	Σ WLA
Phosphorus, total (as P)	April, 2015	April, 2020	334 ^[2]	NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	79	334
				NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	182	
				NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	43	
				NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	30	
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N)	April, 2015	April, 2020	970 ^[1]	NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	230	970
				NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	527	
				NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	126	
				NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	87	

Notes (Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Table):

1. This WLA only applies April 1 - September 30; no limit applies the rest of the year.
2. This WLA only applies March 1 - October 31; no limit applies the rest of the year.

A.2. Schedule of Compliance: The Permittee shall implement and comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Administrator, including in said implementation and compliance, any additions or modifications, which the Administrator may make in approving the schedule of compliance. All compliance deliverables shall be addressed to the attention of the Compliance Coordinator, Bureau of Water Pollution Control.

A.2.1 The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations upon issuance of the permit.

SOC – Schedule of Compliance Table

Item #	Description	Due Date
1	The Permittee shall submit a revised Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Manual to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) for review.	4/28/2016
2	Results of the Confirmation of Standards of Compliance (TIN) determinations shall be reported in the annual report.	1/28/2016
3	Permittee shall submit an Ambient Water Quality Plan to NDEP for review ^[1]	10/28/2015
4	The Ambient Water Quality Report shall be submitted to NDEP for review annually	4/28/2016
5	Permittee shall submit an Chronic Toxicity Study Plan to NDEP for review.	7/28/2015
6	Permittee shall submit an Chronic Toxicity Study Report to NDEP for review.	10/28/2016
7	The permittee shall evaluate their Pretreatment program once every permit cycle and provide a written technical evaluation to EPA and NDEP of the need to revise local limits	10/28/2016
8	The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the NDEP and EPA describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year.	4/28/2016
9	The Permittee shall submit a Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR) for the previous calendar year to NDEP.	1/28/2016
10	The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. (SSO Report).	7/28/2015

Notes (Schedule of Compliance Table):

1. The Ambient Water Quality Plan is a joint submittal that includes the City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, and Clark County Major dischargers.

SA – Special Approvals / Conditions Table

Item #	Description
1	<p>Confirmation of Standards of Compliance Report:</p> <p>The Permittee shall coordinate with the other dischargers identified in the WLA table to determine whether on an annual basis the 95th percentile of the monitoring data for the Las Vegas Wash complies with the 20 mg/L total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) water quality standard at the control point, Las Vegas Wash 2 (LVW2, LW6.05), and whether the pH at LVW2 (LW6.05) complies with the water quality standard of 6.5 - 9.0 standard units.</p> <p>The results of these determinations shall be reported in the annual report.</p> <p>If the Permittee finds the Las Vegas Wash is not in compliance with the water quality standards, the Permittee shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Consider whether reasonable changes in the Permittee's discharge from any outfall would result in compliance; (b) Coordinate with the other dischargers identified in the WLA table to consider whether coordinated reasonable changes would achieve compliance; and (c) Submit a report to the Division explaining the analytical process and conclusions.
2	For those parameters sampled weekly or less frequently, the Permittee shall report the single value instead of the 7-day or 30-day average.
3	The collection, treatment and disposal facilities shall be designed and constructed as required by NAC 445A.284, except as provided in the NDEP's "Plan and Specification Review Policy for Collection and Treatment Systems in Clark County" latest edition.
4	<p>Ambient Water Quality</p> <p>Lake Mead and Las Vegas Wash Monitoring:</p> <p>The Dischargers shall jointly submit an annual plan for monitoring ambient water quality in Lake Mead and the Las Vegas Wash during the following year. The Permittee shall implement its portion of the plan beginning January 1st of each year. The joint monitoring plan shall include, as a minimum, the following:</p> <p>The identification of at minimum three locations in the Las Vegas Wash at which water quality will be routinely monitored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The identification of at minimum five locations within Lake Mead at which water quality will be routinely monitored, including at least one station near the mouth of the Las Vegas Wash. (b) An identification of the depths at which each station will be sampled. (c) An explanation of why the station locations and depths were chosen. (d) A schedule for monitoring water quality at the selected stations, at minimum biweekly in the Las Vegas Wash and, during April through September, in Lake Mead. (e) A list of parameters to be monitored, including at minimum chlorophyll (in epilimnetic samples), total phosphorus, ortho phosphorus, nitrate, ammonia, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, temperature, pH, and fecal coliforms or E. coli.

	<p>(f) If the Permittee is unable to reach agreement with the other dischargers, the Permittee shall submit an explanation and a proposed individual monitoring plan.</p> <p>(g) An Ambient Water Quality Report shall be submitted to NDEP for review annually describing the results of the previous calendar year.</p>
5	Except as otherwise specified, the permittee shall report the Maximum 7-Day Average Value.

DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals

Item #	Description	Interval	First Scheduled Due Date
1	Quarterly DMR and reports	Quarterly	7/28/2015
2	Annual Report - Including Salinity Control, Confirmation of Standards of Compliance (TIN), and WET reports	Annually	1/28/2016
3	Ambient Water Quality Report	Annually	4/28/2016
4	IWLA Quarterly Report	Quarterly	7/28/2015
5	Annual Pretreatment Report	Annually	4/28/2016
6	Annual BMR Report	Annually	1/28/2016
7	Quarterly SSO Report	Quarterly	7/28/2015

A.3. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A.3.1 Reporting

A.3.1.1 Annual Reports

A.3.1.1.1 Pursuant to the schedule defined in Section A, DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals (DLV Table), the Permittee shall submit a plot of concentration (y-axis) versus date (x-axis) for each analyzed constituent. The plot shall include data from the preceding five years or from the effective date of the permit whichever is shorter. Exemption: Graphing is not required for any constituent that has been below the detection limit for every analysis during the current year and the previous four years or the monitoring period if not required by the previous permit. Graphing of less than three data points is not required. The Permittee must explain why the analyzed constituents have not been graphed in the DMR cover letter.

A.3.1.1.2 If required, all Annual, Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR), Pretreatment, Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN), Salinity Control and Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET) annual reports are due as defined in the Deliverable Table (DLV) Table.

A.3.1.2 Quarterly Reporting:

A.3.1.2.1 Monitoring results obtained pursuant to this permit for the previous three (3) month period shall be summarized and tabulated for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. Quarterly reports shall be submitted for the quarterly periods corresponding to: January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, and October 1 through December 31. The DMR is to be received in this office no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If required, the Permittee shall submit data in an electronic format approved by the Division. Any data submitted that exceeds the limits of Part A.1 must be explained by a narrative. Summaries of laboratory results for analyses conducted by outside laboratories must accompany the DMR, and the full data package provided by the laboratory must be provided if requested in writing by the Division. If at any time the Permittee concludes that submitted data were incorrect, the Permittee shall notify the Division in writing, identify the incorrect data, and replace the incorrect data with corrected data, which shall thereafter be used for determining compliance with this permit.

A.3.1.3 Compliance Reports: Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date.

A.3.1.4 Other information: Where the Permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or the submittal of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Administrator, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

A.3.1.5 Planned Changes: The Permittee shall give notice to the Administrator as soon as possible of any planned alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

A.3.1.5.1 May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29(b)); or

A.3.1.5.2 Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

A.3.1.6 Anticipated Noncompliance: The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. An original, signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701-5249

A.3.2 Monitoring

A.3.2.1 Representative Samples: Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Additional samples and measurements collected at the non-discharge monitoring locations shall also be representative of the media and conditions being evaluated/monitored.

A.3.2.2 Recording the Results: For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall record the following information:

A.3.2.2.1 The exact place, date, and time of sampling;

A.3.2.2.2 The dates the analyses were performed;

A.3.2.2.3 The person(s) who performed the analyses;

A.3.2.2.4 The analytical techniques or methods used; and

A.3.2.2.5 The results of all required analyses, including reporting limits.

A.3.2.3 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, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the DMR form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR. If a Permittee monitors more often than once per day, the Permittee shall compute the 7-day average or 30-day average by first averaging the samples for each day, and then averaging the daily averages or discrete samples representing all sampled days within the period; provided, however, that the Permittee may instead average all samples taken within the period if it notifies the Division that it will use this method.

A.3.2.4 Test Procedures: Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Act, under which such procedures may be required unless other procedures are approved by the Division. Other procedures used may be:

A.3.2.4.1 Selected from SW-846;

A.3.2.4.2 Selected from 40 CFR 503; or

A.3.2.4.3 An alternate test procedure approved by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

(NDEP), Environmental Laboratory Services.

A.3.2.4.4 All laboratory analyses conducted in accordance with this discharge permit must have detection at or below the permit limits.

A.3.2.4.5 All analytical results must be generated by analytical laboratories certified by the state of Nevada laboratory certification program.

A.3.2.6 **Reporting Limits:** Unless otherwise approved by the Division, the approved method of testing selected for analysis must have reporting limits which are:

A.3.2.6.1 Half or less of the discharge limit; or, if there is no limit,

A.3.2.6.2 Half or less of the applicable water quality criteria; or, if there is no limit or criteria,

A.3.2.6.3 The lowest reasonably attainable using an approved test method.

A.3.2.6.4 This requirement does not apply if a water quality standard is lowered after the issuance of this permit; however, the Permittee shall review methods used and by letter notify the division if the reporting limit will exceed the new criterion, and if so the Division may reopen the permit to impose new monitoring requirements.

A.3.2.7 **Records Retention:** All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities, permit application, reporting required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of five years, or longer if required by the Administrator. Records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the Permittee's sewage sludge use and/or disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least 5 years or longer as required by 40 CFR 503.

A.3.2.8 **Modification of Monitoring Frequency and Sample Type:** After considering monitoring data, stream flow, discharge flow and receiving water conditions, the Administrator, may for just cause, modify the monitoring frequency and/or sample type by issuing an order to the Permittee.

A.4. Fees

A.4.1. The Permittee shall remit an annual review and services fee in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.232 starting July 01, 2015 and every year thereafter until the permit is terminated.

A.5. Certified Operators

A.5.1. The facility shall be operated by a Nevada Certified Class Operator (or higher) of classification

None, Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, or Level 4.

A.6. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

A.6.1. DMRs must be signed by the facility's highest ranking certified operator. The first DMR

submitted under this permit must include the written designation of the certified operator required by Section C, Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms, as the authorized representative to sign the DMRs. If the certified operator in responsible charge changes, a new designation letter must be submitted.

A.7. NDEP Submittal Address: An original signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701

A.8. Narrative Standards:

A.8.1 Discharges shall not cause the following standards to be violated in any surface waters of the state. Waters must be free from:

A.8.1.1 Substances that will settle to form sludge or bottom deposits in amounts sufficient to be unsightly, putrescent or odorous;

A.8.1.2 Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, and other floating materials in amounts sufficient to be unsightly;

A.8.1.3 Materials in amounts sufficient to produce taste or odor in the water or detectable off-flavor in the flesh of fish or in amounts sufficient to change the existing color, turbidity or other conditions in the receiving stream to such a degree as to create a public nuisance;

A.8.1.4 High temperature, biocides, organisms pathogenic to human beings, toxic, corrosive or other deleterious substances at levels or combinations sufficient to be toxic to human, animal, plant or aquatic life;

A.8.1.5 Radioactive materials that result in accumulations of radioactivity in plants or animals that result in a hazard to humans or harm to aquatic life;

A.8.1.6 Untreated or uncontrolled wastes or effluents that are reasonably amenable to treatment or control; and

A.8.1.7 Substances or conditions, which interfere with the beneficial use of the receiving waters.

A.8.2 The narrative standards are not considered violated when the natural conditions of the receiving water are outside the established limits, including periods of high or low flow. Where effluents are discharged to such waters, the discharges are not considered a contributor to substandard conditions provided maximum treatment in compliance with permit requirements is maintained.

A.8.3 There shall be no objectionable odors from the collection system, treatment facility or disposal area, or biosolids treatment, use, storage or disposal area that the Permittee owns or operates.

A.8.4 There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause a violation of water quality standards of the State of Nevada as defined by the permit. The permit may be reopened, and

additional limits imposed, if it is determined that the discharge is causing a violation of ambient water quality standards of the State of Nevada.

A.8.5 There shall be no discharge from the collection, treatment and disposal facilities except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy.

A.8.6 The treatment and disposal facility shall be fenced and posted.

A.8.7 There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

A.9 Flow Rate Notification:

A.9.1 The Permittee shall notify the Administrator, by letter, not later than ninety (90) days after the 30-day average daily influent flow rate first equals or exceeds 85% of the design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility given in Section A. above. The letter shall include:

A.9.1.1 The 30-day average daily influent flow rate;

A.9.1.2 The maximum 24-hour flow rate during the 30-day period reported above and the date the maximum flow occurred;

A.9.1.3 The Permittee's estimate of when the 30-day average influent flow rate will equal or exceed the design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility;

A.9.1.4 A status report on the treatment works which will outline but not be limited to past performance, remaining capacity of the limiting treatment and disposal units or sites, past operational problems and improvements instituted, modifications to the treatment works which are needed to attain the permitted flow rate due to changing site specific conditions or design criteria; and

A.9.1.5 The Permittee's schedule of compliance to provide additional treatment capacity before the 30-day average daily influent flow rate equals the present design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility.

SECTION B

Site specific requirements are on the following pages:

B.WET. **Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing**

B.WET.1. Beginning with the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall conduct toxicity tests on effluent samples, as described below:

B.WET.1.1. **Acute Toxicity Limit:**

B.WET.1.1.1. The effluent shall be deemed acutely toxic when there is a statistically significant difference at the 95th percentile confidence interval between the survival of the control test organisms exposed to 0% effluent and the survival of the test organisms exposed to 100% effluent at the following limits:

B.WET.1.1.1.1. When the survival of test organisms in the undiluted effluent (100%) sample is less than 90 percent in six (6) out of eleven (11) consecutive samples; or

B.WET.1.1.1.2. When the survival rate of test organisms in the undiluted effluent (100%) sample is less than 70 percent in any two (2) of eleven (11) consecutive samples.

B.WET.1.2. **Test Methods:**

B.WET.1.2.1. **Flow Through and Static Replacement Protocols:** The acute flow through or static replacement tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Edition" EPA-821-R-02-012. The Permittee shall conduct an acute 48-hour flow through or static replacement toxicity test using any Daphnid approved by the Division and an acute 96-hour flow through or static replacement toxicity test using fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*). The source of the dilution water shall be reported with the test results.

B.WET.1.2.2. **Alternative Species and Protocols:** The Permittee may undertake an investigation of alternative, site-specific toxicity test species and/or alternative, site-specific toxicity protocols. If alternative, site-specific toxicity test species or protocols are developed as a result of work by the Permittee, such species or protocols may be substituted for those specified in this permit if approved by the Division and EPA under 40 CFR Part 136. Alternative protocols must be compared to EPA protocols to demonstrate appropriateness and reliability.

B.WET.1.3. **Testing Schedule:**

B.WET.1.3.1. **Routine Schedule:** The Permittee shall conduct an acute toxicity test monthly.

B.WET.1.3.2. **Accelerated Schedule:** Whenever the result of any one test has a survival of less than 70 percent, the Permittee shall increase the frequency of acute toxicity testing to every other week. The accelerated testing shall be based on definitive tests using serial dilutions to determine the 'No Observed Adverse Effects Concentration' (NOAEC).

The concentration range of the dilution series must include or contain the critical dilution defined as the in-stream waste concentration (IWC) determined under low-flow conditions. Where the calculated NOAEC for growth and survival is equal to or greater than the critical dilution in four (4) consecutive accelerated tests, the Permittee

may resume a routine test schedule.

B.WET.1.4. Follow-Up Responses:

B.WET.1.4.1. Whenever the acute toxicity effluent limitation as defined in Section B.WET.1.1.1.1 or B.WET.1.1.1.1 is exceeded, and one or more of the tests conducted B.WET.1.3.2 has a survival rate of less than 70% in an undiluted effluent sample, the Permittee shall:

B.WET.1.4.1.1. In general accordance with EPA manuals and EPA/600/6-91/003, EPA/600/3-88/035, or any subsequent revisions and/or methods approved by the Division, initiate an identification investigation within 24 hours of the exceedance to identify the cause(s) of the toxicity. After the initiation of the investigation phase pursuant to this condition, the Permittee may suspend the accelerated testing required by Part B.WET.1.3.2 as long as the routine testing required by Part B.WET.1.3.1 is resumed.

B.WET.1.4.1.2. In general accordance with EPA manuals and EPA/600/R-92/081, or any subsequent revisions and/or methods approved by the Division, conduct an evaluation of findings where appropriate; and,

B.WET.1.4.1.3. Notify the Division within fifteen (15) days of becoming aware of the exceedance and provide the following:

B.WET.1.4.1.3.1. Times and dates when the limitation was exceeded;

B.WET.1.4.1.3.2. The findings of the identification investigation or other investigations to identify the cause(s) of the toxicity or a plan for continuing the identification investigation if it was not conclusive;

B.WET.1.4.1.3.3. The actions the Permittee has taken or will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge, to correct the noncompliance and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

B.WET.1.4.1.3.4. Where corrective actions have not been completed, an expeditious schedule under which the corrective actions will be implemented.

B.WET.5. Toxicity Testing Reopener:

B.WET.5.1. This permit may be reopened and modified by the Division to include effluent limits, additional testing and/or other appropriate actions to address demonstrated effluent toxicity. This permit may also be reopened and modified by the permitting authority to incorporate alternative permit conditions reflecting State Water Quality Standards revisions related to effluent toxicity.

B.WET.6. Annual Survival Summary:

B.WET.6.1. In addition to the quarterly DMR submittals, the Permittee shall submit an annual summary which provides a review of the survival rates of both the control and the 100% effluent. The summary shall be submitted in accordance with the Deliverable Table (DLV) Table dates.

B.WET.7. Chronic Toxicity: The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity study using Ceriodaphnia dubia to confirm existing nontoxic conditions identified in studies

conducted during the previous permit cycle and, if toxicity is found, to identify pollutants that may require additional controls under the pretreatment program.

B.WET.7.1. The Permittee shall submit a study plan and schedule within one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of issuance of this permit for concurrence by the Division.

B.WET.7.2. The study will include the following:

B.WET.7.2.1. Chronic toxicity testing to be conducted at least once per quarter over a one year period following concurrence of the study plan by the Division.

B.WET.7.2.2. Samples of wastewater shall be taken at the same location as the effluent compliance samples, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Division.

B.WET.7.2.3. If chronic toxicity is identified, using appropriate statistical procedures or other evaluation methods acceptable to the Division, the Permittee may either increase testing frequency to monthly or conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). If after two additional months of testing the chronic toxicity has abated, the Permittee may return to quarterly testing. If it has not, the Permittee shall continue accelerated testing, conduct a TIE, or submit an alternate proposal to the Division for approval.

B.WET.7.2.4. Chronic toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

B.WET.7.2.5. TIEs shall be conducted in accordance with procedures set forth in Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, EPA/600/6-91/003, USEPA, 1991A; and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Protocol for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/600/2-88/062, USEPA, 1989A, as appropriate.

B.WET.7.3. The Permittee shall take appropriate actions to address any pollutant of concern identified through this study.

B.WET.7.4. A report on the study shall be submitted to the Division within the time provided for in the study plan and schedule. The Permittee and the Division will review the information and any subsequent actions taken by the Permittee to assess the results and determine what actions, e.g., additional chronic toxicity testing, are necessary and appropriate.

B.WET.7.5. The data collected through this study, and through the chronic toxicity testing and TIE procedures, are for informational purposes only and shall not be used to assess compliance or in an enforcement action against the Permittee.

B.WLA. Waste Load Allocation (WLA)

B.WLA.1. The Permittee is authorized to discharge the waste loads listed in the Permittee WLA Table to the receiving waters listed in the WLA Receiving Water Table. The WLA applies to the loading from Outfalls defined in the Permittee WLA Outfall Table. This permit condition constitutes a cooperative agreement among the Permittees listed in the WLA Dischargers Facility Table (Section A), hereinafter Dischargers, to allow discharge flexibility. Each facility has an Individual Waste Load Allocation (IWLA) and there is a Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (Σ WLA) for the Discharges. The individual Discharger shall have first rights to the assigned IB.WLA. Any remaining allocation may be shared by the agreeing Dischargers. No Discharger shall be penalized for the WLA violations of the other Dischargers.

Treatment facilities which are used to attain a waste load allocation are not required to be operated when not needed to meet that allocation.

B.WLA.2. The Permittee shall be considered in compliance if either:

B.WLA.2.1. The Permittee does not exceed the IWLA listed in the Cumulative WLA Table (Section A) or the IWLA in effect due to transfers, or

B.WLA.2.2. The Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (Σ WLA) listed in the WLA Table (Section A) is not exceeded.

B.WLA.3. Reporting

B.WLA.3.1. The Permittee shall submit quarterly reports pursuant to the DLV Table (Section A); the IWLA and the Σ WLA shall be reported monthly in lbs/day. The data for the Σ WLA shall be provided to and obtained from the other Dischargers. In the event the Permittee cannot obtain the Σ WLA information in time for submittal with the quarterly DMR, then an explanation shall be included with the report along with a schedule for timely submittal.

B.WLA.4. Reallocation of IWLA

B.WLA.4.1. Annual: On an annual basis, the Dischargers may modify their IWLA's by reallocating loads among themselves. This reallocation shall become effective upon submittal of a notification signed by all Dischargers. The annual reallocation shall be submitted by May 31st if applicable. The reallocation of IWLA's shall be considered a minor modification to the permit as long as the Σ WLA is not modified.

B.WLA.4.2. Temporary: The Permittee may temporarily reallocate IWLA upon submittal of a notification signed by all Dischargers describing the amount of IWLA be reallocated, the length of time the reallocation is effective and the basis for the reallocation. The basis for the reallocation shall include the last monthly flows and waste load discharged for each Discharger. The waste load reallocation shall be effective on the date of the submittal to the Division. This reallocation is binding on the parties and cannot be revoked without a notification signed by all Dischargers. The temporarily reallocated IWLA shall revert back to the original Permittee at the end of the time specified on the notification. A copy of the latest IWLA agreement and any agreements made during the reporting period shall be submitted with each quarterly report.

B.WLA.5. Water Quality Offset Projects

B.WLA.5.1. The Division may modify the permit to include specific water quality offset projects, based upon review of the results of scientific studies, as a major modification. Water quality offset entails the reduction in a pollutant load through implementation of a water quality management project that is credited towards the Permittee's IWLA, thereby increasing the Permittee's allowable discharge load for a specific pollutant. Potential water quality offset opportunities include, but are not limited to, water augmentation, river restoration, septic system conversion, and stormwater management practices. These potential water quality management projects will be evaluated as to their effectiveness through watershed/water quality modeling simulations, field pilot studies and on-going water quality monitoring. Based on the results of the model simulations and pilot projects, the permit may be modified to incorporate the Permittee's increased IWLA(s).

B.WLA.6. Seasonal Discharge

B.WLA.6.1. If the Total Maximum Daily Load is modified to authorize the use of seasonal IWLAs, the Division may modify the permit, as a minor modification, to incorporate a seasonal discharge or flow-based IWLA for any constituent, as appropriate.

B.SC. Salinity Control:

B.SC.1. The Permittee shall continue to implement the existing ordinances and public education programs for salinity control and identify and correct all infiltration/inflow problems which contribute to an exceedance of the goal of no more than a 400 mg/L TDS increase above the Colorado River water supply. The Permittee shall submit the following information in accordance with the DLV Table (Section A):

B.SC.1.1. Description of the municipal entity and facilities;

B.SC.1.2. Description of significant salt sources in the municipal wastewater collection system, and identification of entities responsible for each source, if available;

B.SC.1.3. Description of the wastewater discharge, covering location, receiving waters, quantity of salt load, and salinity concentration;

B.SC.1.4. Description of alternative plans for minimizing salt contribution to the municipal discharge. Alternative plans should include:

B.SC.1.4.1. Description of system salt sources and alternative means of control.

B.SC.1.4.2. Cost of alternative plans in dollars per ton, of salt removed from any new discharges to the municipality.

B.SC.1.5. In order to calculate the net increase in salinity the Permittee shall obtain the concentration of TDS in the water supply at least quarterly. The Permittee may rely on data collected by any water purveyors, and shall identify the source of the data; and,

B.SC.1.6. An evaluation of the impact of the discharge on the lower stem of the Colorado River system in terms of annual average tons/day and concentration of TDS discharged.

B.BS. Biosolids and Sewage Sludge

B.BS.1. **Disposal:** The Permittee shall comply with all applicable sections of the following regulations for biosolids which are disposed of, and inform any biosolids disposer of the requirement that they must comply with the following regulations as applicable:

B.BS.1.1. 40 CFR 257 and 258 for biosolids and solid waste screenings disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills as approved by the Administrator and the County;

B.BS.1.2. 40 CFR 503 Subpart C for biosolids placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills) and Subpart E for biosolids incinerated.

B.BS.2. **Reuse:** The Permittee shall comply with any applicable sections of 40 CFR 503 Subpart B for biosolids that are land applied.

B.BS.2.1. The Permittee is responsible for informing any biosolids preparer, applier, or disposer, of all requirements and the applicable regulations listed above.

B.BS.2.2. Facilities which are regulated under 40 CFR part 503 shall monitor the parameters listed in B.BS.2.3, and shall also monitor the pathogen density requirements in 40 CFR 503.32 (a) and (b)(2) through (4), if using pathogens or fecal coliforms to demonstrate pathogen reduction at the frequencies listed below.

Dry Biosolids Disposal rate in metric tons/yr.	Frequency
>0 - <290	each year
≥290 -<1500	once a quarter
≥1500 -<15000	once every 2 months
≥15000	once a month

B.BS.2.3. Biosolids that are land applied shall be monitored for As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Hg, Mo, Ni, Se, and Zn, using the methods in SW-846. Biosolids placed in a surface disposal site shall be monitored for As, total Cr, and Ni, if the surface disposal site is unlined.

B.BS.2.4. Biosolids to be land applied shall be tested for organic nitrogen as N, ammonia as N, nitrate as N, and Total Nitrogen as N at the frequency required above.

B.BS.2.5. Records of any operational parameters used to demonstrate Class B pathogen reduction and Vector Attraction Reduction shall be maintained.

B.BS.3. If biosolids are stored at any facility owned or operated by the Permittee for over two years from the time they are generated, the Permittee shall notify the Division within 30 days and shall ensure compliance with all the requirements of surface disposal in 40 CFR 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to the Division and EPA with the information listed at 40 CFR 503.20 (b) demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage.

B.BS.4. Biosolids treatment or storage facilities owned or operated by the Permittee shall be designed to divert stormwater run-on for the 100-year storm event, and be designed to prevent erosion, which could cause biosolids to run-off.

B.BS.5. The Permittee shall take all appropriate precautions to inform biosolids haulers that all necessary measures to contain the biosolids should be taken before leaving the treatment facility.

B.BS.6. The Permittee shall comply with the following notification requirements either directly or through contractual arrangements with a biosolids management contractor:

B.BS.6.1. If biosolids are shipped to another state or to Indian lands, the Permittee shall send notice of the shipment to the state permitting authorities, the EPA Regional Office of the region receiving the biosolids, or the Indian authorities.

B.BS.6.2. For land application on un-permitted disposal sites, the Permittee shall notify the Division at least 180 days prior to shipping any biosolids to enable the site to obtain a permit.

B.BS.7. **Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR):** The Permittee shall submit a BMR for the previous calendar year in accordance with the Section A. The report shall contain all the required biosolids analytical data; the tonnage of biosolids generated that year; any tonnage accumulated from previous year(s); descriptions of pathogen and vector attraction reduction methods and the required certifications as required by 40 CFR 503.17 and 27; the names, mailing and street addresses and telephone numbers of all facilities which received biosolids for storage, disposal, use, treatment, land application, or any other use or disposal methods not mentioned and the volume of biosolids taken to each facility.

B.PT. Pretreatment of Industrial Wastewaters

B.PT.1. The Permittee shall implement and enforce a pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403 (hereinafter 403), including any subsequent regulatory revisions to 403, and be responsible for and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 403. Where 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Permittee as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Permittee shall complete the required actions within 6 months from the issuance date of this permit or the effective date of the 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Permittee shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the U.S. EPA or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Act. EPA may initiate enforcement action against a non-domestic user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Act and as provided by the EPA in the enforcement agreement.

B.PT.1.1. The Permittee shall comply with an EPA-approved Pretreatment Program. This program shall include written agreements that provide the Permittee with the legal authority to enforce the pretreatment program with all sewage agencies who contribute flows to the treatment facility. The Permittee shall comply with all parts of the schedule listed below:

B.PT.1.1.1. The Permittee shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b) through (d) and 402(b) of the Act with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The Permittee shall cause all non-domestic users subject to federal categorical standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new nondomestic user, upon commencement of the discharge.

B.PT.1.1.2. The Permittee shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 403, including but not limited to:

B.PT.1.1.2.1. Implementing the necessary legal authorities as provided in 403.8(f)(1);

B.PT.1.1.2.2. Enforcing the pretreatment requirements under 403.5 and 6;

B.PT.1.1.2.3. Implementing the programmatic functions as provided in 403.8(f)(2); and

B.PT.1.1.2.4. Providing the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 403.8(f)(3).

B.PT.1.2 The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the Division and EPA describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year. In the event the Permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall also include reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations for the previous calendar year and shall be submitted in accordance with the DLV Table (Section A). The report shall contain, but is not limited to, the following information:

B.PT.1.2.1. A summary of the analytical results from representative, flow proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the Publicly Owned Treatment Work's (POTW's) influent and effluent for those pollutants EPA has identified under section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by non-domestic users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and

analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period or a composite of discrete samples taken every two hours when the sludge production period is less than 24 hours. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of once per quarter. The Permittee shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for non-priority pollutants which the Permittee believes may be causing or contributing to interference or pass through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136;

- B.PT.1.2.2.** A discussion of upset, interference, or pass through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the Permittee knows or suspects were caused by non-domestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken, and the name and address of the non-domestic user responsible, if known. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations or changes to existing requirements may be necessary to prevent pass through or interference;
- B.PT.1.2.3.** An update of the Permittee's significant industrial users (SIUs), including their names and addresses, and a list of deletions, additions, and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each change. The list shall identify the SIUs subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations;
- B.PT.1.2.4.** The Permittee shall characterize the compliance status of each SIU by providing a list or table which includes the following information:
 - B.PT.1.2.4.1.** Name of the SIU;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.2.** Category, if subject to federal categorical standards;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.3.** The type of wastewater treatment or control process in place;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.4.** The number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.5.** The number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.6.** For an SIU subject to discharge requirements for total toxic organics, written documentation that all required certifications were provided;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.7.** A list of the standards violated during the year. Identify whether the violations were for categorical standards or local limits;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.8.** Whether the facility was in significant noncompliance (SNC) as defined at 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii) at any time during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.9.** A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance. Describe the type of action, final compliance date, and the amount of fines and penalties collected, if any. Describe any proposed actions for bringing the SIU into compliance;

- B.PT.1.2.5.** A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from non-domestic users that are not classified as SIUs;
- B.PT.1.2.6.** A brief description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to, changes concerning the program's administrative structure, local limits, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority, enforcement policy, funding levels, or staffing levels;
- B.PT.1.2.7.** A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of the pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases; and,
- B.PT.1.2.8.** A summary of activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

B.PT.1.3. The permittees shall evaluate their Pretreatment program once every permit cycle and provide a written technical evaluation to EPA and NDEP of the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR 403.5(c)(1), as changes are required.

B.PT.2. EPA Submittal Address:

- B.PT.2.1.** A signed copy of all Discharge Monitoring Reports and any other reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
Pretreatment Coordinator (WTR-2-3)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

B.CH. Chlorine Residual and pH Effluent Limitations

- B.CH.1.** The Permittee may determine compliance with chlorine residual and pH limitations either by grab sampling or by continuous monitoring.
- B.CH.2.** If the Permittee chooses continuous monitoring, the Permittee shall maintain the chlorine residual and pH of such effluent within the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitation guidelines, except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:
 - B.CH.2.1.** The total time during which the chlorine residual and pH values are outside the required range shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month;
 - B.CH.2.2.** No individual excursion from the range for chlorine residual and pH shall exceed 60 minutes; and
 - B.CH.2.3.** If the continuous monitoring equipment fails, estimates derived from historical or contemporary data may be used.
- B.CH.3.** The Division may allow the Permittee to discontinue monitoring for residual chlorine upon approval of a submittal, which demonstrates that there is no reasonable potential for the chlorine concentrations to be toxic.

SECTION C

C.1. Definitions

C.1.1. **CWA** means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as either the Federal Water Pollution Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 96-217, Public Law 96- 576, Public Law 97-117, and Public Law 100-4.

C.1.2. **Waters of the State** means all waters situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon this state including but not limited to all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, and drainage systems; and all bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial.

C.1.3. **30-day average discharge** means the total discharge during a month divided by the number of samples in the period for that discharge facility. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the 30-day average discharge shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges divided by the number of samples during the period when the measurements were made.

C.1.4. **7-day average concentration** means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a week. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee).

C.1.5. **Daily maximum** means the highest measurement during the monitoring period.

C.1.6. **30-day average concentration**, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee). The "30-day average concentration" for fecal coliform bacteria means the geometric mean of measurements made during a month. The geometric mean is the "nth" root of the product of "n" numbers. Geometric mean calculations where there are non-detect results for fecal coliform shall use one half the detection limit as the value for the non-detect results.

C.1.7. **mg/L** means milligrams per liter.

C.1.8. **gpd** means gallons per day.

C.1.9. **MG** means million gallons.

C.1.10. **MGD** means million gallons per day.

C.1.11. **Mgal/d** means million gallons per day.

C.1.12. **"-N"** means measured as nitrogen.

C.1.13. **"-P"** means measured as phosphorus.

C.1.14. **mg/kg** means milligrams per kilogram.

C.1.15. DWB means Dry Weight Basis.

C.1.16. CFU means Colony Forming Unit.

C.1.17. MPN means Most Probable Number.

C.1.18. mL means milliliter.

C.1.19. NMP means Nutrient Management Plan.

C.1.20. AC means acre.

C.1.21. lbs/A means pounds per acre.

C.1.22. lbs/day means pounds per day.

C.1.23. TDS means total dissolved solids.

C.1.24. Cfs means cubic feet per second.

C.1.25. CP means center pivot.

C.1.26. S means summer.

C.1.27. W means winter.

C.1.28. Discrete sample means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

C.1.29. For flow-rate measurements a "composite" sample means the arithmetic mean of no fewer than six individual measurements taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

C.1.30. For other than flow-rate a "composite" sample means a combination of no fewer than six individual flow-weighted samples obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter. Flow-weighted sample means that the volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling.

C.1.31. Acute Toxicity is defined in the whole effluent testing procedures presented in this permit Section A (Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing).

C.1.32. Biosolids are non-hazardous sewage sludge or domestic septage as defined in 40 CFR 503.9.

C.1.33. A "bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

C.1.34. An "upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

C.1.35. *Sewage sludge* means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

C.1.36. *Agricultural land* means land on which a food crop, a feed crop, or a fiber crop is grown. This includes rangeland and land used as pasture.

C.1.37. *Agronomic rate* means the whole sludge application rate (dry weight basis) designed:

C.1.37.1. To provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and

C.1.37.2. To minimize the amount of nitrogen that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the groundwater.

C.1.38. *Manure* means animal excrement and is defined to include bedding, compost, and raw materials or other materials commingled with animal excrement or set aside for disposal.

C.1.39. *Production area* means the portion of the facility that is not used for land application and includes all areas used for animal product production activities. This includes but is not limited to the animal confinement areas, the manure storage areas, the raw materials storage areas, and the waste containment areas.

C.1.40. *Process wastewater* means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the facility for any of the following:

C.1.40.1. Spillage or overflow from animal watering systems;

C.1.40.2. Washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other process components;

C.1.40.3. Direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals;

C.1.40.4. Dust control, not including uncontaminated groundwater used outside of the production area; and

C.1.40.5. Any water which comes into contact with, or is a constituent of, any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, feed, milk, eggs or bedding.

C.1.41. *Land application* means the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

C.1.42. *Land application area* means land under the control of the Permittee, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

C.1.43. *25-year, 24-hour storm event* means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent

regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

C.1.44. 100-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one hundred years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

C.1.45. Chronic precipitation event means a series of wet weather conditions that precludes reducing the volume of properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained waste storage and/or treatment facilities and that total a volume in excess of the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

C.1.46. Vegetated buffer means a permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of, and perpendicular to, the dominant slope of the field for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants leaving the field and reaching surface waters.

C.1.47. Feed crops means crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.

C.1.48. Food crops means crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

C.2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manual:

C.2.1. Pursuant to Section A, the O&M manual shall be prepared and submitted to NDEP for review in accordance with the Division's Operations and Maintenance Manual guidance (WTS-2). <http://ndep.nv.gov/bwpc/wts-2.pdf>

C.2.2. The operator shall inspect the site at the frequency prescribed in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3. The Permittee shall maintain an operations logbook (hardcopy or electronic) on-site as referenced in the O&M manual.

C.2.4. The logbook shall include the name of the operator, date, time, and general condition of the facility.

C.3. Planned changes: The Permittee shall give notice to the Administrator as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

C.3.1. May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29 (b));

C.3.2. Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or

C.3.3. Results in a significant change to the Permittee's sludge management practice or disposal sites.

C.4. Anticipated non-compliance: The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C.5. Change in Discharge: All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms

and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Any anticipated facility expansions or treatment modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new application or, if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this permit, by notice to the permit issuing authority of such changes. Any changes to the permitted treatment facility must comply with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A. The permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

C.6. Facilities Operation- Proper Operation and Maintenance: The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and properly operate all treatment and control facilities, collection systems, and pump stations installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures.

C.7. Adverse Impact-Duty to Mitigate: The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases to the environment resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. The Permittee shall carry out such measures, as reasonable, to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment. If the monitoring program (as required by this permit) identifies exceedances of ambient water quality standards at the boundary of the mixing zone, the Permittee shall notify the Division of the exceedances and describe any mitigation measures being implemented as part of the quarterly monitoring report requirements.

C.8. Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset

C.8.1. Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater from wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the Permittee to navigable waters is prohibited except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. The Division may take enforcement action for a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater to waters of the state except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge not authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy is probable, the Permittee shall notify the Administrator immediately.

C.8.2. The Permittee shall notify the Administrator within twenty-four (24) hours of any diversion, bypass, spill, upset, overflow or release of treated or untreated discharge from wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the Permittee other than that which is authorized by the permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. A written report shall be submitted to the Administrator within five (5) days of diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge, detailing the entire incident including:

C.8.2.1. Time and date of discharge;

C.8.2.2. Exact location and estimated amount of discharge;

C.8.2.3. Flow path and any bodies of water which the discharge reached;

C.8.2.4. The specific cause of the discharge; and

C.8.2.5. The preventive and/or corrective actions taken.

C.8.3. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

C.8.3.1. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

C.8.3.2. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and

C.8.3.3. Violation of a limitation for any toxic pollutant or any pollutant identified as the method to control a toxic pollutant.

C.8.4. The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.8.5. **Bypass not exceeding limitations:** The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of the applicable section of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset including Prohibition of Bypass).

C.8.6. **Anticipated bypass:** If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of bypass.

C.8.7. **Prohibition of Bypass:** Bypass is prohibited, and the Administrator may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:

C.8.7.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

C.8.7.2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

C.8.7.3. The Permittee submitted notices as required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.9. The Administrator may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Administrator determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Prohibition of Bypass).

C.10. **Effect of an upset:** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset) are met.

C.11. **Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset:** A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:

C.11.1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

- C.11.2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- C.11.3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under this section; and
- C.11.4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.12. In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Administrator shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset. The burden of proof is on the Permittee to establish that an upset occurred.

C.13. ~~All solid waste screening and sewage sludge shall be disposed of or reused in a manner approved by the Division and the County. Facilities that generate and dispose of sewage sludge, or prepare it for reuse, shall monitor the concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium and zinc and report in mg/dry kg of sludge as outlined below. A monitoring report which includes the analytical data, volume disposed of, facility name, address, phone number and contact where sludge was disposed or reused shall be submitted with the quarterly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Facilities which sample annually shall submit the information annually with the 4th quarter DMR.~~

Dry Biosolids Disposal rate in metric tons/yr.	Frequency
>0 - <290	each year
≥290 -<1500	once a quarter
≥1500 -<15000	once every 2 months
≥15000	once a month

C.14. **Removed Substances:** Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waste waters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering any navigable waters.

C.15. **Safeguards to Electric Power Failure:** In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit the Permittee shall either:

- C.15.1. Provide at the time of discharge an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities; or
- C.15.2. Halt or reduce all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

C.16. **Right of Entry and Inspection:** The Permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or his authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

- C.16.1. Enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
- C.16.2. Have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit at reasonable times;

- C.16.3.** Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations required in this permit; and
- C.16.4.** Perform any necessary sampling or monitoring to determine compliance with this permit at any location for any parameter.

C.17. **Transfer of Ownership or Control:** In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit, by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Administrator. The Administrator may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary. The Administrator shall approve ALL transfers of permits.

C.18. **Availability of Reports:** Except for data determined to be confidential under Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 445A.665, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Administrator. As required by the Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445A.710.

C.19. **Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices:** Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive.

C.20. **Penalty for Violation of Permit Conditions:** NRS 445A.675 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445A.690 through 445A.705.

C.21. **Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation:** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- C.21.1.** Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- C.21.2.** Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- C.21.3.** A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- C.21.4.** A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
- C.21.5.** Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity;
- C.21.6.** The Administrator has received new information;

C.21.7. The standards or regulations have changed; or

C.21.8. The Administrator has received notification that the permit will be transferred.

C.22. **Minor Modifications:** With the consent of the Permittee and without public notice, the Administrator may make minor modifications in a permit to:

- C.22.1.** Correct typographical errors;
- C.22.2.** Clarify permit language;
- C.22.3.** Require more frequent monitoring or reporting;
- C.22.4.** Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date;
- C.22.5.** Allow for change in ownership;
- C.22.6.** Change the construction schedule for a new discharger provided that all equipment is installed and operational prior to discharge;
- C.22.7.** Delete an outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits; or
- C.22.8.** Reallocate the IWLA as long as the Σ IWLA does not change.

C.23. **Toxic Pollutants:** Notwithstanding Section C (Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation), if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the Permittee so notified.

C.24. **Liability:** Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances. However, except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under section 307 of the Clean Water Act or toxic water quality standards set forth in NAC 445A.144, compliance with this permit constitutes compliance with Clean Water Act sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, 405(a) and (b), and with NRS 445A.300 through 445A.730.

C.25. **Property Rights:** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights, in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

C.26. **Severability:** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

C.27. Duty to Comply: The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination; revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

C.28. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense: 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 this permit.

C.29. Duty to Provide Information: The Permittee shall furnish to the Administrator, within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

C.30. Reapplication: If the Permittee desires to continue to discharge, he shall reapply not later than 180 days before this permit expires on the application forms then in use. The Permittee shall submit the sludge information listed in 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2) with the renewal application. The renewal application shall be accompanied by the fee required by NAC 445A.232.

C.31. Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms: All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed and certified by making the following certification. "I 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

C.31.1. All applications, reports or other information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed by one of the following:

C.31.1.1. A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates;

C.31.1.2. A general partner of the partnership;

C.31.1.3. The proprietor of the sole proprietorship; or

C.31.1.4 A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.

C.32. Changes to Authorization: If an authorization under Section C.31 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section C.31 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) must be submitted to the Administrator prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

C.33. Holding Pond Conditions: If any wastewater from the Permittee's facilities is placed in ponds owned or operated by the Permittee, such ponds shall be located and constructed so as to:

- C.33.1.** Contain with no discharge the once-in-the twenty-five year, 24-hour storm at said location;
- C.33.2.** Withstand with no discharge the once-in-one-hundred year flood of said location; and
- C.33.3.** Prevent escape of wastewater by leakage other than as authorized by this permit, unless otherwise approved by the Division.

C.34. Publicly Owned Treatment Works [40 CFR 122.42(b)]: All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Administrator of the following:

- C.34.1.** Any new introduction of pollutants into the Permittee's facilities from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- C.34.2.** Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the Permittee's facilities by a source introducing pollutants into the Permittee's facilities at the time of issuance of the permit.;
- C.34.3.** For the purposes of this part, adequate notice shall include information on: (1) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the Permittee's facilities and (2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the Permittee's facilities.

C.35. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers [40 CFR 122.42(a)]: In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 122.41(l), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Administrator as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- C.35.1.** That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - C.35.1.1.** One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
 - C.35.1.2.** 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;
 - C.35.1.3.** Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
 - C.35.1.4.** The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
- C.35.2.** That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine 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":
 - C.35.2.1.** Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);

- C.35.2.2.** One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
- C.35.2.3.** Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
- C.35.2.4.** The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

Appendix I

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Authorization to Discharge (Permit No. NV0022098) issued to City of Henderson

Permit Type: New & Existing Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Permit No. NV0022098

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

In compliance with Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes,

**CITY OF HENDERSON
240 WATER STREET
HENDERSON, NV - 89015**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at:

**KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
450 E. GALLERIA BLDG. C, HENDERSON, NV - 89011
LATITUDE: 36.087222, LONGITUDE: -114.986944
TOWNSHIP: T21S, RANGE: R62E, SECTION: S36**

to receiving waters named:

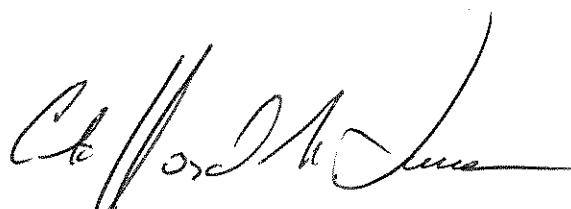
LAS VEGAS WASH

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Sections A, B, and C hereof.

This permit shall become effective on April 01, 2015.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, March 31, 2020.

Signed this 18th day of March 2015.



**Clifford M. Lawson, P.E.
Supervisor Permits Branch
Bureau of Water Pollution Control**

SECTION A

A.1. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

A.1.1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit, and lasting until the permit expires, the Permittee is authorized to:

Discharge treated sanitary wastewater from Outfall 001 (Kurt R. Segler Water Reclamation Facility) and Outfall 002 (Southwest Water Reclamation Facility) via the storm drain system to the Las Vegas Wash. Effluent samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken downstream of the disinfection facilities, but prior to mixing with the receiving waters. Influent samples are to be taken at the headworks and are designated as INF. Sampling frequencies for Outfall 002 (Southwest Water Reclamation Facility) apply after the Permittee has discharged for 7 consecutive days to the storm drain system.

Effluent samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at:

Sample Location	Location Type	Location Name
001	External Outfall	PABCO ROAD DISCHARGE
002	External Outfall	SWRF DISCHARGE
INF	Influent Structure	INFLUENT

A.1.2. The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below. As applicable, exceptions to standard language in this permit are identified and authorized in the Special Approvals / Conditions table:

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
pH, minimum ^[2]	Minimum 7 Day Average		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU) ^[2]	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[2]	Maximum 7 Day Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU) ^[2]	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
pH, minimum ^[2]	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU) ^[2]	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[2]	Maximum Monthly Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU) ^[2]	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	90th Percentile ^[1]		<= 400 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	30 Day Average	<= 40 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	METER
Coliform, fecal general	Logarithmic Mean ^[6]		<= 200 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL) ^[1]	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, suspended percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	001	Monthly	CALCTD
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average	<= 10008 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
BOD, 5-day, percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	001	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	<= 10008 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[3]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[3]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	7 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	30 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Solids, total dissolved ^[5]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Solids, total dissolved ^[5]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[4]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[4]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[3]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[3]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Chlorine, total residual	7 Day Average		<= .1 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) ^[2]	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. The discharge shall not exceed a log mean of 200 cfu or mpn per 100 ml over a 30 day period nor may more than 10 percent of the total samples taken exceed 400 cfu or mpn per 100 ml.
2. Except as allowed under section B.CH.
3. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
4. See Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
5. See section B.SC.
6. Monthly Log Mean

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Toxaphene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1260	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1254	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1248	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1242	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
PCB-1232	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1221	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1016	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Heptachlor epoxide	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Heptachlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
.gamma.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Endrin aldehyde	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Endrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Endosulfan sulfate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Dieldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
.delta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Chlordane (tech mix. and metabolites)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
.beta.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Aldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDT	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDE	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDD	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Vinyl chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Trichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Toluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Tetrachloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Methylene chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Ethylbenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Dichlorobromomethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Dibromochloromethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Chloroform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Chloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Chlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Carbon tetrachloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
			M&R					

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Bromoform	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Benzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Acrylonitrile	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Acrolein	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether, (mixed)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,3-Dichloropropene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Benzo(ghi)perylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Benzo(a)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chloronaphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Cyanide, total (as CN)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Asbestos	Daily Maximum		M&R Fibers per Milliliter (Fib/mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Zinc, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Thallium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Silver total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration (mg/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Selenium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nickel, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Mercury, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Lead, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Copper, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chromium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cadmium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Arsenic, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Antimony, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Pentachlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
1,2-Dichloropropane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,2-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT	
			M&R					

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Pyrene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Phenanthrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Nitrobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Naphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Isophorone	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Hexachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Hexachlorobutadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Hexachlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluorene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-octyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dimethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Diethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chrysene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Butyl benzyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	30 Day Average	<= 8 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Continuous	METER
Solids, suspended percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	002	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	002	Monthly	CALCTD
Coliform, fecal general	Logarithmic Mean ^[6]		<= 200 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average	<= 2002 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	<= 2002 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	7 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	7 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	30 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Solids, total dissolved ^[5]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[3]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[3]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[3]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Chlorine, total residual ^[2]	7 Day Average		<= .1 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Solids, total dissolved ^[5]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[4]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
pH, maximum ^[2]	Maximum 7 Day Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[4]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[3]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
pH, minimum ^[2]	Minimum 7 Day Average		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, minimum ^[2]	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[2]	Maximum Monthly Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	90th Percentile ^[1]		<= 400 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Continuous	METER

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. The discharge shall not exceed a log mean of 200 cfu or mpn per 100 ml over a 30 day period nor may more than 10 percent of the total samples taken exceed 400 cfu or mpn per 100 ml.
2. Except as allowed in Part B.CH and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
3. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
4. The Permittee shall coordinate with the other dischargers indicated in the WLA table to determine whether on an annual basis the 95th percentile of the monitoring data for the Las Vegas Wash complies with the 20 mg/L total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) water quality standard at the control point, Las Vegas Wash 2 (LW2, LW6.05).
5. See Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
6. Monthly Log Mean

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Phenanthrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nitrobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Naphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Isophorone	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobutadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Hexachlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Fluorene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Di-n-octyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Dimethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Diethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Chrysene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(ghi)perylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2-Chloronaphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
			M&R					

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Cyanide, total (as CN)	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Asbestos	Daily Maximum		M&R Fibers per Milliliter (Fib/mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Zinc, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Thallium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Silver total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Selenium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Nickel, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Mercury, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Lead, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Copper, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Chromium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Antimony, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cadmium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Arsenic, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Pentachlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Toxaphene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1260	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1254	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1248	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1242	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1232	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1221	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
PCB-1016	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Heptachlor epoxide	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.gamma.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin aldehyde	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endosulfan sulfate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dieldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.delta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chlordane (tech mix. and metabolites)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
.alpha.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
.alpha.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Aldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4,4-DDT	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4,4-DDE	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
4,4-DDD	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS	
Vinyl chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Trichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Toluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Tetrachloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Methylene chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
			M&R					

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Ethylbenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Dichlorobromomethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Dibromochloromethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Chloroform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Chloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Chlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Carbon tetrachloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Bromoform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Benzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	
Acrylonitrile	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT	

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Acrolein	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether, (mixed)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichloropropene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloropropane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location Inf (Influent Structure) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Intake	INF	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Intake	INF	Continuous	METER
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake	INF	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake	INF	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake	INF	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake	INF	Daily	COMPOS

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Receiving Water Table

Receiving Water
LAS VEGAS WASH

Permittee Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Outfall Table

Outfall
Outfall 001 Latitude: 36.0872220N Longitude: -114.986944W
Outfall 002 Latitude: 36.0255560N Longitude: -115.102778W

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Dischargers Table

Dischargers Facility
NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)

Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Table

Constituent (lbs/day)	Start Date	End Date	Total Max Daily Load (TMDL) Allowed	Discharger	Individual Waste Load Allocation (IWLA)	Σ WLA
Phosphorus, total (as P)	April, 2015	April, 2020	334 ^[1]	NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	79	334
				NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	182	
				NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	43	
				NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	30	
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N)	April, 2015	April, 2020	970 ^[2]	NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	230	970
				NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	527	
				NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	126	
				NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	87	

Notes (Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Table):

1. This WLA only applies March 1 - October 31; no limit applies the rest of the year.
2. This WLA only applies April 1 - September 30; no limit applies the rest of the year.

A.2. Schedule of Compliance: The Permittee shall implement and comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Administrator, including in said implementation and compliance, any additions or modifications, which the Administrator may make in approving the schedule of compliance. All compliance deliverables shall be addressed to the attention of the Compliance Coordinator, Bureau of Water Pollution Control.

A.2.1 The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations upon issuance of the permit.

SOC – Schedule of Compliance Table

Item #	Description	Due Date
1	The Permittee shall submit a revised O&M Manual to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) for review.	4/28/2016
2	Results of the Confirmation of Standards of Compliance (TIN) determinations shall be reported in the annual report.	1/28/2016
3	Permittee shall submit an Ambient Water Quality Plan to NDEP for review ^[1]	10/28/2015
4	The Ambient Water Quality Report shall be submitted to NDEP for review annually	4/28/2016
5	Permittee shall submit an Chronic Toxicity Study Plan to NDEP for review.	7/28/2015
6	Permittee shall submit an Chronic Toxicity Study Report to NDEP for review.	10/28/2016
7	The Permittee shall evaluate their Pretreatment program once every permit cycle and provide a written technical evaluation to EPA and NDEP of the need to revise local limits.	10/28/2016
8	The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the NDEP and EPA describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year.	4/28/2016
9	The Permittee shall submit a Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR) for the previous calendar year to NDEP	1/28/2016
10	The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. (SSO Report).	7/28/2015

Notes (Schedule of Compliance Table):

1. The Ambient Water Quality Plan is a joint submittal that includes the City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, and Clark County Major dischargers.

SA – Special Approvals / Conditions Table

Item #	Description
1	<p>Confirmation of Standards of Compliance Report:</p> <p>The Permittee shall coordinate with the other dischargers identified in the WLA table to determine whether on an annual basis the 95th percentile of the monitoring data for the Las Vegas Wash complies with the 20 mg/L total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) water quality standard at the control point, Las Vegas Wash 2 (LVW2, LW6.05), and whether the pH at LVW2 (LW6.05) complies with the water quality standard of 6.5 - 9.0 standard units.</p> <p>The results of these determinations shall be reported in the annual report.</p> <p>If the Permittee finds that the Las Vegas Wash is not in compliance with the water quality standards, the Permittee shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Consider whether reasonable changes in the Permittee's discharge from any outfall would result in compliance; (b) Coordinate with the other dischargers identified in the WLA table to consider whether coordinated reasonable changes would achieve compliance; and (c) Submit a report to the Division explaining the analytical process and conclusions.
2	<p>Ambient Water Quality</p> <p>Lake Mead and Las Vegas Wash Monitoring:</p> <p>The Dischargers shall jointly submit an annual plan for monitoring ambient water quality in Lake Mead and the Las Vegas Wash during the following year. The Permittee shall implement its portion of the plan beginning January 1st of each year. The joint monitoring plan shall include, as a minimum, the following:</p> <p>The identification of at minimum three locations in the Las Vegas Wash at which water quality will be routinely monitored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The identification of at minimum five locations within Lake Mead at which water quality will be routinely monitored, including at least one station near the mouth of the Las Vegas Wash. (b) An identification of the depths at which each station will be sampled. (c) An explanation of why the station locations and depths were chosen. (d) A schedule for monitoring water quality at the selected stations, at minimum biweekly in the Las Vegas Wash and, during April through September, in Lake Mead. (e) A list of parameters to be monitored, including at minimum chlorophyll (in epilimnetic samples), total phosphorus, ortho phosphorus, nitrate, ammonia, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, temperature, pH, and fecal coliforms or E. coli. (f) If the Permittee is unable to reach agreement with the other dischargers, the Permittee shall submit an explanation and a proposed individual monitoring plan.

	(g) An Ambient Water Quality Report shall be submitted to NDEP for review annually describing the results of the previous calendar year.
3	For those parameters sampled weekly or less frequently, the Permittee shall report the single value instead of the 7-day or 30-day average.
4	The collection, treatment and disposal facilities shall be designed and constructed as required by NAC 445A.284, except as provided in the NDEP's "Plan and Specification Review Policy for Collection and Treatment Systems in Clark County" latest edition.
5	Except as otherwise specified, the Permittee shall report the Maximum 7-Day Average Value.

DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals

Item #	Description	Interval	First Scheduled Due Date
1	Quarterly DMRs and Reports	Quarterly	7/28/2015
2	Annual Report - Including Salinity Control, Confirmation of Standards of Compliance (TIN), and WET reports	Annually	1/28/2016
3	Ambient Water Quality Report	Annually	4/28/2016
4	IWLA Quarterly Report	Quarterly	7/28/2015
5	Annual Pretreatment Report	Annually	4/28/2016
6	Annual BMR Report	Annually	1/28/2016
7	Quarterly SSO Report	Quarterly	7/28/2015

A.3. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A.3.1 Reporting

A.3.1.1 Annual Reports

A.3.1.1.1 Pursuant to the schedule defined in Section A, DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals (DLV Table), the Permittee shall submit a plot of concentration (y-axis) versus date (x-axis) for each analyzed constituent. The plot shall include data from the preceding five years or from the effective date of the permit whichever is shorter. Exemption: Graphing is not required for any constituent that has been below the detection limit for every analysis during the current year and the previous four years or the monitoring period if not required by the previous permit. Graphing of less than three data points is not required. The Permittee must explain why the analyzed constituents have not been graphed in the DMR cover letter.

A.3.1.1.2 If required, all Annual, Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR), Pretreatment, Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN), Salinity Control and Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET) annual reports are due as defined in the Deliverable Table (DLV) Table.

A.3.1.2 Quarterly Reporting:

A.3.1.2.1 Monitoring results obtained pursuant to this permit for the previous three (3) month period shall be summarized and tabulated for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. Quarterly reports shall be submitted for the quarterly periods corresponding to: January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, and October 1 through December 31. The DMR is to be received in this office no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If required, the Permittee shall submit data in an electronic format approved by the Division. Any data submitted that exceeds the limits of Part A.1 must be explained by a narrative. Summaries of laboratory results for analyses conducted by outside laboratories must accompany the DMR, and the full data package provided by the laboratory must be provided if requested in writing by the Division. If at any time the Permittee concludes that submitted data were incorrect, the Permittee shall notify the Division in writing, identify the incorrect data, and replace the incorrect data with corrected data, which shall thereafter be used for determining compliance with this permit.

A.3.1.3 Compliance Reports: Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date.

A.3.1.4 Other information: Where the Permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or the submittal of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Administrator, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

A.3.1.5 Planned Changes: The Permittee shall give notice to the Administrator as soon as possible of any planned alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

A.3.1.5.1 May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29(b)); or

A.3.1.5.2 Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

A.3.1.6 Anticipated Noncompliance: The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. An original, signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701-5249

A.3.2 Monitoring

A.3.2.1 Representative Samples: Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Additional samples and measurements collected at the non-discharge monitoring locations shall also be representative of the media and conditions being evaluated/monitored.

A.3.2.2 Recording the Results: For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall record the following information:

A.3.2.2.1 The exact place, date, and time of sampling;

A.3.2.2.2 The dates the analyses were performed;

A.3.2.2.3 The person(s) who performed the analyses;

A.3.2.2.4 The analytical techniques or methods used; and

A.3.2.2.5 The results of all required analyses, including reporting limits.

A.3.2.3 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, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the DMR form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR. If a Permittee monitors more often than once per day, the Permittee shall compute the 7-day average or 30-day average by first averaging the samples for each day, and then averaging the daily averages or discrete samples representing all sampled days within the period; provided, however, that the Permittee may instead average all samples taken within the period if it notifies the Division that it will use this method.

A.3.2.4 Test Procedures: Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Act, under which such procedures may be required unless other procedures are approved by the Division. Other procedures used may be:

A.3.2.4.1 Selected from SW-846;

A.3.2.4.2 Selected from 40 CFR 503; or

A.3.2.4.3 An alternate test procedure approved by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

(NDEP), Environmental Laboratory Services.

A.3.2.4.4 All laboratory analyses conducted in accordance with this discharge permit must have detection at or below the permit limits.

A.3.2.4.5 All analytical results must be generated by analytical laboratories certified by the state of Nevada laboratory certification program.

A.3.2.6 **Reporting Limits:** Unless otherwise approved by the Division, the approved method of testing selected for analysis must have reporting limits which are:

A.3.2.6.1 Half or less of the discharge limit; or, if there is no limit,

A.3.2.6.2 Half or less of the applicable water quality criteria; or, if there is no limit or criteria,

A.3.2.6.3 The lowest reasonably attainable using an approved test method.

A.3.2.6.4 This requirement does not apply if a water quality standard is lowered after the issuance of this permit; however, the Permittee shall review methods used and by letter notify the division if the reporting limit will exceed the new criterion, and if so the Division may reopen the permit to impose new monitoring requirements.

A.3.2.7 **Records Retention:** All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities, permit application, reporting required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of five years, or longer if required by the Administrator. Records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the Permittee's sewage sludge use and/or disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least 5 years or longer as required by 40 CFR 503.

A.3.2.8 **Modification of Monitoring Frequency and Sample Type:** After considering monitoring data, stream flow, discharge flow and receiving water conditions, the Administrator, may for just cause, modify the monitoring frequency and/or sample type by issuing an order to the Permittee.

A.4. Fees

A.4.1. The Permittee shall remit an annual review and services fee in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.232 starting July 01, 2015 and every year thereafter until the permit is terminated.

A.5. Certified Operators

A.5.1. The facility shall be operated by a Nevada Certified Class Operator (or higher) of classification

None, Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, or Level 4.

A.6. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

A.6.1. DMRs must be signed by the facility's highest ranking certified operator. The first DMR

submitted under this permit must include the written designation of the certified operator required by Section C, Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms, as the authorized representative to sign the DMRs. If the certified operator in responsible charge changes, a new designation letter must be submitted.

A.7. NDEP Submittal Address: An original signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701

A.8. Narrative Standards:

A.8.1 Discharges shall not cause the following standards to be violated in any surface waters of the state. Waters must be free from:

A.8.1.1 Substances that will settle to form sludge or bottom deposits in amounts sufficient to be unsightly, putrescent or odorous;

A.8.1.2 Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, and other floating materials in amounts sufficient to be unsightly;

A.8.1.3 Materials in amounts sufficient to produce taste or odor in the water or detectable off-flavor in the flesh of fish or in amounts sufficient to change the existing color, turbidity or other conditions in the receiving stream to such a degree as to create a public nuisance;

A.8.1.4 High temperature, biocides, organisms pathogenic to human beings, toxic, corrosive or other deleterious substances at levels or combinations sufficient to be toxic to human, animal, plant or aquatic life;

A.8.1.5 Radioactive materials that result in accumulations of radioactivity in plants or animals that result in a hazard to humans or harm to aquatic life;

A.8.1.6 Untreated or uncontrolled wastes or effluents that are reasonably amenable to treatment or control; and

A.8.1.7 Substances or conditions, which interfere with the beneficial use of the receiving waters.

A.8.2 The narrative standards are not considered violated when the natural conditions of the receiving water are outside the established limits, including periods of high or low flow. Where effluents are discharged to such waters, the discharges are not considered a contributor to substandard conditions provided maximum treatment in compliance with permit requirements is maintained.

A.8.3 There shall be no objectionable odors from the collection system, treatment facility or disposal area, or biosolids treatment, use, storage or disposal area that the Permittee owns or operates.

A.8.4 There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause a violation of water quality standards of the State of Nevada as defined by the permit. The permit may be reopened, and

additional limits imposed, if it is determined that the discharge is causing a violation of ambient water quality standards of the State of Nevada.

A.8.5 There shall be no discharge from the collection, treatment and disposal facilities except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy.

A.8.6 The treatment and disposal facility shall be fenced and posted.

A.8.7 There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

A.9 Flow Rate Notification:

A.9.1 The Permittee shall notify the Administrator, by letter, not later than ninety (90) days after the 30-day average daily influent flow rate first equals or exceeds 85% of the design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility given in Section A. above. The letter shall include:

A.9.1.1 The 30-day average daily influent flow rate;

A.9.1.2 The maximum 24-hour flow rate during the 30-day period reported above and the date the maximum flow occurred;

A.9.1.3 The Permittee's estimate of when the 30-day average influent flow rate will equal or exceed the design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility;

A.9.1.4 A status report on the treatment works which will outline but not be limited to past performance, remaining capacity of the limiting treatment and disposal units or sites, past operational problems and improvements instituted, modifications to the treatment works which are needed to attain the permitted flow rate due to changing site specific conditions or design criteria; and

A.9.1.5 The Permittee's schedule of compliance to provide additional treatment capacity before the 30-day average daily influent flow rate equals the present design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility.

SECTION B

Site specific requirements are on the following pages:

B.WET. **Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing**

B.WET.1. Beginning with the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall conduct toxicity tests on effluent samples, as described below:

B.WET.1.1. **Acute Toxicity Limit:**

B.WET.1.1.1. The effluent shall be deemed acutely toxic when there is a statistically significant difference at the 95th percentile confidence interval between the survival of the control test organisms exposed to 0% effluent and the survival of the test organisms exposed to 100% effluent at the following limits:

B.WET.1.1.1.1. When the survival of test organisms in the undiluted effluent (100%) sample is less than 90 percent in six (6) out of eleven (11) consecutive samples; or

B.WET.1.1.1.2. When the survival rate of test organisms in the undiluted effluent (100%) sample is less than 70 percent in any two (2) of eleven (11) consecutive samples.

B.WET.1.2. **Test Methods:**

B.WET.1.2.1. **Flow Through and Static Replacement Protocols:** The acute flow through or static replacement tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Edition" EPA-821-R-02-012. The Permittee shall conduct an acute 48-hour flow through or static replacement toxicity test using any Daphnid approved by the Division and an acute 96-hour flow through or static replacement toxicity test using fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*). The source of the dilution water shall be reported with the test results.

B.WET.1.2.2. **Alternative Species and Protocols:** The Permittee may undertake an investigation of alternative, site-specific toxicity test species and/or alternative, site-specific toxicity protocols. If alternative, site-specific toxicity test species or protocols are developed as a result of work by the Permittee, such species or protocols may be substituted for those specified in this permit if approved by the Division and EPA under 40 CFR Part 136. Alternative protocols must be compared to EPA protocols to demonstrate appropriateness and reliability.

B.WET.1.3. **Testing Schedule:**

B.WET.1.3.1. **Routine Schedule:** The Permittee shall conduct an acute toxicity test monthly.

B.WET.1.3.2. **Accelerated Schedule:** Whenever the result of any one test has a survival of less than 70 percent, the Permittee shall increase the frequency of acute toxicity testing to every other week. The accelerated testing shall be based on definitive tests using serial dilutions to determine the 'No Observed Adverse Effects Concentration' (NOAEC).

The concentration range of the dilution series must include or contain the critical dilution defined as the in-stream waste concentration (IWC) determined under low-flow conditions. Where the calculated NOAEC for growth and survival is equal to or greater than the critical dilution in four (4) consecutive accelerated tests, the Permittee

may resume a routine test schedule.

B.WET.1.4. Follow-Up Responses:

B.WET.1.4.1. Whenever the acute toxicity effluent limitation as defined in Section B.WET.1.1.1.1 or B.WET.1.1.1.1 is exceeded, and one or more of the tests conducted B.WET.1.3.2 has a survival rate of less than 70% in an undiluted effluent sample, the Permittee shall:

B.WET.1.4.1.1. In general accordance with EPA manuals and EPA/600/6-91/003, EPA/600/3-88/035, or any subsequent revisions and/or methods approved by the Division, initiate an identification investigation within 24 hours of the exceedance to identify the cause(s) of the toxicity. After the initiation of the investigation phase pursuant to this condition, the Permittee may suspend the accelerated testing required by Part B.WET.1.3.2 as long as the routine testing required by Part B.WET.1.3.1 is resumed.

B.WET.1.4.1.2. In general accordance with EPA manuals and EPA/600/R-92/081, or any subsequent revisions and/or methods approved by the Division, conduct an evaluation of findings where appropriate; and,

B.WET.1.4.1.3. Notify the Division within fifteen (15) days of becoming aware of the exceedance and provide the following:

B.WET.1.4.1.3.1. Times and dates when the limitation was exceeded;

B.WET.1.4.1.3.2. The findings of the identification investigation or other investigations to identify the cause(s) of the toxicity or a plan for continuing the identification investigation if it was not conclusive;

B.WET.1.4.1.3.3. The actions the Permittee has taken or will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge, to correct the noncompliance and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

B.WET.1.4.1.3.4. Where corrective actions have not been completed, an expeditious schedule under which the corrective actions will be implemented.

B.WET.5. Toxicity Testing Reopener:

B.WET.5.1. This permit may be reopened and modified by the Division to include effluent limits, additional testing and/or other appropriate actions to address demonstrated effluent toxicity. This permit may also be reopened and modified by the permitting authority to incorporate alternative permit conditions reflecting State Water Quality Standards revisions related to effluent toxicity.

B.WET.6. Annual Survival Summary:

B.WET.6.1. In addition to the quarterly DMR submittals, the Permittee shall submit an annual summary which provides a review of the survival rates of both the control and the 100% effluent. The summary shall be submitted in accordance with the Deliverable Table (DLV) Table dates.

B.WET.7. Chronic Toxicity: The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity study using Ceriodaphnia dubia to confirm existing nontoxic conditions identified in studies

conducted during the previous permit cycle and, if toxicity is found, to identify pollutants that may require additional controls under the pretreatment program.

B.WET.7.1. The Permittee shall submit a study plan and schedule within one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of issuance of this permit for concurrence by the Division.

B.WET.7.2. The study will include the following:

B.WET.7.2.1. Chronic toxicity testing to be conducted at least once per quarter over a one year period following concurrence of the study plan by the Division.

B.WET.7.2.2. Samples of wastewater shall be taken at the same location as the effluent compliance samples, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Division.

B.WET.7.2.3. If chronic toxicity is identified, using appropriate statistical procedures or other evaluation methods acceptable to the Division, the Permittee may either increase testing frequency to monthly or conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). If after two additional months of testing the chronic toxicity has abated, the Permittee may return to quarterly testing. If it has not, the Permittee shall continue accelerated testing, conduct a TIE, or submit an alternate proposal to the Division for approval.

B.WET.7.2.4. Chronic toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

B.WET.7.2.5. TIEs shall be conducted in accordance with procedures set forth in Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, EPA/600/6-91/003, USEPA, 1991A; and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Protocol for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/600/2-88/062, USEPA, 1989A, as appropriate.

B.WET.7.3. The Permittee shall take appropriate actions to address any pollutant of concern identified through this study.

B.WET.7.4. A report on the study shall be submitted to the Division within the time provided for in the study plan and schedule. The Permittee and the Division will review the information and any subsequent actions taken by the Permittee to assess the results and determine what actions, e.g., additional chronic toxicity testing, are necessary and appropriate.

B.WET.7.5. The data collected through this study, and through the chronic toxicity testing and TIE procedures, are for informational purposes only and shall not be used to assess compliance or in an enforcement action against the Permittee.

B.WLA. Waste Load Allocation (WLA)

B.WLA.1. The Permittee is authorized to discharge the waste loads listed in the Permittee WLA Table to the receiving waters listed in the WLA Receiving Water Table. The WLA applies to the loading from Outfalls defined in the Permittee WLA Outfall Table. This permit condition constitutes a cooperative agreement among the Permittees listed in the WLA Dischargers Facility Table (Section A), hereinafter Dischargers, to allow discharge flexibility. Each facility has an Individual Waste Load Allocation (IWLA) and there is a Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (Σ WLA) for the Discharges. The individual Discharger shall have first rights to the assigned IB.WLA. Any remaining allocation may be shared by the agreeing Dischargers. No Discharger shall be penalized for the WLA violations of the other Dischargers.

Treatment facilities which are used to attain a waste load allocation are not required to be operated when not needed to meet that allocation.

B.WLA.2. The Permittee shall be considered in compliance if either:

B.WLA.2.1. The Permittee does not exceed the IWLA listed in the Cumulative WLA Table (Section A) or the IWLA in effect due to transfers, or

B.WLA.2.2. The Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (Σ WLA) listed in the WLA Table (Section A) is not exceeded.

B.WLA.3. Reporting

B.WLA.3.1. The Permittee shall submit quarterly reports pursuant to the DLV Table (Section A); the IWLA and the Σ WLA shall be reported monthly in lbs/day. The data for the Σ WLA shall be provided to and obtained from the other Dischargers. In the event the Permittee cannot obtain the Σ WLA information in time for submittal with the quarterly DMR, then an explanation shall be included with the report along with a schedule for timely submittal.

B.WLA.4. Reallocation of IWLA

B.WLA.4.1. Annual: On an annual basis, the Dischargers may modify their IWLA's by reallocating loads among themselves. This reallocation shall become effective upon submittal of a notification signed by all Dischargers. The annual reallocation shall be submitted by May 31st if applicable. The reallocation of IWLA's shall be considered a minor modification to the permit as long as the Σ WLA is not modified.

B.WLA.4.2. Temporary: The Permittee may temporarily reallocate IWLA upon submittal of a notification signed by all Dischargers describing the amount of IWLA be reallocated, the length of time the reallocation is effective and the basis for the reallocation. The basis for the reallocation shall include the last monthly flows and waste load discharged for each Discharger. The waste load reallocation shall be effective on the date of the submittal to the Division. This reallocation is binding on the parties and cannot be revoked without a notification signed by all Dischargers. The temporarily reallocated IWLA shall revert back to the original Permittee at the end of the time specified on the notification. A copy of the latest IWLA agreement and any agreements made during the reporting period shall be submitted with each quarterly report.

B.WLA.5. Water Quality Offset Projects

B.WLA.5.1. The Division may modify the permit to include specific water quality offset projects, based upon review of the results of scientific studies, as a major modification. Water quality offset entails the reduction in a pollutant load through implementation of a water quality management project that is credited towards the Permittee's IWLA, thereby increasing the Permittee's allowable discharge load for a specific pollutant. Potential water quality offset opportunities include, but are not limited to, water augmentation, river restoration, septic system conversion, and stormwater management practices. These potential water quality management projects will be evaluated as to their effectiveness through watershed/water quality modeling simulations, field pilot studies and on-going water quality monitoring. Based on the results of the model simulations and pilot projects, the permit may be modified to incorporate the Permittee's increased IWLA(s).

B.WLA.6. Seasonal Discharge

B.WLA.6.1. If the Total Maximum Daily Load is modified to authorize the use of seasonal IWLAs, the Division may modify the permit, as a minor modification, to incorporate a seasonal discharge or flow-based IWLA for any constituent, as appropriate.

B.SC. Salinity Control:

B.SC.1. The Permittee shall continue to implement the existing ordinances and public education programs for salinity control and identify and correct all infiltration/inflow problems which contribute to an exceedance of the goal of no more than a 400 mg/L TDS increase above the Colorado River water supply. The Permittee shall submit the following information in accordance with the DLV Table (Section A):

B.SC.1.1. Description of the municipal entity and facilities;

B.SC.1.2. Description of significant salt sources in the municipal wastewater collection system, and identification of entities responsible for each source, if available;

B.SC.1.3. Description of the wastewater discharge, covering location, receiving waters, quantity of salt load, and salinity concentration;

B.SC.1.4. Description of alternative plans for minimizing salt contribution to the municipal discharge. Alternative plans should include:

B.SC.1.4.1. Description of system salt sources and alternative means of control.

B.SC.1.4.2. Cost of alternative plans in dollars per ton, of salt removed from any new discharges to the municipality.

B.SC.1.5. In order to calculate the net increase in salinity the Permittee shall obtain the concentration of TDS in the water supply at least quarterly. The Permittee may rely on data collected by any water purveyors, and shall identify the source of the data; and,

B.SC.1.6. An evaluation of the impact of the discharge on the lower stem of the Colorado River system in terms of annual average tons/day and concentration of TDS discharged.

B.BS. Biosolids and Sewage Sludge

B.BS.1. **Disposal:** The Permittee shall comply with all applicable sections of the following regulations for biosolids which are disposed of, and inform any biosolids disposer of the requirement that they must comply with the following regulations as applicable:

B.BS.1.1. 40 CFR 257 and 258 for biosolids and solid waste screenings disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills as approved by the Administrator and the County;

B.BS.1.2. 40 CFR 503 Subpart C for biosolids placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills) and Subpart E for biosolids incinerated.

B.BS.2. **Reuse:** The Permittee shall comply with any applicable sections of 40 CFR 503 Subpart B for biosolids that are land applied.

B.BS.2.1. The Permittee is responsible for informing any biosolids preparer, applier, or disposer, of all requirements and the applicable regulations listed above.

B.BS.2.2. Facilities which are regulated under 40 CFR part 503 shall monitor the parameters listed in B.BS.2.3, and shall also monitor the pathogen density requirements in 40 CFR 503.32 (a) and (b)(2) through (4), if using pathogens or fecal coliforms to demonstrate pathogen reduction at the frequencies listed below.

Dry Biosolids Disposal rate in metric tons/yr.	Frequency
>0 - <290	each year
≥290 -<1500	once a quarter
≥1500 -<15000	once every 2 months
≥15000	once a month

B.BS.2.3. Biosolids that are land applied shall be monitored for As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Hg, Mo, Ni, Se, and Zn, using the methods in SW-846. Biosolids placed in a surface disposal site shall be monitored for As, total Cr, and Ni, if the surface disposal site is unlined.

B.BS.2.4. Biosolids to be land applied shall be tested for organic nitrogen as N, ammonia as N, nitrate as N, and Total Nitrogen as N at the frequency required above.

B.BS.2.5. Records of any operational parameters used to demonstrate Class B pathogen reduction and Vector Attraction Reduction shall be maintained.

B.BS.3. If biosolids are stored at any facility owned or operated by the Permittee for over two years from the time they are generated, the Permittee shall notify the Division within 30 days and shall ensure compliance with all the requirements of surface disposal in 40 CFR 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to the Division and EPA with the information listed at 40 CFR 503.20 (b) demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage.

B.BS.4. Biosolids treatment or storage facilities owned or operated by the Permittee shall be designed to divert stormwater run-on for the 100-year storm event, and be designed to prevent erosion, which could cause biosolids to run-off.

B.BS.5. The Permittee shall take all appropriate precautions to inform biosolids haulers that all necessary measures to contain the biosolids should be taken before leaving the treatment facility.

B.BS.6. The Permittee shall comply with the following notification requirements either directly or through contractual arrangements with a biosolids management contractor:

B.BS.6.1. If biosolids are shipped to another state or to Indian lands, the Permittee shall send notice of the shipment to the state permitting authorities, the EPA Regional Office of the region receiving the biosolids, or the Indian authorities.

B.BS.6.2. For land application on un-permitted disposal sites, the Permittee shall notify the Division at least 180 days prior to shipping any biosolids to enable the site to obtain a permit.

B.BS.7. **Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR):** The Permittee shall submit a BMR for the previous calendar year in accordance with the Section A. The report shall contain all the required biosolids analytical data; the tonnage of biosolids generated that year; any tonnage accumulated from previous year(s); descriptions of pathogen and vector attraction reduction methods and the required certifications as required by 40 CFR 503.17 and 27; the names, mailing and street addresses and telephone numbers of all facilities which received biosolids for storage, disposal, use, treatment, land application, or any other use or disposal methods not mentioned and the volume of biosolids taken to each facility.

B.PT. Pretreatment of Industrial Wastewaters

B.PT.1. The Permittee shall implement and enforce a pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403 (hereinafter 403), including any subsequent regulatory revisions to 403, and be responsible for and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 403. Where 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Permittee as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Permittee shall complete the required actions within 6 months from the issuance date of this permit or the effective date of the 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Permittee shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the U.S. EPA or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Act. EPA may initiate enforcement action against a non-domestic user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Act and as provided by the EPA in the enforcement agreement.

B.PT.1.1. The Permittee shall comply with an EPA-approved Pretreatment Program. This program shall include written agreements that provide the Permittee with the legal authority to enforce the pretreatment program with all sewage agencies who contribute flows to the treatment facility. The Permittee shall comply with all parts of the schedule listed below:

B.PT.1.1.1. The Permittee shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b) through (d) and 402(b) of the Act with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The Permittee shall cause all non-domestic users subject to federal categorical standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new nondomestic user, upon commencement of the discharge.

B.PT.1.1.2. The Permittee shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 403, including but not limited to:

B.PT.1.1.2.1. Implementing the necessary legal authorities as provided in 403.8(f)(1);

B.PT.1.1.2.2. Enforcing the pretreatment requirements under 403.5 and 6;

B.PT.1.1.2.3. Implementing the programmatic functions as provided in 403.8(f)(2); and

B.PT.1.1.2.4. Providing the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 403.8(f)(3).

B.PT.1.2 The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the Division and EPA describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year. In the event the Permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall also include reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations for the previous calendar year and shall be submitted in accordance with the DLV Table (Section A). The report shall contain, but is not limited to, the following information:

B.PT.1.2.1. A summary of the analytical results from representative, flow proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the Publicly Owned Treatment Work's (POTW's) influent and effluent for those pollutants EPA has identified under section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by non-domestic users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and

analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period or a composite of discrete samples taken every two hours when the sludge production period is less than 24 hours. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of once per quarter. The Permittee shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for non-priority pollutants which the Permittee believes may be causing or contributing to interference or pass through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136;

- B.PT.1.2.2.** A discussion of upset, interference, or pass through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the Permittee knows or suspects were caused by non-domestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken, and the name and address of the non-domestic user responsible, if known. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations or changes to existing requirements may be necessary to prevent pass through or interference;
- B.PT.1.2.3.** An update of the Permittee's significant industrial users (SIUs), including their names and addresses, and a list of deletions, additions, and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each change. The list shall identify the SIUs subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations;
- B.PT.1.2.4.** The Permittee shall characterize the compliance status of each SIU by providing a list or table which includes the following information:
 - B.PT.1.2.4.1.** Name of the SIU;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.2.** Category, if subject to federal categorical standards;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.3.** The type of wastewater treatment or control process in place;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.4.** The number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.5.** The number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.6.** For an SIU subject to discharge requirements for total toxic organics, written documentation that all required certifications were provided;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.7.** A list of the standards violated during the year. Identify whether the violations were for categorical standards or local limits;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.8.** Whether the facility was in significant noncompliance (SNC) as defined at 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii) at any time during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.9.** A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance. Describe the type of action, final compliance date, and the amount of fines and penalties collected, if any. Describe any proposed actions for bringing the SIU into compliance;

- B.PT.1.2.5.** A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from non-domestic users that are not classified as SIUs;
- B.PT.1.2.6.** A brief description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to, changes concerning the program's administrative structure, local limits, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority, enforcement policy, funding levels, or staffing levels;
- B.PT.1.2.7.** A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of the pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases; and,
- B.PT.1.2.8.** A summary of activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

B.PT.1.3. The permittees shall evaluate their Pretreatment program once every permit cycle and provide a written technical evaluation to EPA and NDEP of the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR 403.5(c)(1), as changes are required.

B.PT.2. EPA Submittal Address:

- B.PT.2.1.** A signed copy of all Discharge Monitoring Reports and any other reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
Pretreatment Coordinator (WTR-2-3)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

B.CH. Chlorine Residual and pH Effluent Limitations

- B.CH.1.** The Permittee may determine compliance with chlorine residual and pH limitations either by grab sampling or by continuous monitoring.
- B.CH.2.** If the Permittee chooses continuous monitoring, the Permittee shall maintain the chlorine residual and pH of such effluent within the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitation guidelines, except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:
 - B.CH.2.1.** The total time during which the chlorine residual and pH values are outside the required range shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month;
 - B.CH.2.2.** No individual excursion from the range for chlorine residual and pH shall exceed 60 minutes; and
 - B.CH.2.3.** If the continuous monitoring equipment fails, estimates derived from historical or contemporary data may be used.
- B.CH.3.** The Division may allow the Permittee to discontinue monitoring for residual chlorine upon approval of a submittal, which demonstrates that there is no reasonable potential for the chlorine concentrations to be toxic.

SECTION C

C.1. Definitions

C.1.1. **CWA** means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as either the Federal Water Pollution Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 96-217, Public Law 96- 576, Public Law 97-117, and Public Law 100-4.

C.1.2. **Waters of the State** means all waters situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon this state including but not limited to all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, and drainage systems; and all bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial.

C.1.3. **30-day average discharge** means the total discharge during a month divided by the number of samples in the period for that discharge facility. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the 30-day average discharge shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges divided by the number of samples during the period when the measurements were made.

C.1.4. **7-day average concentration** means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a week. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee).

C.1.5. **Daily maximum** means the highest measurement during the monitoring period.

C.1.6. **30-day average concentration**, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee). The "30-day average concentration" for fecal coliform bacteria means the geometric mean of measurements made during a month. The geometric mean is the "nth" root of the product of "n" numbers. Geometric mean calculations where there are non-detect results for fecal coliform shall use one half the detection limit as the value for the non-detect results.

C.1.7. **mg/L** means milligrams per liter.

C.1.8. **gpd** means gallons per day.

C.1.9. **MG** means million gallons.

C.1.10. **MGD** means million gallons per day.

C.1.11. **Mgal/d** means million gallons per day.

C.1.12. **"-N"** means measured as nitrogen.

C.1.13. **"-P"** means measured as phosphorus.

C.1.14. **mg/kg** means milligrams per kilogram.

C.1.15. DWB means Dry Weight Basis.

C.1.16. CFU means Colony Forming Unit.

C.1.17. MPN means Most Probable Number.

C.1.18. mL means milliliter.

C.1.19. NMP means Nutrient Management Plan.

C.1.20. AC means acre.

C.1.21. lbs/A means pounds per acre.

C.1.22. lbs/day means pounds per day.

C.1.23. TDS means total dissolved solids.

C.1.24. Cfs means cubic feet per second.

C.1.25. CP means center pivot.

C.1.26. S means summer.

C.1.27. W means winter.

C.1.28. Discrete sample means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

C.1.29. For flow-rate measurements a "composite" sample means the arithmetic mean of no fewer than six individual measurements taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

C.1.30. For other than flow-rate a "composite" sample means a combination of no fewer than six individual flow-weighted samples obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter. Flow-weighted sample means that the volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling.

C.1.31. Acute Toxicity is defined in the whole effluent testing procedures presented in this permit Section A (Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing).

C.1.32. Biosolids are non-hazardous sewage sludge or domestic septage as defined in 40 CFR 503.9.

C.1.33. A "bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

C.1.34. An "upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

C.1.35. *Sewage sludge* means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

C.1.36. *Agricultural land* means land on which a food crop, a feed crop, or a fiber crop is grown. This includes rangeland and land used as pasture.

C.1.37. *Agronomic rate* means the whole sludge application rate (dry weight basis) designed:

C.1.37.1. To provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and

C.1.37.2. To minimize the amount of nitrogen that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the groundwater.

C.1.38. *Manure* means animal excrement and is defined to include bedding, compost, and raw materials or other materials commingled with animal excrement or set aside for disposal.

C.1.39. *Production area* means the portion of the facility that is not used for land application and includes all areas used for animal product production activities. This includes but is not limited to the animal confinement areas, the manure storage areas, the raw materials storage areas, and the waste containment areas.

C.1.40. *Process wastewater* means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the facility for any of the following:

C.1.40.1. Spillage or overflow from animal watering systems;

C.1.40.2. Washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other process components;

C.1.40.3. Direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals;

C.1.40.4. Dust control, not including uncontaminated groundwater used outside of the production area; and

C.1.40.5. Any water which comes into contact with, or is a constituent of, any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, feed, milk, eggs or bedding.

C.1.41. *Land application* means the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

C.1.42. *Land application area* means land under the control of the Permittee, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

C.1.43. *25-year, 24-hour storm event* means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent

regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

C.1.44. 100-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one hundred years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

C.1.45. Chronic precipitation event means a series of wet weather conditions that precludes reducing the volume of properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained waste storage and/or treatment facilities and that total a volume in excess of the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

C.1.46. Vegetated buffer means a permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of, and perpendicular to, the dominant slope of the field for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants leaving the field and reaching surface waters.

C.1.47. Feed crops means crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.

C.1.48. Food crops means crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

C.2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manual:

C.2.1. Pursuant to Section A, the O&M manual shall be prepared and submitted to NDEP for review in accordance with the Division's Operations and Maintenance Manual guidance (WTS-2). <http://ndep.nv.gov/bwpc/wts-2.pdf>

C.2.2. The operator shall inspect the site at the frequency prescribed in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3. The Permittee shall maintain an operations logbook (hardcopy or electronic) on-site as referenced in the O&M manual.

C.2.4. The logbook shall include the name of the operator, date, time, and general condition of the facility.

C.3. Planned changes: The Permittee shall give notice to the Administrator as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

C.3.1. May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29 (b));

C.3.2. Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or

C.3.3. Results in a significant change to the Permittee's sludge management practice or disposal sites.

C.4. Anticipated non-compliance: The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C.5. Change in Discharge: All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms

and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Any anticipated facility expansions or treatment modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new application or, if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this permit, by notice to the permit issuing authority of such changes. Any changes to the permitted treatment facility must comply with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A. The permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

C.6. Facilities Operation- Proper Operation and Maintenance: The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and properly operate all treatment and control facilities, collection systems, and pump stations installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures.

C.7. Adverse Impact-Duty to Mitigate: The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases to the environment resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. The Permittee shall carry out such measures, as reasonable, to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment. If the monitoring program (as required by this permit) identifies exceedances of ambient water quality standards at the boundary of the mixing zone, the Permittee shall notify the Division of the exceedances and describe any mitigation measures being implemented as part of the quarterly monitoring report requirements.

C.8. Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset

C.8.1. Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater from wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the Permittee to navigable waters is prohibited except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. The Division may take enforcement action for a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater to waters of the state except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge not authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy is probable, the Permittee shall notify the Administrator immediately.

C.8.2. The Permittee shall notify the Administrator within twenty-four (24) hours of any diversion, bypass, spill, upset, overflow or release of treated or untreated discharge from wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the Permittee other than that which is authorized by the permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy. A written report shall be submitted to the Administrator within five (5) days of diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge, detailing the entire incident including:

C.8.2.1. Time and date of discharge;

C.8.2.2. Exact location and estimated amount of discharge;

C.8.2.3. Flow path and any bodies of water which the discharge reached;

C.8.2.4. The specific cause of the discharge; and

C.8.2.5. The preventive and/or corrective actions taken.

C.8.3. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

C.8.3.1. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

C.8.3.2. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and

C.8.3.3. Violation of a limitation for any toxic pollutant or any pollutant identified as the method to control a toxic pollutant.

C.8.4. The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.8.5. **Bypass not exceeding limitations:** The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of the applicable section of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset including Prohibition of Bypass).

C.8.6. **Anticipated bypass:** If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of bypass.

C.8.7. **Prohibition of Bypass:** Bypass is prohibited, and the Administrator may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:

C.8.7.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

C.8.7.2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

C.8.7.3. The Permittee submitted notices as required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.9. The Administrator may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Administrator determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Prohibition of Bypass).

C.10. **Effect of an upset:** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset) are met.

C.11. **Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset:** A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:

C.11.1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

- C.11.2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- C.11.3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under this section; and
- C.11.4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.12. In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Administrator shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset. The burden of proof is on the Permittee to establish that an upset occurred.

C.13. All solid waste screening and sewage sludge shall be disposed of or reused in a manner approved by the Division and the County. Facilities that generate and dispose of sewage sludge, or prepare it for reuse, shall monitor the concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium and zinc and report in mg/dry kg of sludge as outlined below. A monitoring report which includes the analytical data, volume disposed of, facility name, address, phone number and contact where sludge was disposed or reused shall be submitted with the quarterly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Facilities which sample annually shall submit the information annually with the 4th quarter DMR.

Dry Biosolids Disposal rate in metric tons/yr.	Frequency
>0 - <290	each year
≥290 -<1500	once a quarter
≥1500 -<15000	once every 2 months
≥15000	once a month

C.14. **Removed Substances:** Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waste waters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering any navigable waters.

C.15. **Safeguards to Electric Power Failure:** In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit the Permittee shall either:

- C.15.1. Provide at the time of discharge an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities; or
- C.15.2. Halt or reduce all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

C.16. **Right of Entry and Inspection:** The Permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or his authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

- C.16.1. Enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
- C.16.2. Have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit at reasonable times;

- C.16.3.** Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations required in this permit; and
- C.16.4.** Perform any necessary sampling or monitoring to determine compliance with this permit at any location for any parameter.

C.17. **Transfer of Ownership or Control:** In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit, by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Administrator. The Administrator may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary. The Administrator shall approve ALL transfers of permits.

C.18. **Availability of Reports:** Except for data determined to be confidential under Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 445A.665, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Administrator. As required by the Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445A.710.

C.19. **Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices:** Any person who ~~intentionally or with criminal negligence makes any false statement, representation, or~~ certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive.

C.20. **Penalty for Violation of Permit Conditions:** NRS 445A.675 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445A.690 through 445A.705.

C.21. **Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation:** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- C.21.1.** Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- C.21.2.** Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- C.21.3.** A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- C.21.4.** A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
- C.21.5.** Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity;
- C.21.6.** The Administrator has received new information;

C.21.7. The standards or regulations have changed; or

C.21.8. The Administrator has received notification that the permit will be transferred.

C.22. **Minor Modifications:** With the consent of the Permittee and without public notice, the Administrator may make minor modifications in a permit to:

- C.22.1.** Correct typographical errors;
- C.22.2.** Clarify permit language;
- C.22.3.** Require more frequent monitoring or reporting;
- C.22.4.** Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date;
- C.22.5.** Allow for change in ownership;
- C.22.6.** Change the construction schedule for a new discharger provided that all equipment is installed and operational prior to discharge;
- C.22.7.** Delete an outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits; or
- C.22.8.** Reallocate the IWLA as long as the Σ IWLA does not change.

C.23. **Toxic Pollutants:** Notwithstanding Section C (Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation), if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the Permittee so notified.

C.24. **Liability:** Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances. However, except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under section 307 of the Clean Water Act or toxic water quality standards set forth in NAC 445A.144, compliance with this permit constitutes compliance with Clean Water Act sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, 405(a) and (b), and with NRS 445A.300 through 445A.730.

C.25. **Property Rights:** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights, in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

C.26. **Severability:** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

C.27. Duty to Comply: The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination; revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

C.28. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense: 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 this permit.

C.29. Duty to Provide Information: The Permittee shall furnish to the Administrator, within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

C.30. Reapplication: If the Permittee desires to continue to discharge, he shall reapply not later than 180 days before this permit expires on the application forms then in use. The Permittee shall submit the sludge information listed in 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2) with the renewal application. The renewal application shall be accompanied by the fee required by NAC 445A.232.

C.31. Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms: All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed and certified by making the following certification. "I 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

C.31.1. All applications, reports or other information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed by one of the following:

C.31.1.1. A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates;

C.31.1.2. A general partner of the partnership;

C.31.1.3. The proprietor of the sole proprietorship; or

C.31.1.4 A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.

C.32. Changes to Authorization: If an authorization under Section C.31 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section C.31 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) must be submitted to the Administrator prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

C.33. Holding Pond Conditions: If any wastewater from the Permittee's facilities is placed in ponds owned or operated by the Permittee, such ponds shall be located and constructed so as to:

C.33.1. Contain with no discharge the once-in-the twenty-five year, 24-hour storm at said location;

C.33.2. Withstand with no discharge the once-in-one-hundred year flood of said location; and

C.33.3. Prevent escape of wastewater by leakage other than as authorized by this permit, unless otherwise approved by the Division.

C.34. Publicly Owned Treatment Works [40 CFR 122.42(b)]: All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Administrator of the following:

C.34.1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the Permittee's facilities from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants;

C.34.2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the Permittee's facilities by a source introducing pollutants into the Permittee's facilities at the time of issuance of the permit.;

C.34.3. For the purposes of this part, adequate notice shall include information on: (1) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the Permittee's facilities and (2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the Permittee's facilities.

C.35. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers [40 CFR 122.42(a)]: In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 122.41(l), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Administrator as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

C.35.1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

C.35.1.1. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

C.35.1.2. 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;

C.35.1.3. Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

C.35.1.4. The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

C.35.2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine 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":

C.35.2.1. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);

- C.35.2.2.** One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
- C.35.2.3.** Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
- C.35.2.4.** The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

Appendix J

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Authorization to Discharge (Permit No. NV0023647) issued to City of North Las Vegas

Permit Type: New & Existing Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Permit No. NV0023647

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

In compliance with Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes,

**CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS
2250 LAS VEGAS BLVD., SUITE 250
NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV - 89030**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at:

**CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
APN 14016401007, UNINCORPORATED CLARK COUNTY, NV - 89156
LATITUDE: 36.205403, LONGITUDE: -115.055219
TOWNSHIP: 20, RANGE: 62, SECTION: 16**

to receiving waters named:

LAS VEGAS WASH, SLOAN FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Sections A, B, and C hereof.

This permit shall become effective on April 01, 2015.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, March 31, 2020.

Signed this 18th day of March 2015.

**Clifford M. Lawson, P.E.
Supervisor Permits Branch
Bureau of Water Pollution Control**

SECTION A

A.1. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

A.1.1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit, and lasting until the permit expires, the Permittee is authorized to:

Discharge treated sanitary wastewater, stormwater and facility dewatering water from Outfall 001 (Water Reclamation Facility) via the concrete lined Sloan Channel to the Las Vegas Wash, and Outfall 002 (Las Vegas Wash) to the Las Vegas Wash. Effluent samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken downstream of the disinfection facilities, but prior to mixing with the Las Vegas Wash. Influent samples are to be taken at the headworks and are designated as INF.

Effluent samples and measurements taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at:

Sample Location	Location Type	Location Name
001	External Outfall	SLOAN FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL
002	External Outfall	LAS VEGAS WASH
INF	Intake Structure	INFLUENT (AT HEADWORKS)
SUM	Sum	SUM-A

A.1.2. The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below. As applicable, exceptions to standard language in this permit are identified and authorized in the Special Approvals / Conditions table:

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	METER
pH, minimum ^[2]	Minimum 7 Day Average		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[2]	Maximum 7 Day Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
pH, minimum ^[2]	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[2]	Maximum Monthly Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	7 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	30 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	DISCRT
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[3]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[3]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[4]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[4]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[4]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[4]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Chlorine, total residual ^[2]	7 Day Average		<= .1 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	90th Percentile ^[1]		<= 400 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	Logarithmic Mean ^[6]		<= 200 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL) ^[1]	Effluent Gross	001	Daily	DISCRT
Solids, suspended percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	001	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum	>= 85 Percent (%)		Effluent Gross	001	Monthly	CALCTD
Fluoride, total (as F)	Daily Maximum		<= 1000 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Monthly	DISCRT

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. The discharge shall not exceed a log mean of 200 cfu or mpn per 100 ml over a 30 day period nor may more than 10 percent of the total samples taken exceed 400 cfu or mpn per 100 ml.
2. Except as allowed in Part B.CH and Special Approvals/Conditions Table
3. See Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
4. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions Table.
6. Monthly Log Mean
7. See Part B.SC.

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Heptachlor epoxide	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.gamma.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin aldehyde	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endosulfan sulfate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dieldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.delta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chlordane (tech mix. and metabolites)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Aldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
.beta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDT	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDE	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDD	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Vinyl chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Trichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Toluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Carbon tetrachloride	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Bromoform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Benzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrylonitrile	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrolein	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether, (mixed)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichloropropene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloropropane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
1,1-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenanthrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nitrobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Naphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Isophorone	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Tetrachloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methylene chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Ethylbenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Dichlorobromomethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Dibromochloromethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chloroform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobutadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluorene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-octyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dimethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Diethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chrysene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Butyl benzyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(ghi)perylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Anthracene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chloronaphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cyanide, total (as CN)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Asbestos	Daily Maximum		M&R Fibers per Milliliter (Fib/mL)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Zinc, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Thallium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Silver total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Selenium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nickel, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Mercury, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration (mg/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Lead, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Copper, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chromium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cadmium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Arsenic, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Antimony, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Pentachlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
2-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
Toxaphene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1260	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1254	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1248	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
PCB-1242	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1232	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1221	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1016	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	COMPOS

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Annual full priority pollutant scan; quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan.

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly^[3]

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Coliform, fecal general	90th Percentile		<= 400 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL) ^[1]	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Coliform, fecal general	Logarithmic Mean ^[5]		<= 200 Most Probable Number per 100ml T (MPN/100mL) ^[1]	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Solids, suspended percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 85 Percent (%)	Effluent Gross	002	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, carb-5 day, 20 deg C, percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 85 Percent (%)	Effluent Gross	002	Monthly	CALCTD
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	30 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	002	Continuous	METER
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, total (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly^[3]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrite plus nitrate total 1 det. (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphate, ortho (as P)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT
Oxygen, dissolved (DO)	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	7 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT
Temperature, water deg. centigrade	30 Day Average		M&R Degrees Centigrade (deg C)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	DISCRT
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Solids, total dissolved ^[7]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[6]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, inorganic total ^[6]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Weekly	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[4]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N) ^[4]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[4]	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[4]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly^[3]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
		(lb/d)					
Chlorine, total residual ^[2]	7 Day Average		<= .1 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, minimum ^[2]	Minimum 7 Day Average		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[2]	Maximum 7 Day Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, minimum ^[2]	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
pH, maximum ^[2]	Maximum Monthly Average		<= 9 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	002	Daily	DISCRT
Fluoride, total (as F)	Daily Maximum		<= 1000 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Monthly	DISCRT

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. The discharge shall not exceed a log mean of 200 cfu or mpn per 100 ml over a 30 day period nor may more than 10 percent of the total samples taken exceed 400 cfu or mpn per 100 ml.
2. Except as allowed under section B.CH.
3. For those parameters sampled weekly or less frequently, the Permittee shall report the single value instead of the 7-day or 30-day average.

The Permittee is not required to conduct monitoring at an outfall when it is not discharging through that outfall.

4. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions Table
5. Monthly Log Mean
6. See Special Approvals/Conditions Table
7. See Part B.SC

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Thallium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Silver total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Selenium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nickel, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Mercury, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Lead, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dimethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Diethyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chrysene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Butyl benzyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(ghi)perylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzo(a)anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Benzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Anthracene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Acenaphthylene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Acenaphthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chloronaphthalene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1221	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1016	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor epoxide	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Heptachlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.gamma.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin aldehyde	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Endosulfan sulfate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Dieldrin	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.delta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chlordane (tech mix. and metabolites)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.beta.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
.alpha.-BHC	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Aldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDT	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDE	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4,4-DDD	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Vinyl chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Trichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Toluene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Tetrachloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methylene chloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Ethylbenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Dichlorobromomethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Dibromochloromethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chloroform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Chloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Chlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Carbon tetrachloride	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Bromoform	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Benzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrylonitrile	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Acrolein	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether, (mixed)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,3-Dichloropropene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloropropane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,2-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1-Dichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenanthrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Nitrobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Naphthalene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Isophorone	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachloroethane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Copper, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Chromium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cadmium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Arsenic, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Antimony, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Phenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Pentachlorophenol	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Nitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2-Chlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1254	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Toxaphene	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1260	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1248	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1242	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
PCB-1232	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Cyanide, total (as CN)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	DISCRT
Asbestos	Daily Maximum		M&R Fibers per Milliliter (Fib/mL)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobutadiene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Hexachlorobenzene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Fluorene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 002 (External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly^[1]

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements			
	Base	Quantity	Concentration (ug/L)	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Fluoranthene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-octyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS
Zinc, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	002	Quarterly	COMPOS

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Annual full priority pollutant scan; quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan.

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location Inf (Intake Structure) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake	INF	Daily	COMPOS
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake	INF	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake	INF	Daily	COMPOS
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Intake	INF	Daily	COMPOS
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Intake	INF	Continuous	METER
Flow rate	30 Day Average	<= 25 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Intake	INF	Continuous	METER

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location Sum (Sum) To Be Reported Monthly^[1]

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate ^[2]	30 Day Average	<= 25 Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	30 Day Average	<= 6255 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Solids, total suspended	7 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Solids, suspended percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 85 Percent (%)	Percent Removal	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Phosphorus, total (as P) ^[3]	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)		Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N)	30 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)		Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Flow rate	7 Day Average	M&R Million Gallons per Day (Mgal/d)		Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C	7 Day Average	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 45 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
BOD, 5-day, percent removal	Monthly Average Minimum		>= 85 Percent (%)	Percent Removal	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Solids, total suspended	30 Day Average Geometric	<= 6255 Pounds per Day (lb/d)	<= 30 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD
Fluoride, total (as F)	Daily Maximum		<= 1000 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	SUM	Monthly	CALCTD

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. This table is for the combined flow through Outfalls 001 and 002.
Composite samples may be mathematically calculated.
When reporting mathematical composites, values reported shall be from simultaneous flow weighted samples.
Where Q = Flow and C = Concentration $[(Q_1C_1 + Q_2C_2 + Q_xC_x + \dots) / (Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_x + \dots)]$
2. The 25 MGD limit applies to the sum of the Permittee's discharges through Outfall 001 and 002.
3. See Part B.WLA and Special Approvals/Conditions

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Receiving Water Table

Receiving Water
LAS VEGAS WASH

Permittee Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Outfall Table

Outfall
Outfall 002 Latitude: 36.2054030N Longitude: -115.055219W
Outfall 001 Latitude: 36.1220000N Longitude: -115.030200W
Outfall SUM Latitude: 36.1220000N Longitude: -115.030200W

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Dischargers Table

Dischargers Facility
NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)
NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/12/2015 - 04/11/2020)
NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)

Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Table

Constituent (lbs/day)	Start Date	End Date	Total Max Daily Load (TMDL) Allowed	Discharger	Individual Waste Load Allocation (IWLA)	Σ WLA
Phosphorus, total (as P)	April, 2015	April, 2020	334 ^[1]	NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	79	334
				NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	182	
				NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	43	
				NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/12/2015 - 04/11/2020)	30	
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N)	April, 2015	April, 2020	970 ^[2]	NV0020133 - CITY OF LAS VEGAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	230	970
				NV0021261 - FLAMINGO WATER RESOURCE CENTER (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	527	
				NV0022098 - KURT R. SEGLER WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/01/2015 - 03/31/2020)	126	
				NV0023647 - CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (04/12/2015 - 04/11/2020)	87	

Notes (Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (WLA) Table):

1. This WLA only applies March 1 - October 31; no limit applies the rest of the year.
2. This WLA only applies April 1 - September 30; no limit applies the rest of the year.

A.2. Schedule of Compliance: The Permittee shall implement and comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Administrator, including in said implementation and compliance, any additions or modifications, which the Administrator may make in approving the schedule of compliance. All compliance deliverables shall be addressed to the attention of the Compliance Coordinator, Bureau of Water Pollution Control.

A.2.1 The Permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations upon issuance of the permit.

SOC – Schedule of Compliance Table

Item #	Description	Due Date
1	The Permittee shall submit a revised Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Manual to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) for review.	4/28/2016
2	Results of the Confirmation of Standards of Compliance (TIN) determinations shall be reported in the annual report.	1/28/2016
3	Permittee shall submit an Ambient Water Quality Plan to NDEP for review ^[1]	10/28/2015
4	The Ambient Water Quality Report shall be submitted to NDEP for review annually	4/28/2016
5	Permittee shall submit an Chronic Toxicity Study Plan to NDEP for review.	7/28/2015
6	Permittee shall submit an Chronic Toxicity Study Report to NDEP for review.	10/28/2016
7	The permittee shall evaluate their Pretreatment program once every permit cycle and provide a written technical evaluation to EPA and NDEP of the need to revise local limits	10/28/2016
8	The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the NDEP and EPA describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year.	4/28/2016
9	The Permittee shall submit a Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR) for the previous calendar year to NDEP	1/28/2016
10	The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. (SSO Report)	7/28/2015

Notes (Schedule of Compliance Table):

1. The Ambient Water Quality Plan is a joint submittal that includes the City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, and Clark County Major dischargers.

SA – Special Approvals / Conditions Table

Item #	Description
1	<p>Confirmation of Standards of Compliance Report:</p> <p>The Permittee shall coordinate with the other dischargers identified in the WLA table to determine whether on an annual basis the 95th percentile of the monitoring data for the Las Vegas Wash complies with the 20 mg/L total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) water quality standard at the control point, Las Vegas Wash 2 (LVW2, LW6.05), and whether the pH at LVW2 (LW6.05) complies with the water quality standard of 6.5 - 9.0 standard units.</p> <p>The results of these determinations shall be reported in the annual report.</p> <p>If the Permittee finds the Las Vegas Wash is not in compliance with the water quality standards, the Permittee shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Consider whether reasonable changes in the Permittee's discharge from any outfall would result in compliance; (b) Coordinate with the other dischargers identified in the WLA table to consider whether coordinated reasonable changes would achieve compliance; and (c) Submit a report to the Division explaining the analytical process and conclusions.
2	<p>Ambient Water Quality</p> <p>Lake Mead and Las Vegas Wash Monitoring:</p> <p>The Dischargers shall jointly submit an annual plan for monitoring ambient water quality in Lake Mead and the Las Vegas Wash during the following year. The Permittee shall implement its portion of the plan beginning January 1st of each year. The joint monitoring plan shall include, as a minimum, the following:</p> <p>The identification of at minimum three locations in the Las Vegas Wash at which water quality will be routinely monitored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The identification of at minimum five locations within Lake Mead at which water quality will be routinely monitored, including at least one station near the mouth of the Las Vegas Wash. (b) An identification of the depths at which each station will be sampled. (c) An explanation of why the station locations and depths were chosen. (d) A schedule for monitoring water quality at the selected stations, at minimum biweekly in the Las Vegas Wash and, during April through September, in Lake Mead. (e) A list of parameters to be monitored, including at minimum chlorophyll (in epilimnetic samples), total phosphorus, ortho phosphorus, nitrate, ammonia, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, temperature, pH, and fecal coliforms or E. coli. (f) If the Permittee is unable to reach agreement with the other dischargers, the Permittee shall submit an explanation and a proposed individual monitoring plan. (g) An Ambient Water Quality Report shall be submitted to NDEP for review annually describing the results of the previous calendar year.

3	For those parameters sampled weekly or less frequently, the Permittee shall report the single value instead of the 7-day or 30-day average.
4	The collection, treatment and disposal facilities shall be designed and constructed as required by NAC 445A.284, except as provided in the NDEP's "Plan and Specification Review Policy for Collection and Treatment Systems in Clark County" latest edition.
5	Except as otherwise specified, the permittee shall report the Maximum 7-Day Average Value.
6	The Permittee shall notify NDEP within seven (7) calendar days of any discharge to the Sloan Channel (outfall 001).

DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals

Item #	Description	Interval	First Scheduled Due Date
1	Quarterly DMRs and Reports	Quarterly	7/28/2015
2	Annual Report - Including Salinity Control, Confirmation of Standards of Compliance (TIN), and WET reports	Annually	1/28/2016
3	Ambient Water Quality Report	Annually	4/28/2016
4	IWLA Quarterly Report	Quarterly	7/28/2015
5	Annual Pretreatment Report	Annually	4/28/2016
6	Annual BMR Report	Annually	1/28/2016
7	Quarterly SSO Report	Quarterly	7/28/2015

A.3. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A.3.1 Reporting

A.3.1.1 Annual Reports

A.3.1.1.1 Pursuant to the schedule defined in Section A, DLV – Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals (DLV Table), the Permittee shall submit a plot of concentration (y-axis) versus date (x-axis) for each analyzed constituent. The plot shall include data from the preceding five years or from the effective date of the permit whichever is shorter. Exemption: Graphing is not required for any constituent that has been below the detection limit for every analysis during the current year and the previous four years or the monitoring period if not required by the previous permit. Graphing of less than three data points is not required. The Permittee must explain why the analyzed constituents have not been graphed in the DMR cover letter.

A.3.1.1.2 If required, all Annual, Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR), Pretreatment, Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN), Salinity Control and Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET) annual reports are due as defined in the Deliverable Table (DLV) Table.

A.3.1.2 Quarterly Reporting:

A.3.1.2.1 Monitoring results obtained pursuant to this permit for the previous three (3) month period shall be summarized and tabulated for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. Quarterly reports shall be submitted for the quarterly periods corresponding to: January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, and October 1 through December 31. The DMR is to be received in this office no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If required, the Permittee shall submit data in an electronic format approved by the Division. Any data submitted that exceeds the limits of Part A.1 must be explained by a narrative. Summaries of laboratory results for analyses conducted by outside laboratories must accompany the DMR, and the full data package provided by the laboratory must be provided if requested in writing by the Division. If at any time the Permittee concludes that submitted data were incorrect, the Permittee shall notify the Division in writing, identify the incorrect data, and replace the incorrect data with corrected data, which shall thereafter be used for determining compliance with this permit.

A.3.1.3 Compliance Reports: Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date. Quarterly reports shall include documentation that identifies all Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) or spills that occurred at the permitted facility or within the treatment works during the previous quarter in accordance with the permittees SSO/Spill Reporting Procedures.

A.3.1.4 Other information: Where the Permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or the submittal of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Administrator, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

A.3.1.5 Planned Changes: The Permittee shall give notice to the Administrator as soon as possible of any planned alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

A.3.1.5.1 May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR

122.29(b)); or

A.3.1.5.2 Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

A.3.1.6 Anticipated Noncompliance: The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. An original, signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701-5249

A.3.2 Monitoring

A.3.2.1 Representative Samples: Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Additional samples and measurements collected at the non-discharge monitoring locations shall also be representative of the media and conditions being evaluated/monitored.

A.3.2.2 Recording the Results: For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall record the following information:

A.3.2.2.1 The exact place, date, and time of sampling;

A.3.2.2.2 The dates the analyses were performed;

A.3.2.2.3 The person(s) who performed the analyses;

A.3.2.2.4 The analytical techniques or methods used; and

A.3.2.2.5 The results of all required analyses, including reporting limits.

A.3.2.3 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, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the DMR form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR. If a Permittee monitors more often than once per day, the Permittee shall compute the 7-day average or 30-day average by first averaging the samples for each day, and then averaging the daily averages or discrete samples representing all sampled days within the period; provided, however, that the Permittee may instead average all samples taken within the period if it notifies the Division that it will use this method.

A.3.2.4 Test Procedures: Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Act, under which such procedures may be required unless other procedures are approved by the Division. Other procedures used may be:

A.3.2.4.1 Selected from SW-846;

A.3.2.4.2 Selected from 40 CFR 503; or

A.3.2.4.3 An alternate test procedure approved by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), Environmental Laboratory Services.

A.3.2.4.4 All laboratory analyses conducted in accordance with this discharge permit must have detection at or below the permit limits.

A.3.2.4.5 All analytical results must be generated by analytical laboratories certified by the state of Nevada laboratory certification program.

A.3.2.6 Reporting Limits: Unless otherwise approved by the Division, the approved method of testing selected for analysis must have reporting limits which are:

A.3.2.6.1 Half or less of the discharge limit; or, if there is no limit,

A.3.2.6.2 Half or less of the applicable water quality criteria; or, if there is no limit or criteria,

A.3.2.6.3 The lowest reasonably attainable using an approved test method.

A.3.2.6.4 This requirement does not apply if a water quality standard is lowered after the issuance of this permit; however, the Permittee shall review methods used and by letter notify the division if the reporting limit will exceed the new criterion, and if so the Division may reopen the permit to impose new monitoring requirements.

A.3.2.7 Records Retention: All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities, permit application, reporting required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of five years, or longer if required by the Administrator. Records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the Permittee's sewage sludge use and/or disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least 5 years or longer as required by 40 CFR 503.

A.3.2.8 Modification of Monitoring Frequency and Sample Type: After considering monitoring data, stream flow, discharge flow and receiving water conditions, the Administrator, may for just cause, modify the monitoring frequency and/or sample type by issuing an order to the Permittee.

A.4. Fees

A.4.1. The Permittee shall remit an annual review and services fee in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.232 starting July 01, 2015 and every year thereafter until the permit is terminated.

A.5. Certified Operators

A.5.1. The facility shall be operated by a Nevada Certified Class Operator (or higher) of classification

None, Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, or Level 4.

A.6. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

A.6.1. DMRs must be signed by the facility's highest ranking certified operator. The first DMR submitted under this permit must include the written designation of the certified operator required by Section C, Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms, as the authorized representative to sign the DMRs. If the certified operator in responsible charge changes, a new designation letter must be submitted.

A.7. **NDEP Submittal Address:** An original signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701

A.8. Narrative Standards:

A.8.1 Discharges shall not cause the following standards to be violated in any surface waters of the state. Waters must be free from:

A.8.1.1 Substances that will settle to form sludge or bottom deposits in amounts sufficient to be unsightly, putrescent or odorous;

A.8.1.2 Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, and other floating materials in amounts sufficient to be unsightly;

A.8.1.3 Materials in amounts sufficient to produce taste or odor in the water or detectable off-flavor in the flesh of fish or in amounts sufficient to change the existing color, turbidity or other conditions in the receiving stream to such a degree as to create a public nuisance;

A.8.1.4 High temperature, biocides, organisms pathogenic to human beings, toxic, corrosive or other deleterious substances at levels or combinations sufficient to be toxic to human, animal, plant or aquatic life;

A.8.1.5 Radioactive materials that result in accumulations of radioactivity in plants or animals that result in a hazard to humans or harm to aquatic life;

A.8.1.6 Untreated or uncontrolled wastes or effluents that are reasonably amenable to treatment or control; and

A.8.1.7 Substances or conditions, which interfere with the beneficial use of the receiving waters.

A.8.2 The narrative standards are not considered violated when the natural conditions of the receiving water are outside the established limits, including periods of high or low flow. Where effluents are discharged to such waters, the discharges are not considered a contributor to substandard conditions provided maximum treatment in compliance with permit requirements is maintained.

A.8.3 There shall be no objectionable odors from the collection system, treatment facility or disposal area, or biosolids treatment, use, storage or disposal area that the Permittee owns or operates.

A.8.4 There shall be no discharge of substances that would cause a violation of water quality

standards of the State of Nevada as defined by the permit. The permit may be reopened, and additional limits imposed, if it is determined that the discharge is causing a violation of ambient water quality standards of the State of Nevada.

A.8.5 There shall be no discharge from the collection, treatment and disposal facilities except as authorized by this permit or in accordance with the Division's Spill Reporting Policy.

A.8.6 The treatment and disposal facility shall be fenced and posted.

A.8.7 There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

A.9 Flow Rate Notification:

A.9.1 The Permittee shall notify the Administrator, by letter, not later than ninety (90) days after the 30-day average daily influent flow rate first equals or exceeds 85% of the design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility given in Section A. above. The letter shall include:

A.9.1.1 The 30-day average daily influent flow rate;

A.9.1.2 The maximum 24-hour flow rate during the 30-day period reported above and the date the maximum flow occurred;

A.9.1.3 The Permittee's estimate of when the 30-day average influent flow rate will equal or exceed the design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility;

A.9.1.4 A status report on the treatment works which will outline but not be limited to past performance, remaining capacity of the limiting treatment and disposal units or sites, past operational problems and improvements instituted, modifications to the treatment works which are needed to attain the permitted flow rate due to changing site specific conditions or design criteria; and

A.9.1.5 The Permittee's schedule of compliance to provide additional treatment capacity before the 30-day average daily influent flow rate equals the present design treatment capacity of the Permittee's facility.

SECTION B

Site specific requirements are on the following pages:

B.WET. **Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing**

B.WET.1. Beginning with the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall conduct toxicity tests on effluent samples, as described below:

B.WET.1.1. **Acute Toxicity Limit:**

B.WET.1.1.1. The effluent shall be deemed acutely toxic when there is a statistically significant difference at the 95th percentile confidence interval between the survival of the control test organisms exposed to 0% effluent and the survival of the test organisms exposed to 100% effluent at the following limits:

B.WET.1.1.1.1. When the survival of test organisms in the undiluted effluent (100%) sample is less than 90 percent in six (6) out of eleven (11) consecutive samples; or

B.WET.1.1.1.2. When the survival rate of test organisms in the undiluted effluent (100%) sample is less than 70 percent in any two (2) of eleven (11) consecutive samples.

B.WET.1.2. **Test Methods:**

B.WET.1.2.1. **Flow Through and Static Replacement Protocols:** The acute flow through or static replacement tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Edition" EPA-821-R-02-012. The Permittee shall conduct an acute 48-hour flow through or static replacement toxicity test using any Daphnid approved by the Division and an acute 96-hour flow through or static replacement toxicity test using fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*). The source of the dilution water shall be reported with the test results.

B.WET.1.2.2. **Alternative Species and Protocols:** The Permittee may undertake an investigation of alternative, site-specific toxicity test species and/or alternative, site-specific toxicity protocols. If alternative, site-specific toxicity test species or protocols are developed as a result of work by the Permittee, such species or protocols may be substituted for those specified in this permit if approved by the Division and EPA under 40 CFR Part 136. Alternative protocols must be compared to EPA protocols to demonstrate appropriateness and reliability.

B.WET.1.3. **Testing Schedule:**

B.WET.1.3.1. **Routine Schedule:** The Permittee shall conduct an acute toxicity test monthly.

B.WET.1.3.2. **Accelerated Schedule:** Whenever the result of any one test has a survival of less than 70 percent, the Permittee shall increase the frequency of acute toxicity testing to every other week. The accelerated testing shall be based on definitive tests using serial dilutions to determine the 'No Observed Adverse Effects Concentration' (NOAEC).

The concentration range of the dilution series must include or contain the critical dilution defined as the in-stream waste concentration (IWC) determined under low-flow conditions. Where the calculated NOAEC for growth and survival is equal to or greater than the critical dilution in four (4) consecutive accelerated tests, the Permittee

may resume a routine test schedule.

B.WET.1.4. Follow-Up Responses:

B.WET.1.4.1. Whenever the acute toxicity effluent limitation as defined in Section B.WET.1.1.1.1 or B.WET.1.1.1.1 is exceeded, and one or more of the tests conducted B.WET.1.3.2 has a survival rate of less than 70% in an undiluted effluent sample, the Permittee shall:

B.WET.1.4.1.1. In general accordance with EPA manuals and EPA/600/6-91/003, EPA/600/3-88/035, or any subsequent revisions and/or methods approved by the Division, initiate an identification investigation within 24 hours of the exceedance to identify the cause(s) of the toxicity. After the initiation of the investigation phase pursuant to this condition, the Permittee may suspend the accelerated testing required by Part B.WET.1.3.2 as long as the routine testing required by Part B.WET.1.3.1 is resumed.

B.WET.1.4.1.2. In general accordance with EPA manuals and EPA/600/R-92/081, or any subsequent revisions and/or methods approved by the Division, conduct an evaluation of findings where appropriate; and,

B.WET.1.4.1.3. Notify the Division within fifteen (15) days of becoming aware of the exceedance and provide the following:

B.WET.1.4.1.3.1. Times and dates when the limitation was exceeded;

B.WET.1.4.1.3.2. The findings of the identification investigation or other investigations to identify the cause(s) of the toxicity or a plan for continuing the identification investigation if it was not conclusive;

B.WET.1.4.1.3.3. The actions the Permittee has taken or will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge, to correct the noncompliance and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

B.WET.1.4.1.3.4. Where corrective actions have not been completed, an expeditious schedule under which the corrective actions will be implemented.

B.WET.5. Toxicity Testing Reopener:

B.WET.5.1. This permit may be reopened and modified by the Division to include effluent limits, additional testing and/or other appropriate actions to address demonstrated effluent toxicity. This permit may also be reopened and modified by the permitting authority to incorporate alternative permit conditions reflecting State Water Quality Standards revisions related to effluent toxicity.

B.WET.6. Annual Survival Summary:

B.WET.6.1. In addition to the quarterly DMR submittals, the Permittee shall submit an annual summary which provides a review of the survival rates of both the control and the 100% effluent. The summary shall be submitted in accordance with the Deliverable Table (DLV) Table dates.

B.WET.7. Chronic Toxicity: The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity study using Ceriodaphnia dubia to confirm existing nontoxic conditions identified in studies

conducted during the previous permit cycle and, if toxicity is found, to identify pollutants that may require additional controls under the pretreatment program.

B.WET.7.1. The Permittee shall submit a study plan and schedule within one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of issuance of this permit for concurrence by the Division.

B.WET.7.2. The study will include the following:

B.WET.7.2.1. Chronic toxicity testing to be conducted at least once per quarter over a one year period following concurrence of the study plan by the Division.

B.WET.7.2.2. Samples of wastewater shall be taken at the same location as the effluent compliance samples, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Division.

B.WET.7.2.3. If chronic toxicity is identified, using appropriate statistical procedures or other evaluation methods acceptable to the Division, the Permittee may either increase testing frequency to monthly or conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). If after two additional months of testing the chronic toxicity has abated, the Permittee may return to quarterly testing. If it has not, the Permittee shall continue accelerated testing, conduct a TIE, or submit an alternate proposal to the Division for approval.

B.WET.7.2.4. Chronic toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

B.WET.7.2.5. TIEs shall be conducted in accordance with procedures set forth in Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, EPA/600/6-91/003, USEPA, 1991A; and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Protocol for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/600/2-88/062, USEPA, 1989A, as appropriate.

B.WET.7.3. The Permittee shall take appropriate actions to address any pollutant of concern identified through this study.

B.WET.7.4. A report on the study shall be submitted to the Division within the time provided for in the study plan and schedule. The Permittee and the Division will review the information and any subsequent actions taken by the Permittee to assess the results and determine what actions, e.g., additional chronic toxicity testing, are necessary and appropriate.

B.WET.7.5. The data collected through this study, and through the chronic toxicity testing and TIE procedures, are for informational purposes only and shall not be used to assess compliance or in an enforcement action against the Permittee.

B.WLA. Waste Load Allocation (WLA)

B.WLA.1. The Permittee is authorized to discharge the waste loads listed in the Permittee WLA Table to the receiving waters listed in the WLA Receiving Water Table. The WLA applies to the loading from Outfalls defined in the Permittee WLA Outfall Table. This permit condition constitutes a cooperative agreement among the Permittees listed in the WLA Dischargers Facility Table (Section A), hereinafter Dischargers, to allow discharge flexibility. Each facility has an Individual Waste Load Allocation (IWLA) and there is a Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (Σ WLA) for the Discharges. The individual Discharger shall have first rights to the assigned IB.WLA. Any remaining allocation may be shared by the agreeing Dischargers. No Discharger shall be penalized for the WLA violations of the other Dischargers.

Treatment facilities which are used to attain a waste load allocation are not required to be operated when not needed to meet that allocation.

B.WLA.2. The Permittee shall be considered in compliance if either:

B.WLA.2.1. The Permittee does not exceed the IWLA listed in the Cumulative WLA Table (Section A) or the IWLA in effect due to transfers, or

B.WLA.2.2. The Cumulative Waste Load Allocation (Σ WLA) listed in the WLA Table (Section A) is not exceeded.

B.WLA.3. Reporting

B.WLA.3.1. The Permittee shall submit quarterly reports pursuant to the DLV Table (Section A); the IWLA and the Σ WLA shall be reported monthly in lbs/day. The data for the Σ WLA shall be provided to and obtained from the other Dischargers. In the event the Permittee cannot obtain the Σ WLA information in time for submittal with the quarterly DMR, then an explanation shall be included with the report along with a schedule for timely submittal.

B.WLA.4. Reallocation of IWLA

B.WLA.4.1. Annual: On an annual basis, the Dischargers may modify their IWLAs by reallocating loads among themselves. This reallocation shall become effective upon submittal of a notification signed by all Dischargers. The annual reallocation shall be submitted by May 31st if applicable. The reallocation of IWLA's shall be considered a minor modification to the permit as long as the Σ WLA is not modified.

B.WLA.4.2. Temporary: The Permittee may temporarily reallocate IWLA upon submittal of a notification signed by all Dischargers describing the amount of IWLA be reallocated, the length of time the reallocation is effective and the basis for the reallocation. The basis for the reallocation shall include the last monthly flows and waste load discharged for each Discharger. The waste load reallocation shall be effective on the date of the submittal to the Division. This reallocation is binding on the parties and cannot be revoked without a notification signed by all Dischargers. The temporarily reallocated IWLA shall revert back to the original Permittee at the end of the time specified on the notification. A copy of the latest IWLA agreement and any agreements made during the reporting period shall be submitted with each quarterly report.

B.WLA.5. Water Quality Offset Projects

B.WLA.5.1. The Division may modify the permit to include specific water quality offset projects, based upon review of the results of scientific studies, as a major modification. Water quality offset entails the reduction in a pollutant load through implementation of a water quality management project that is credited towards the Permittee's IWLA, thereby increasing the Permittee's allowable discharge load for a specific pollutant. Potential water quality offset opportunities include, but are not limited to, water augmentation, river restoration, septic system conversion, and stormwater management practices. These potential water quality management projects will be evaluated as to their effectiveness through watershed/water quality modeling simulations, field pilot studies and on-going water quality monitoring. Based on the results of the model simulations and pilot projects, the permit may be modified to incorporate the Permittee's increased IWLA(s).

B.WLA.6. Seasonal Discharge

B.WLA.6.1. If the Total Maximum Daily Load is modified to authorize the use of seasonal IWLAs, the Division may modify the permit, as a minor modification, to incorporate a seasonal discharge or flow-based IWLA for any constituent, as appropriate.

B.SC. Salinity Control:

B.SC.1. The Permittee shall continue to implement the existing ordinances and public education programs for salinity control and identify and correct all infiltration/inflow problems which contribute to an exceedance of the goal of no more than a 400 mg/L TDS increase above the Colorado River water supply. The Permittee shall submit the following information in accordance with the DLV Table (Section A):

B.SC.1.1. Description of the municipal entity and facilities;

B.SC.1.2. Description of significant salt sources in the municipal wastewater collection system, and identification of entities responsible for each source, if available;

B.SC.1.3. Description of the wastewater discharge, covering location, receiving waters, quantity of salt load, and salinity concentration;

B.SC.1.4. Description of alternative plans for minimizing salt contribution to the municipal discharge. Alternative plans should include:

B.SC.1.4.1. Description of system salt sources and alternative means of control.

B.SC.1.4.2. Cost of alternative plans in dollars per ton, of salt removed from any new discharges to the municipality.

B.SC.1.5. In order to calculate the net increase in salinity the Permittee shall obtain the concentration of TDS in the water supply at least quarterly. The Permittee may rely on data collected by any water purveyors, and shall identify the source of the data; and,

B.SC.1.6. An evaluation of the impact of the discharge on the lower stem of the Colorado River system in terms of annual average tons/day and concentration of TDS discharged.

B.BS. Biosolids and Sewage Sludge

B.BS.1. **Disposal:** The Permittee shall comply with all applicable sections of the following regulations for biosolids which are disposed of, and inform any biosolids disposer of the requirement that they must comply with the following regulations as applicable:

B.BS.1.1. 40 CFR 257 and 258 for biosolids and solid waste screenings disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills as approved by the Administrator and the County;

B.BS.1.2. 40 CFR 503 Subpart C for biosolids placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills) and Subpart E for biosolids incinerated.

B.BS.2. **Reuse:** The Permittee shall comply with any applicable sections of 40 CFR 503 Subpart B for biosolids that are land applied.

B.BS.2.1. The Permittee is responsible for informing any biosolids preparer, applier, or disposer, of all requirements and the applicable regulations listed above.

B.BS.2.2. Facilities which are regulated under 40 CFR part 503 shall monitor the parameters listed in B.BS.2.3, and shall also monitor the pathogen density requirements in 40 CFR 503.32 (a) and (b)(2) through (4), if using pathogens or fecal coliforms to demonstrate pathogen reduction at the frequencies listed below.

Dry Biosolids Disposal rate in metric tons/yr.	Frequency
>0 - <290	each year
≥290 -<1500	once a quarter
≥1500 -<15000	once every 2 months
≥15000	once a month

B.BS.2.3. Biosolids that are land applied shall be monitored for As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Hg, Mo, Ni, Se, and Zn, using the methods in SW-846. Biosolids placed in a surface disposal site shall be monitored for As, total Cr, and Ni, if the surface disposal site is unlined.

B.BS.2.4. Biosolids to be land applied shall be tested for organic nitrogen as N, ammonia as N, nitrate as N, and Total Nitrogen as N at the frequency required above.

B.BS.2.5. Records of any operational parameters used to demonstrate Class B pathogen reduction and Vector Attraction Reduction shall be maintained.

B.BS.3. If biosolids are stored at any facility owned or operated by the Permittee for over two years from the time they are generated, the Permittee shall notify the Division within 30 days and shall ensure compliance with all the requirements of surface disposal in 40 CFR 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to the Division and EPA with the information listed at 40 CFR 503.20 (b) demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage.

B.BS.4. Biosolids treatment or storage facilities owned or operated by the Permittee shall be designed to divert stormwater run-on for the 100-year storm event, and be designed to prevent erosion, which could cause biosolids to run-off.

B.BS.5. The Permittee shall take all appropriate precautions to inform biosolids haulers that all necessary measures to contain the biosolids should be taken before leaving the treatment facility.

B.BS.6. The Permittee shall comply with the following notification requirements either directly or through contractual arrangements with a biosolids management contractor:

B.BS.6.1. If biosolids are shipped to another state or to Indian lands, the Permittee shall send notice of the shipment to the state permitting authorities, the EPA Regional Office of the region receiving the biosolids, or the Indian authorities.

B.BS.6.2. For land application on un-permitted disposal sites, the Permittee shall notify the Division at least 180 days prior to shipping any biosolids to enable the site to obtain a permit.

B.BS.7. **Biosolids Monitoring Report (BMR):** The Permittee shall submit a BMR for the previous calendar year in accordance with the Section A. The report shall contain all the required biosolids analytical data; the tonnage of biosolids generated that year; any tonnage accumulated from previous year(s); descriptions of pathogen and vector attraction reduction methods and the required certifications as required by 40 CFR 503.17 and 27; the names, mailing and street addresses and telephone numbers of all facilities which received biosolids for storage, disposal, use, treatment, land application, or any other use or disposal methods not mentioned and the volume of biosolids taken to each facility.

B.PT. Pretreatment of Industrial Wastewaters

B.PT.1. The Permittee shall implement and enforce a pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403 (hereinafter 403), including any subsequent regulatory revisions to 403, and be responsible for and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 403. Where 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Permittee as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Permittee shall complete the required actions within 6 months from the issuance date of this permit or the effective date of the 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Permittee shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the U.S. EPA or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Act. EPA may initiate enforcement action against a non-domestic user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Act and as provided by the EPA in the enforcement agreement.

B.PT.1.1. The Permittee shall comply with an EPA-approved Pretreatment Program. This program shall include written agreements that provide the Permittee with the legal authority to enforce the pretreatment program with all sewage agencies who contribute flows to the treatment facility. The Permittee shall comply with all parts of the schedule listed below:

B.PT.1.1.1. The Permittee shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b) through (d) and 402(b) of the Act with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The Permittee shall cause all non-domestic users subject to federal categorical standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new nondomestic user, upon commencement of the discharge.

B.PT.1.1.2. The Permittee shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 403, including but not limited to:

B.PT.1.1.2.1. Implementing the necessary legal authorities as provided in 403.8(f)(1);

B.PT.1.1.2.2. Enforcing the pretreatment requirements under 403.5 and 6;

B.PT.1.1.2.3. Implementing the programmatic functions as provided in 403.8(f)(2); and

B.PT.1.1.2.4. Providing the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 403.8(f)(3).

B.PT.1.2 The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the Division and EPA describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year. In the event the Permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, the Permittee shall also include reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations for the previous calendar year and shall be submitted in accordance with the DLV Table (Section A). The report shall contain, but is not limited to, the following information:

B.PT.1.2.1. A summary of the analytical results from representative, flow proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the Publicly Owned Treatment Work's (POTW's) influent and effluent for those pollutants EPA has identified under section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by non-domestic users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and

analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period or a composite of discrete samples taken every two hours when the sludge production period is less than 24 hours. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of once per quarter. The Permittee shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for non-priority pollutants which the Permittee believes may be causing or contributing to interference or pass through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136;

- B.PT.1.2.2.** A discussion of upset, interference, or pass through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the Permittee knows or suspects were caused by non-domestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken, and the name and address of the non-domestic user responsible, if known. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations or changes to existing requirements may be necessary to prevent pass through or interference;
- B.PT.1.2.3.** An update of the Permittee's significant industrial users (SIUs), including their names and addresses, and a list of deletions, additions, and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each change. The list shall identify the SIUs subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations;
- B.PT.1.2.4.** The Permittee shall characterize the compliance status of each SIU by providing a list or table which includes the following information:
 - B.PT.1.2.4.1.** Name of the SIU;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.2.** Category, if subject to federal categorical standards;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.3.** The type of wastewater treatment or control process in place;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.4.** The number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.5.** The number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.6.** For an SIU subject to discharge requirements for total toxic organics, written documentation that all required certifications were provided;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.7.** A list of the standards violated during the year. Identify whether the violations were for categorical standards or local limits;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.8.** Whether the facility was in significant noncompliance (SNC) as defined at 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii) at any time during the year;
 - B.PT.1.2.4.9.** A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance. Describe the type of action, final compliance date, and the amount of fines and penalties collected, if any. Describe any proposed actions for bringing the SIU into compliance;

- B.PT.1.2.5.** A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from non-domestic users that are not classified as SIUs;
- B.PT.1.2.6.** A brief description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to, changes concerning the program's administrative structure, local limits, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority, enforcement policy, funding levels, or staffing levels;
- B.PT.1.2.7.** A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of the pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases; and,
- B.PT.1.2.8.** A summary of activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

B.PT.1.3. The permittees shall evaluate their Pretreatment program once every permit cycle and provide a written technical evaluation to EPA and NDEP of the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR 403.5(c)(1), as changes are required.

B.PT.2. EPA Submittal Address:

- B.PT.2.1.** A signed copy of all Discharge Monitoring Reports and any other reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
Pretreatment Coordinator (WTR-2-3)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

B.CH. Chlorine Residual and pH Effluent Limitations

- B.CH.1.** The Permittee may determine compliance with chlorine residual and pH limitations either by grab sampling or by continuous monitoring.
- B.CH.2.** If the Permittee chooses continuous monitoring, the Permittee shall maintain the chlorine residual and pH of such effluent within the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitation guidelines, except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:
 - B.CH.2.1.** The total time during which the chlorine residual and pH values are outside the required range shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month;
 - B.CH.2.2.** No individual excursion from the range for chlorine residual and pH shall exceed 60 minutes; and
 - B.CH.2.3.** If the continuous monitoring equipment fails, estimates derived from historical or contemporary data may be used.
- B.CH.3.** The Division may allow the Permittee to discontinue monitoring for residual chlorine upon approval of a submittal, which demonstrates that there is no reasonable potential for the chlorine concentrations to be toxic.

SECTION C

C.1. Definitions

C.1.1. **CWA** means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as either the Federal Water Pollution Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 96-217, Public Law 96- 576, Public Law 97-117, and Public Law 100-4.

C.1.2. **Waters of the State** means all waters situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon this state including but not limited to all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, and drainage systems; and all bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial.

C.1.3. **30-day average discharge** means the total discharge during a month divided by the number of samples in the period for that discharge facility. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the 30-day average discharge shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges divided by the number of samples during the period when the measurements were made.

C.1.4. **7-day average concentration** means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a week. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee).

C.1.5. **Daily maximum** means the highest measurement during the monitoring period.

C.1.6. **30-day average concentration**, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month. If there is more than one measurement per day, the measurements may be averaged in accordance with Section A (Monitoring: Additional Monitoring by Permittee). The "30-day average concentration" for fecal coliform bacteria means the geometric mean of measurements made during a month. The geometric mean is the "nth" root of the product of "n" numbers. Geometric mean calculations where there are non-detect results for fecal coliform shall use one half the detection limit as the value for the non-detect results.

C.1.7. **mg/L** means milligrams per liter.

C.1.8. **gpd** means gallons per day.

C.1.9. **MG** means million gallons.

C.1.10. **MGD** means million gallons per day.

C.1.11. **Mgal/d** means million gallons per day.

C.1.12. **"-N"** means measured as nitrogen.

C.1.13. **"-P"** means measured as phosphorus.

C.1.14. **mg/kg** means milligrams per kilogram.

C.1.15. **DWB** means Dry Weight Basis.

C.1.16. **CFU** means Colony Forming Unit.

C.1.17. **MPN** means Most Probable Number.

C.1.18. **mL** means milliliter.

C.1.19. **NMP** means Nutrient Management Plan.

C.1.20. **AC** means acre.

C.1.21. **Ibs/A** means pounds per acre.

C.1.22. **Ibs/day** means pounds per day.

C.1.23. **TDS** means total dissolved solids.

C.1.24. **Cfs** means cubic feet per second.

C.1.25. **CP** means center pivot.

C.1.26. **S** means summer.

C.1.27. **W** means winter.

C.1.28. **Discrete sample** means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

C.1.29. **For flow-rate measurements a "composite" sample** means the arithmetic mean of no fewer than six individual measurements taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

C.1.30. **For other than flow-rate a "composite" sample** means a combination of no fewer than six individual flow-weighted samples obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter. Flow-weighted sample means that the volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling.

C.1.31. **Acute Toxicity** is defined in the whole effluent testing procedures presented in this permit Section A (Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing).

C.1.32. **Biosolids** are non-hazardous sewage sludge or domestic septage as defined in 40 CFR 503.9.

C.1.33. **A "bypass"** means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

C.1.34. **An "upset"** means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

C.1.35. *Sewage sludge* means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

C.1.36. *Agricultural land* means land on which a food crop, a feed crop, or a fiber crop is grown. This includes rangeland and land used as pasture.

C.1.37. *Agronomic rate* means the whole sludge application rate (dry weight basis) designed:

C.1.37.1. To provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and

C.1.37.2. To minimize the amount of nitrogen that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the groundwater.

C.1.38. *Manure* means animal excrement and is defined to include bedding, compost, and raw materials or other materials commingled with animal excrement or set aside for disposal.

C.1.39. *Production area* means the portion of the facility that is not used for land application and includes all areas used for animal product production activities. This includes but is not limited to the animal confinement areas, the manure storage areas, the raw materials storage areas, and the waste containment areas.

C.1.40. *Process wastewater* means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the facility for any of the following:

C.1.40.1. Spillage or overflow from animal watering systems;

C.1.40.2. Washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other process components;

C.1.40.3. Direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals;

C.1.40.4. Dust control, not including uncontaminated groundwater used outside of the production area; and

C.1.40.5. Any water which comes into contact with, or is a constituent of, any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, feed, milk, eggs or bedding.

C.1.41. *Land application* means the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

C.1.42. *Land application area* means land under the control of the Permittee, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

C.1.43. *25-year, 24-hour storm event* means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in twenty-five years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent

regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

C.1.44. 100-year, 24-hour storm event means a precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one hundred years, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States," May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

C.1.45. Chronic precipitation event means a series of wet weather conditions that precludes reducing the volume of properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained waste storage and/or treatment facilities and that total a volume in excess of the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

C.1.46. Vegetated buffer means a permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of, and perpendicular to, the dominant slope of the field for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants leaving the field and reaching surface waters.

C.1.47. Feed crops means crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.

C.1.48. Food crops means crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

C.2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manual:

C.2.1. Pursuant to Section A, the O&M manual shall be prepared and submitted to NDEP for review in accordance with the Division's Operations and Maintenance Manual guidance (WTS-2). <http://ndep.nv.gov/bwpc/wts-2.pdf>

C.2.2. The operator shall inspect the site at the frequency prescribed in the O&M Manual.

C.2.3. The Permittee shall maintain an operations logbook (hardcopy or electronic) on-site as referenced in the O&M manual.

C.2.4. The logbook shall include the name of the operator, date, time, and general condition of the facility.

C.3. Planned changes: The Permittee shall give notice to the Administrator as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition to a permitted facility:

C.3.1. May meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source (40 CFR 122.29 (b));

C.3.2. Could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged; or

C.3.3. Results in a significant change to the Permittee's sludge management practice or disposal sites.

C.4. Anticipated non-compliance: The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C.5. Change in Discharge: All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms

and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Any anticipated facility expansions or treatment modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new application or, if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this permit, by notice to the permit issuing authority of such changes. Any changes to the permitted treatment facility must comply with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A. The permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

C.6. Facilities Operation- Proper Operation and Maintenance: The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and properly operate all treatment and control facilities, collection systems, and pump stations installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures.

C.7. Adverse Impact-Duty to Mitigate: The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases to the environment resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. The Permittee shall carry out such measures, as reasonable, to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment. If the monitoring program (as required by this permit) identifies exceedances of ambient water quality standards at the boundary of the mixing zone, the Permittee shall notify the Division of the exceedances and describe any mitigation measures being implemented as part of the quarterly monitoring report requirements.

C.8. Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass and Upset

C.8.1. Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater from a treatment works or other permitted facilities under the control of the Permittee to navigable waters is prohibited except as authorized by this permit. The Division may take enforcement action for a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater to waters of the state except as authorized by this permit. In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge not authorized by this permit is probable, the Permittee shall notify the Administrator immediately.

C.8.2. The Permittee shall notify the Administrator at (775) 687-9418 during normal business hours AND through the NDEP Spill Hotline (1-888-331-6337) within twenty-four (24) hours after identifying any diversion, bypass, spill, upset, overflow or release of treated or untreated discharge from the treatment works or other permitted facilities under the control of the Permittee that imminently and substantially endangers human health, the environment, or reaches a waters of the state. A written report shall be submitted to the Administrator within five (5) days of diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge, detailing the entire incident, including:

C.8.2.1. Time, date, and duration of discharge;

C.8.2.2. Exact location and estimated amount of discharge;

C.8.2.3. Flow path and any bodies of water which the discharge reached;

C.8.2.4. The specific cause of the discharge;

- C.8.2.5.** The preventive and/or corrective actions taken to mitigate the spill;
- C.8.2.6.** Future preventative actions to ensure a similar spill will not recur; and,
- C.8.2.7.** Assessment of public contact with the spill and any notification provided to other public or private entities that may have been affected by the spill.
- C.8.2.8.** The Administrator reserves the right to waive the requirement for this written report on a case-by-case basis, or request additional information.
- C.8.3.** The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:
 - C.8.3.1.** Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
 - C.8.3.2.** Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and
 - C.8.3.3.** Violation of a limitation for any toxic pollutant or any pollutant identified as the method to control a toxic pollutant.
- C.8.4.** The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).
- C.8.5.** **Bypass not exceeding limitations:** The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of the applicable section of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset including Prohibition of Bypass).
- C.8.6.** **Anticipated bypass:** If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of bypass.
- C.8.7.** **Prohibition of Bypass:** Bypass is prohibited, and the Administrator may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:
 - C.8.7.1.** Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - C.8.7.2.** There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - C.8.7.3.** The Permittee submitted notices as required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).
- C.8.8.** The Administrator may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Administrator determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section C.
- C.8.9.** **Effect of an upset:** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset: Conditions

necessary for a demonstration of an upset) are met.

C.8.10. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of an upset: A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:

C.8.10.1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

C.8.10.2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

C.8.10.3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under this section; and

C.8.10.4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section C (Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset).

C.8.11. In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Administrator shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset. The burden of proof is on the Permittee to establish that an upset occurred.

C.9. All solid waste screening and sewage sludge shall be disposed of or reused in a manner approved by the Division and the County. Facilities that generate and dispose of sewage sludge, or prepare it for reuse, shall monitor the concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium and zinc and report in mg/dry kg of sludge as outlined below. A monitoring report which includes the analytical data, volume disposed of, facility name, address, phone number and contact where sludge was disposed or reused shall be submitted with the quarterly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Facilities which sample annually shall submit the information annually with the 4th quarter DMR.

Dry Biosolids Disposal rate in metric tons/yr.	Frequency
>0 - <290	each year
≥290 -<1500	once a quarter
≥1500 -<15000	once every 2 months
≥15000	once a month

C.10. Removed Substances: Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waste waters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering any navigable waters.

C.11. Safeguards to Electric Power Failure: In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit the Permittee shall either:

C.11.1. Provide at the time of discharge an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities; or

C.11.2. Halt or reduce all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

C.12. Right of Entry and Inspection: The Permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or his

authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

- C.12.1.** Enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
- C.12.2.** Have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit at reasonable times;
- C.12.3.** Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations required in this permit; and
- C.12.4.** Perform any necessary sampling or monitoring to determine compliance with this permit at any location for any parameter.

C.13. **Transfer of Ownership or Control:** In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit, by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Administrator. The Administrator may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary. The Administrator shall approve ALL transfers of permits.

C.14. **Availability of Reports:** Except for data determined to be confidential under Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 445A.665, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Administrator. As required by the Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445A.710.

C.15. **Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices:** Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive.

C.16. **Penalty for Violation of Permit Conditions:** NRS 445A.675 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445A.690 through 445A.705.

C.17. **Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation:** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- C.17.1.** Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- C.17.2.** Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- C.17.3.** A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

- C.17.4.** A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
- C.17.5.** Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity;
- C.17.6.** The Administrator has received new information;
- C.17.7.** The standards or regulations have changed; or
- C.17.8.** The Administrator has received notification that the permit will be transferred.

C.18. *Minor Modifications:* With the consent of the Permittee and without public notice, the Administrator may make minor modifications in a permit to:

- C.18.1.** Correct typographical errors;
- C.18.2.** Clarify permit language;
- C.18.3.** Require more frequent monitoring or reporting;
- C.18.4.** Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date;
- C.18.5.** Allow for change in ownership;
- C.18.6.** Change the construction schedule for a new discharger provided that all equipment is installed and operational prior to discharge;
- C.18.7.** Delete an outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits; or
- C.18.8.** Reallocate the IWLA as long as the Σ IWLA does not change.

C.19. *Toxic Pollutants:* Notwithstanding Section C (Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation), if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the Permittee so notified.

C.20. *Liability:* Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances. However, except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under section 307 of the Clean Water Act or toxic water quality standards set forth in NAC 445A.144, compliance with this permit constitutes compliance with Clean Water Act sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, 405(a) and (b), and with NRS 445A.300 through 445A.730.

C.21. *Property Rights:* The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights, in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private

property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

C.22. **Severability:** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

C.23. **Duty to Comply:** The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination; revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

C.24. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense:** 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 this permit.

C.25. **Duty to Provide Information:** The Permittee shall furnish to the Administrator, within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

C.26. **Reapplication:** If the Permittee desires to continue to discharge, he shall reapply not later than 180 days before this permit expires on the application forms then in use. The Permittee shall submit the sludge information listed in 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2) with the renewal application. The renewal application shall be accompanied by the fee required by NAC 445A.232.

C.27. **Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms:** All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed and certified by making the following certification. "I 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

C.27.1. All applications, reports or other information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed by one of the following:

C.27.1.1. A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates;

C.27.1.2. A general partner of the partnership;

C.27.1.3. The proprietor of the sole proprietorship; or

C.27.1.4. A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.

C.28. Changes to Authorization: If an authorization under Section C.31 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section C.31 (Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms) must be submitted to the Administrator prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

C.29. Holding Pond Conditions: If any wastewater from the Permittee's facilities is placed in ponds owned or operated by the Permittee, such ponds shall be located and constructed so as to:

- C.29.1.** Contain with no discharge the once-in-the twenty-five year, 24-hour storm at said location;
- C.29.2.** Withstand with no discharge the once-in-one-hundred year flood of said location; and
- C.29.3.** Prevent escape of wastewater by leakage other than as authorized by this permit, unless otherwise approved by the Division.

C.30. Publicly Owned Treatment Works [40 CFR 122.42(b)]: All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Administrator of the following:

- C.30.1.** Any new introduction of pollutants into the Permittee's facilities from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
- C.30.2.** Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the Permittee's facilities by a source introducing pollutants into the Permittee's facilities at the time of issuance of the permit.;
- C.30.3.** For the purposes of this part, adequate notice shall include information on: (1) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the Permittee's facilities and (2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the Permittee's facilities.

C.31. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers [40 CFR 122.42(a)]: In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 122.41(l), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Administrator as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- C.31.1.** That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

 - C.31.1.1.** One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
 - C.31.1.2.** 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;
 - C.31.1.3.** Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

C.31.1.4. The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

C.31.2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine 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":

C.31.2.1. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 $\mu\text{g/l}$);

C.31.2.2. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

C.31.2.3. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or

C.31.2.4. The level established by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

Appendix K
Lake Mead and Las Vegas Wash Monitoring
2025 Monitoring Plan
NPDES Permit Condition A.2.1



Lake Mead and Las Vegas Wash Monitoring 2025 Monitoring Plan NPDES Permit Condition A.2.1

This monitoring plan will be executed to satisfy Permit Condition A.2.1 Special Approvals and Conditions Table of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Authorization to Discharge Permits for the Las Vegas Valley dischargers to monitor the ambient water quality of Lake Mead and the Las Vegas Wash for the period January 1 through December 31, 2025.

Lake Mead

Sampling Stations

Note: the following four LWLVB stations are referred to as “movable” since the location of each station changes continuously with the location of a reference point, the confluence of the Las Vegas Wash and Las Vegas Bay of Lake Mead. The location of the confluence is marked at a safe location where the depth of the Wash/Lake interface is 2-4 m.

LWLVB1.2- This is a “movable” station located in the channel 1.2 mi from the confluence of the Las Vegas Wash and Las Vegas Bay. The purpose of this station is to determine compliance of the Requirements to Maintain Existing Higher Quality (RMHQ) and Beneficial Use (BUS) standards set by NAC445A.2154 and to monitor the effects of the Las Vegas Wash on the Las Vegas Bay. At this station, an epilimnion, metalimnion, and hypolimnion sample will be collected. A physical profile will monitor water quality throughout the water column. This station will be sampled weekly, March through October, and monthly, November through February.

LWLVB1.85- This is a “movable” station located in the channel 1.85 mi from the confluence of the Las Vegas Wash and Las Vegas Bay. The purpose of this station is to determine compliance of the Requirements to Maintain Existing Higher Quality (RMHQ) and Beneficial Use (BUS) standards set by NAC445A.2152 and to monitor the effects of the Las Vegas Wash on the Las Vegas Bay. At this station, an epilimnion, metalimnion, and hypolimnion sample will be collected. A physical profile will monitor water quality throughout the water column. This station will be sampled weekly, March through October, and monthly, November through February.

LWLVB2.7- This is a “movable” station located in the channel 2.7 mi from the confluence of the Las Vegas Wash and Las Vegas Bay. The purpose of this station is to determine compliance of the Requirements to Maintain Existing Higher Quality (RMHQ) and Beneficial Use (BUS) standards set by NAC445A.2152 and to monitor the effects of the Las Vegas Wash on the Las Vegas Bay. At this station, an epilimnion, metalimnion, and hypolimnion sample will be collected. A physical profile will monitor water quality throughout the water column. This station will be sampled biweekly, March through October, and monthly, November through February.

LWLVB3.5- This is a “movable” station located in the channel 3.5 mi from the confluence of Las Vegas Wash and the Las Vegas Bay. The purpose of this station is to determine compliance of the Requirements to Maintain Existing Higher Quality (RMHQ) and Beneficial Use (BUS) standards set by NAC445A.2152 and to monitor the effects of the Las Vegas Wash on the Las Vegas Bay. At this station, an epilimnion, metalimnion, and hypolimnion sample will be collected. A physical profile will monitor water quality throughout the water column. This station will be sampled biweekly, March through October, and monthly, November through February.

BB3- This is a fixed station located in Boulder Basin on the north east side of Saddle Island. The station is upstream from the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) intakes 1 and 2. The purpose of this station is to evaluate the effects of the Las Vegas Wash on Boulder Basin and the SNWA drinking water intakes. At this station, an epilimnion, metalimnion, and hypolimnion sample will be collected. A physical profile will monitor water quality throughout the water column. This station will be sampled monthly year-round.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.0715 W114.7832

IPS3- This is a fixed station located in Boulder Basin on the northeast side of the mouth of Las Vegas Bay. The station is located at the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) Lake Mead Intake 3. The purpose of this station is to evaluate the effects of the Las Vegas Wash on Boulder Basin and the SNWA drinking water intake. At this station, an epilimnion, metalimnion, and hypolimnion sample will be collected. A physical profile will monitor water quality throughout the water column. This station will be sampled monthly year-round.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.0896 W114.7662

CR346.4- This is a fixed station located in Boulder Basin between Sentinel Island and the shoreline of Castle Cove, in line with Promontory Point on the Black Canyon side of the lake. The purpose of this station is to evaluate the effects of the Las Vegas Wash on Boulder Basin. At this station, an epilimnion, metalimnion, and hypolimnion sample will be collected. A physical profile will monitor water quality throughout the water column. This station will be sampled monthly year-round.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.0617 W114.7392

CR350.0SE0.55- This is a fixed station located between Battleship Rock and Burro Point. This station will evaluate background concentrations in Lake Mead upstream of Las Vegas Bay. At this station an epilimnion, metalimnion, and hypolimnion sample will be collected. A physical profile will monitor water quality throughout the water column. This station will be sampled monthly year-round.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.0985 W114.7257

The epilimnion sample will be an integrated 0-5 m sample. The metalimnion sample will be taken at the thermocline when present and halfway between the surface and hypolimnion when no thermocline is present. The hypolimnion sample will be taken at one meter from the bottom or at a maximum of 70 m.

Physical Parameters

Profiles of the listed parameters will be measured at all stations according to the following protocol: (a) at 2 m increments from surface to 30 m, thence (b) at 5 m increments to 1 m from the bottom.

- Temperature
- pH
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Specific Conductance

Additional physical parameters to be measured at each station:

- Secchi depth
- Light transmittance to 1%
- Air temperature
- Average wind speed and direction
- General cloud cover conditions

Nutrients

The following nutrients will be determined in all samples collected:

- Total Phosphorus, as P
- Dissolved ortho-phosphorus, as P
- Total Nitrogen
- Nitrite, as N
- Nitrate, as N
- Ammonia, as N
- Total Inorganic Nitrogen, as N (calculated)

Chlorophyll-a

Chlorophyll-a will be determined in all epilimnion samples collected.

Chemical and Bacteriological Parameters

The following parameters will be determined in all samples collected unless noted:

- Total dissolved solids
- Total suspended solids (Quarterly for LWLVB2.7, LWLVB3.5, BB3, IPS3, CR346.4, and CR350.0SE0.55)
- Turbidity (Quarterly for LWLVB2.7, LWLVB3.5, BB3, IPS3, CR346.4, and CR350.0SE0.55)
- Color
- Chloride
- Sulfate
- Total Alkalinity
- *Escherichia coli*
- Fecal Coliform
- Total Coliform

Zooplankton

A vertical zooplankton tow will be collected and microscopically analyzed. Regulatory samples will be collected on a monthly basis, except for stations LWLVB1.2 and LWLVB1.85. Those two stations will have samples collected biweekly, March to October, and monthly, November to February. Organisms will be identified to at least the genus level.

Las Vegas Wash

Sampling Stations

LW 11.5 - Las Vegas Wash just upstream of where Sloan Channel meets Las Vegas Wash. This is upstream of where the City of North Las Vegas discharge enters the Las Vegas Wash. The purpose of this station is to determine the water quality of the Las Vegas Wash prior to discharges from any of the four wastewater treatment plants.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.13955 W115.04370

LW 11.1 - Las Vegas Wash between the confluence of Las Vegas Wash with Flamingo Wash, and the City of Las Vegas Water Pollution Control Facility discharge. This station is also downstream of the confluence of the Sloan Channel and the Las Vegas Wash.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.13498 W115.03726

LW 8.85 - Las Vegas Wash downstream of where the Clark County Water Reclamation District discharge enters the Wash.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.10807 W115.02215

LW 5.5 - Las Vegas Wash near the Historic Lateral, downstream of where the City of Henderson Water Reclamation Facility discharge enters the Las Vegas Wash. The purpose of this station is to determine compliance for the upper Las Vegas Wash reach.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.08928 W114.97519

LW 3.1 - Las Vegas Wash before the sedimentation basin for Lake Las Vegas.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.10064 W114.94249

LW 0.9 - Las Vegas Wash at Northshore Road – North side of Las Vegas Wash approximately 50 ft downstream from egress of pipe under Lake Las Vegas.

Lat/Lon NAD83 N36.12013 W114.90884

Each station will be sampled biweekly at a spot where the waters appear to be well mixed.

Physical Parameters

The following parameters will be measured at all stations.

- Temperature
- pH
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Specific Conductance

Nutrients

The following nutrients will be determined in all samples collected:

- Total Phosphorus, as P
- Dissolved ortho-phosphorus, as P
- Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N
- Nitrite, as N
- Nitrate, as N
- Ammonia, as N
- Total Inorganic Nitrogen, as N (calculated)

Chemical and Bacteriological Parameters

The following parameters will be determined in all samples collected:

- Total Dissolved Solids
- Total Suspended Solids
- Turbidity
- *Escherichia coli*
- Fecal Coliform

Toxic Parameters

The following parameters will be determined once every six months in sample from station LW0.9:

- Priority pollutants listed in the NPDES permit
- Additional parameters listed in the following table:

Barium	Fluoride	Methoxychlor
Boron	Sulfide	Mirex
Chromium III		Parathion
Chromium VI	2-4-D	Silvex
Iron	Demeton	Trihalomethanes
Manganese	Guthion	Dichloropropenes
Molybdenum	Malathion	Monochlorobenzene

Due Diligence

The dischargers will exercise reasonable due diligence to collect every sample and obtain a valid analytical result for every field measurement and laboratory determination described in this plan. This plan recognizes that collecting every sample and obtaining a valid analytical result for every field measurement and laboratory determination is practically impossible due to inevitable weather, mechanical, instrumental, and other unforeseen problems. When the dischargers cannot obtain samples because of weather, mechanical, instrumental, and other unforeseen problems, they will resume sampling as soon as reasonably possible. The dischargers shall provide explanation for missing/non-reported samples that are not collected in accordance with the approved monitoring plan.

Appendix L

Joint Funding Agreements for Water Resource Investigations between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Southern Nevada Water Authority for Maintaining and Operating Stream Gages in the Las Vegas Valley Watershed

Fixed Cost Agreement YES[] NO[]

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into as of October 1, 2025, by the U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Nevada Water Science Center, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, party of the first part, and the Southern Nevada Water Authority party of the second part.

1. The parties hereto agree that subject to the availability of appropriations and in accordance with their respective authorities there shall be maintained in cooperation for negotiated deliverables (see attached), herein called the program. The USGS legal authority is 43 USC 36C; 43 USC 50, and 43 USC 50b.

2. The following amounts shall be contributed to cover all of the cost of the necessary field and analytical work directly related to this program. 2(b) include In-Kind-Services in the amount of \$0.00

- (a) \$111,728 by the party of the first part during the period October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026
- (b) \$207,495 by the party of the second part during the period October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026
- (c) Contributions are provided by the party of the first part through other USGS regional or national programs, in the amount of: \$0

Description of the USGS regional/national program:

- (d) Additional or reduced amounts by each party during the above period or succeeding periods as may be determined by mutual agreement and set forth in an exchange of letters between the parties.
- (e) The performance period may be changed by mutual agreement and set forth in an exchange of letters between the parties.

3. The costs of this program may be paid by either party in conformity with the laws and regulations respectively governing each party.

4. The field and analytical work pertaining to this program shall be under the direction of or subject to periodic review by an authorized representative of the party of the first part.

5. The areas to be included in the program shall be determined by mutual agreement between the parties hereto or their authorized representatives. The methods employed in the field and office shall be those adopted by the party of the first part to insure the required standards of accuracy subject to modification by mutual agreement.

6. During the course of this program, all field and analytical work of either party pertaining to this program shall be open to the inspection of the other party, and if the work is not being carried on in a mutually satisfactory manner, either party may terminate this agreement upon 60 days written notice to the other party.

7. The original records resulting from this program will be deposited in the office of origin of those records. Upon request, copies of the original records will be provided to the office of the other party.

8. The maps, records or reports resulting from this program shall be made available to the public as promptly as possible. The maps, records or reports normally will be published by the party of the first part. However, the party of the second part reserves the right to publish the results of this program, and if already published by the party of the first part shall, upon request, be furnished by the party of the first part, at cost, impressions suitable for purposes of reproduction similar to that for which the original copy was prepared. The maps, records or reports published by either party shall contain a statement of the cooperative relations between the parties. The Parties acknowledge that scientific information and data developed as a result of the Scope of Work (SOW) are subject to applicable USGS review, approval, and release requirements, which are available on the USGS Fundamental Science Practices website (<https://www.usgs.gov/office-of-science-quality-and-integrity/fundamental-science-practices>).

Form 9-1366
(May 2018)

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Joint Funding Agreement
FOR
Water Resource Investigations

Customer #: 6000000359
Agreement #: 26ZJJFA00111
Project #:
TIN #: 88-0278492

9. Billing for this agreement will be rendered quarterly. Invoices not paid within 60 days from the billing date will bear Interest, Penalties, and Administrative cost at the annual rate pursuant the Debt Collection Act of 1982, (codified at 31 U.S.C. § 3717) established by the U.S. Treasury.

USGS Technical Point of Contact

Name: Megan Rogers
Data Chief
Address: 500 Date Street
Boulder City, NV 89005
Telephone: (702) 294-6043
Fax: (702) 294-7858
Email: mrogers@usgs.gov

Customer Technical Point of Contact

Name: Brent Clark
Hydrologist II
Address: 100 City Parkway Suite 700
Las Vegas , NV 89106
Telephone: (702) 862-7435
Fax: (n/a)
Email: brent.clark@snwa.com

USGS Billing Point of Contact

Name: Randall Miles
Administrative Officer
Address: 2329 West Orton Circle
West Valley City, UT 84119
Telephone: (801) 908-5058
Fax: (n/a)
Email: rjmiles@usgs.gov

Customer Billing Point of Contact

Name: Sharon Karr
Administrative Assistant
Address: P.O. Box 99956
Las Vegas , NV 89193
Telephone: (702) 862-3752
Fax: (702) 862-3751
Email: Sharon.Karr@snwa.com

**U.S. Geological Survey
United States
Department of Interior**

Southern Nevada Water Authority

Signature
Digitally signed by
SARAH PETERSON
Date: 2025.07.07
By _____ Date: 7/02/2025
Name: Sarah Peterson
Title: Acting Director

Signatures
By John J. Entsminger Date: 09/22/2025
John J. Entsminger (Sep 22, 2025 11:40:23 PDT)
Name: John J. Entsminger
Title: General Manager

By Steven C. Anderson Date: _____
Name: Steven C. Anderson
Title: Attorney III

By _____ Date: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____



United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Nevada Water Science Center
2730 N Deer Run Rd., Suite 3
Carson City, NV 89701

July 2, 2025

Mr. Brent Clark
Hydrologist II
Southern Nevada Water Authority
100 City Parkway Suite 700
Las Vegas , NV 89106

Dear Mr. Clark:

Enclosed is our standard joint-funding agreement 26ZJJFA00111 between the U.S. Geological Survey Nevada Water Science Center and Southern Nevada Water Authority for negotiated deliverables (see attached), during the period October 1, 2025 through September 30, 2026 in the amount of \$207,495 from your agency. U.S. Geological Survey contributions for this agreement are \$111,728 for a combined total of \$319,223. If the gage 09415920 Warm Springs West is removed during this period, the U.S. Geological Survey will process a modification to this agreement to remove the remaining funding for 09415920. Please sign and return one fully-executed original to Randall Miles at rjmiles@usgs.gov or mail to the address above.

Federal law requires that we have a signed agreement before we start or continue work. Please return the signed agreement by **October 1, 2025**. If, for any reason, the agreement cannot be signed and returned by the date shown above, please contact Megan Rogers at (702) 294-6043 or email mrogers@usgs.gov to make alternative arrangements.

This is a fixed cost agreement to be billed quarterly via Down Payment Request (automated Form DI-1040). Please allow 30-days from the end of the billing period for issuance of the bill. If you experience any problems with your invoice(s), please contact Randall Miles at phone number (801) 908-5058 or rjmiles@usgs.gov.

The results of all work performed under this agreement will be available for publication by the U.S. Geological Survey. We look forward to continuing this and future cooperative efforts in these mutually beneficial water resources studies.

Sincerely,

Digitally signed by
SARAH PETERSON
Date: 2025.07.07
09:55:27 -07'00'

Sarah Peterson
Acting Director

Enclosure
26ZJJFA00111 (2)

Southern Nevada Water Authority

Attachment for 26ZJJFA00111
2025-10-01 to 2026-09-30

SURFACE WATER

SITE	Collection Description	FUNDS		
		USGS	COOP	TOTAL
09415000 VIRGIN RV AT LITTLEFIELD, AZ	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09415060 MESQUITE CANAL NR MESQUITE, NV	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09415900 MUDDY SPGS AT LDS FARM NR MOAPA, NV	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09415908 PEDERSON E SPGS NR MOAPA, NV	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09415910 PEDERSON SPGS NR MOAPA, NV	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09415920 WARM SPGS W NR MOAPA, NV	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09415927 WARM SPGS CONFL AT IVERSON FLUME NR MOAPA, NV	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09419000 MUDDY RV NR GLENDALE, NV	Supplemental Tasks	\$1,260	\$2,340	\$3,600
09419625 CORN CK SPGS AT NATIONAL FISH & WILDLIFE HDQRS, NV	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09419679 LAS VEGAS WASTEWAY NR E LAS VEGAS, NV	Supplemental Tasks	\$1,260	\$2,340	
	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$26,100
09419696 DUCK CK AT BROADBENT BLVD AT E LAS VEGAS, NV	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09419700 LAS VEGAS WASH AT PABCO RD NR HENDERSON, NV	Supplemental Tasks	\$1,260	\$2,340	
	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$26,100
09419753 LV WASH ABV THREE KIDS WASH BLW HENDERSON, NV	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$22,500
09419800 LV WASH BLW LAKE LAS VEGAS NR BOULDER CITY, NV	Supplemental Tasks	\$1,260	\$2,340	
	Full Range Streamflow Station	\$7,875	\$14,625	\$26,100
Total:		\$107,415	\$199,485	\$306,900

Southern Nevada Water Authority
26ZJJFA00111 (continued)

GROUND WATER

SITE	Collection Description	FUNDS		
		USGS	COOP	TOTAL
363503115385701 161 S16 E56 03CCAA1 CREECH Groundwater Level, Measurement		\$638	\$1,185	\$1,823
364650114432001 219 S13 E65 28BDBA1 USGS CSV-2 Groundwater level, Continuous		\$3,675	\$6,825	\$10,500
	Total:	\$4,313	\$8,010	\$12,323
	GRAND TOTAL:	\$111,728	\$207,495	\$319,223

Signature: Sharon Karr
Sharon Karr (Sep 22, 2025 13:46:09 PDT)

Email: karrs@lwwd.com

Appendix M
Lake Mead and Las Vegas Wash Water Quality Sampling Nomenclature

Lake Mead & Las Vegas Wash Water Quality Sampling Nomenclature

**Revised
July 2005**



Lake Mead & Las Vegas Wash Sampling Nomenclature

Lake Mead and Colorado River Sampling Prefix:

CR	Colorado River
BB	Boulder Basin
CB	Callville Bay
LVB	Las Vegas Bay
GW	Government Wash
EB	Echo Bay
VB	Virgin Basin
VR	Virgin River
MR	Muddy River

Interface Sites on Lake Mead

CRLM	Colorado River/Lake Mead
MRLM	Muddy River/Lake Mead
VRLM	Virgin River/Lake Mead
LWLVB	Las Vegas Wash/Las Vegas Bay (Lake Mead)

See GPS coordinates for actual spatial locations as sites vary by lake elevation. Interface sites are determined where flows of tributary mix with reservoir.

Las Vegas Wash and Tributaries

LW	Las Vegas Wash
LWC	Las Vegas Wash - side inflow, ditch or spring
DC	Duck Creek
C1	C-1 Channel
FW	Flamingo wash
SC	Sloan Channel
WT	Western Tributary of Las Vegas Wash

- ❖ M as the last letter designates sample location is will move as lake elevation changes or sediments change the depth. *(Starting in 2002 as lake levels dropped, the interface sites were created to designate movable sites)*.

Procedures for Establishing New Location Names:

- All currently used sample location prefixes are as stated above, any new prefixes should be based on geographic names and submitted to committee to be established in the current database and listing.
- 2. Colorado River, Virgin Basin, Virgin River, Muddy River all use USGS river mile markers as the mile reference.
- 3. Las Vegas Bay and Las Vegas Wash use a reference based on a point established at the original high pool level of Lake Mead (1221) and confluence of Las Vegas Wash. Locations are measured in miles from this reference point along the Las Vegas Wash and into Las Vegas Bay.
- 4. All other areas (Boulder Basin, Callville Bay, Duck Creek, etc) use a prefix followed by an underscore and random number instead of a mile reference (ex: **BB 1**). Numbers and letters preceded by an underscore will not reference a distance (ex: **A or B** indicate sites above or below the site).
- 5. When sampling new locations, GPS coordinates or detailed a location map should be supplied to interagency committee as soon as possible. Location names will be assigned and entered into the Water Quality database. GPS coordinates for any new locations can also be emailed to art.ehrenberg@lwwd.com or in the near future be able to be entered on the members web site.
- 6. All members will be notified of new location names and locations posted to the database within two weeks of notification.
- 7. All location should be located using a GPS at each sample location, unless the location is a permanent feature (i.e. SNWS INTAKE). This is especially true when sampling on the open water. If other equipment such as a Hydro-lab or Digital camera are used; time and date stamps should all be synchronized with the GPS unit at the start and end of each day. This is a minimum requirement.

LVB1.7NW0.15

LVB
Prefix

1.7
*miles from
reference
(note 4)*

NW
Direction

0.15
*Distance in miles
from center*

LWLVB1.8

LWLVB
Prefix

1.8
*miles below
Current interface*

Interface site 1.8 miles below current interface.

LWLVB

Current interface site.



Appendix N
Parameters for the Las Vegas Wash Mainstream and Tributary Program

Parameter or Parameter Group	Parameter
Alkalinity	Total alkalinity (carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide)
Bacteria	E. coli Fecal coliform Total coliform
Bacteria+	Enterococci Fecal streptococcus
Field Measurements	DO EC pH Temp
Flow	Flow
Ions	Chloride Fluoride Sulfate
Ions+	Bromide (SNWA only) Chlorate (SNWA only) Sulfide
Metals (dissolved)	Aluminum Antimony Arsenic Barium Beryllium Boron (SNWA only) Cadmium Chromium Copper Iron (SNWA only) Lead Manganese Mercury (SNWA only) Molybdenum Nickel Silver Thallium (SNWA only) Vanadium Zinc
Metals (total)	Aluminum Antimony Arsenic Arsenic III (COH only) Barium Beryllium Boron Cadmium Chromium Chromium III

Metals (total)	Chromium VI Copper Iron Lead Manganese Mercury Molybdenum Nickel Silver Thallium Vanadium (SNWA only) Zinc
Minerals (dissolved)	Calcium Magnesium Potassium Sodium
Minerals (total)	Same as "Minerals (dissolved)" group
Nutrients	Amonia-N (except SNWS) Dissolved Orthophosphorus-Phosphorus Nitrate+Nitrate Nitrate-Nitrogen Nitrite-Nitrogen Total Phosphorus
Nutrients+	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen Total Organic Nitrogen (SNWA only)
Perchlorate	Perchlorate
PPCP/Steroids	Atenolol Atorvastatin Atrazine Benzophenone BHA Bisphenol A Caffeine Carbamazepine DEET Diazepam Diclofenac Dilantin Estradiol Estrone Ethynodiol-diol Fluoxetine Gemfibrozil Ibuprofen Iopromide Meprobamate Musk Ketone

PPCP/Steroids	Naproxen Octylphenol Primidone Progesterone Sulfamethoxazole TCEP TCPP Testosterone Triclosan Trimethoprim
PPL	1,1,1-trichlorethane 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane 1,1,2-trichloroethane 1,1-dichloroethane 1,1-dichloroethylene 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene 1,2-dichlorobenzene 1,2-dichloroethane 1,2-dichloropropane 1,2-dichloropropylene 1,2-diphenylhydrazine 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene 1,3-dichlorobenzene 1,4-dichlorobenzene 2,3,7,8-TCDD (COH only) 2,4,6-trichlorophenol 2,4-dichlorophenol 2,4-dimethylphenol 2,4-dinitrophenol 2,4-dinitrotoluene 2,6-dinitrotoluene 2-chloroethyl vinyl ethers 2-chloronaphthalene 2-chlorophenol 2-nitrophenol 3,3-dichlorobenzidine 4,4-DDD 4,4-DDE 4,4-DDT 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether 4-nitrophenol Acenaphthene Acenaphthylene Acrolein Acrylonitrile

PPL	Aldrin Alpha-BHC Alpha-endosulfan Anthracene Asbestos (COH only) Benzene Benzidine benzo(a) anthracene Benzo(a)pyrene Benzo(b) fluoranthene Benzo(ghi) perylene Beta-BHC Beta-endosulfan Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Bromoform Butyl benzyl phthalate Carbon tetrachloride Chlordane Chlorobenzene Chlorodibromomethane Chloroethane Chloroform Chrysene Cyanide, Total (COH only) Delta-BHC Demeton Dibenzo(h) anthracene Dichlorobromomethane Dichloropropenes Dieldrin Diethyl Phthalate Dimethyl phthalate Di-N-Butyl Phthalate Di-n-octyl phthalate Endosulfan sulfate Endrin Endrin aldehyde Ethylbenzene Fluoranthene Fluorene Gamma-BHC Guthion Heptachlor Heptachlor epoxide
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PPL	Hexachlorobenzene Hexachlorobutadiene Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Hexachloroethane Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene Isophorone Malathion Methoxychlor Methyl bromide Methyl chloride Methylene chloride Mirex Monochlorobenzene Naphthalene Nitrobenzene N-nitrosodimethylamine N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine N-nitrosodiphenylamine Parachlorometa cresol Parathion PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016) PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221) PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232) PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242) PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248) PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254) PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260) Pentachlorophenol Phenanthrene Phenol Pyrene Silvex (2,4,5-TP) Tetrachloroethylene Toluene Toxaphene Trihalomethanes Vinyl chloride
PPL+	Acetaldehyde Dalapon DCPA Dichloroacetonitrile Formaldehyde Glyoxal Methyl glyoxal M-Glyoxal (Pyruvic Aldehyde) Propachlor
Selenium (dissolved)	Dissolved Selenium

Selenium (total)	Total Selenium
Selenate/Selenite	Selenate Selenite
Silica	Total Silica
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
Turbidity	Turbidity
Giardia/Cryptosporidium	Giardia/Cryptosporidium
Viruses	Virus PCR
Legionella/Clostridium	Legionella/Clostridium

Appendix O

Parameters for the Clark County Regional Flood Control District's Stormwater Program

Parameter	Method	Parameter	Method
TDS	160.1	Nickel,total	200.8
TSS	160.2	Silver,total	200.8
Alkalinity	310.1	Thallium,total	200.8
Bicarbonate	310.1	Zinc,total	200.8
Carbonate	310.1	Mercury,total	245.1
Nitrate	300	Pesticides	614/619
Nitrite	300	Pesticides	508
Bromide	300	SVOC	625
Chloride	300	VOC	624
Sulfate	300	VOC	524.2
Bromate	300.1	Organics	551.1
Chlorate	300.1	Organics	6252
Chlorite	300.1	Organics	504.1
Calcium	200.7	Organics	525.1
Iron	200.7	Organics	531.1
Magnesium	200.7	Organics	515.1
Potassium	200.7	Diuron	532
Silica	200.7	Endothall	548.1
Sodium	200.7	Fluorine	4500
Selenium	200.9	Glyphosate	547
Arsenic	200.9	Hydroxide	2320
Anion/Cation	1040	Diquat	549.2
pH	150.1	Paraquat	549.2
Specific Conductance	S2510	Fecal Coliform	9221B
Hardness	2340B	Fecal Streptococcus	9230
Total Organic Carbon	5310C	Total Phosphorus	365.4
Surfactants	5540	TKN	351.2
Aluminum,total	200.8	Oil and Grease	413.1
Antimony,total	200.8	Dissolved Copper	200.8
Barium,total	200.8	Dissolved Lead	200.8
Beryllium,total	200.8	Dissolved Zinc	200.8
Cadmium,total	200.8	Boron	200.7
Chromium,total	200.8	Herbicides	615
Copper,total	200.8	Carbon Dioxide	450-CO2-D
Lead,total	200.8	Total Coliform Bacteria	9221B
Manganese,total	200.8	Langelier Index	2330B