

## ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (AZPDES)

This document gives pertinent information concerning the reissuance of the AZPDES permit listed below. This facility is a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) with a design capacity of 0.8 million gallons per day (mgd) and is considered to be a minor facility under the NPDES program. The effluent limitations contained in this permit will maintain the Water Quality Standards listed in Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-11-101 et. seq. This permit is proposed to be issued for a period of 5 years.

<b>I. PERMITTEE INFORMATION</b>	
Permittee's Name:	City of Goodyear
Permittee's Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 5100, Goodyear, AZ 85338
Facility Name:	Corgett Wash Water Reclamation Facility
Facility Address or Location:	9500 S. 186 <sup>th</sup> Lane, Goodyear, AZ 85338
County:	Maricopa
Contact Person(s): Phone/e-mail address	Todd Carpenter, Process Operations Manager (623) 693-2585 todd.carpenter@goodyearaz.gov
AZPDES Permit Number:	AZ0023582
Inventory Number:	102424
LTF Number:	80258

<b>II. STATUS OF PERMIT(S)</b>	
AZPDES permit applied for:	Renewal
Date application received:	January 28, 2020
Date application was determined administratively complete:	January 30, 2020
Previous permit number (if different):	N/A
Previous permit expiration date:	February 26, 2022

**208 Consistency:**

In accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-A903(6), a permit cannot be issued for any discharge inconsistent with a plan or plan amendment approved under section 208(b) of the Clean Water Act. Based on review of the application, there are no

changes to the facility that require a new determination of consistency with the Regional Water Quality Management Plan.		
City of Goodyear has the following permits issued by ADEQ applicable to the Corgett Wash Water Reclamation Facility:		
<b>Type of Permit</b>		
Aquifer Protection Permit (APP)	P102424	Regulates discharges to the local aquifer
Reuse Permit	R102424	Regulates the practice of reusing treated wastewater for beneficial purposes

<b>III. GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION</b>	
Type of Facility:	Publicly owned treatment works (POTW)
Facility Location Description:	Located southwest of downtown Goodyear and approximately 1.5 miles south of the Gila River
Permitted Design Flow:	0.8 million gallons per day (MGD)
Treatment level (WWTP):	Tertiary
Treatment Processes :	The treatment facility includes grit separation; mechanical bar screening, two aeration basins with fine bubble diffusers which nitrify and denitrify, one clarifier, two disk filters, chlorination with sodium hypochlorite, dechlorination, an effluent pump station, and aerated sludge holding tanks. The wastewater is filtered and disinfected using sodium hypochlorite.
Sludge Handling and Disposal:	Bulk sewage sludge is shipped off site for treatment or blending at the City of Goodyear 157 <sup>th</sup> Water Reclamation Facility.
Nature of facility discharge:	Domestic wastewater from residential and commercial sources in Goodyear
Total Number of significant industrial Users (SIUs):	The City of Goodyear has developed and implemented an approved Pretreatment Program, but reports that no significant industrial users discharge to the WWTP.
Average flow per discharge:	0.352 MGD
Service Area:	City of Goodyear
Service Population:	7,500
Reuse / irrigation or other disposal method(s):	The WWTP typically pumps 100% of its treated effluent to the community of Estrella under its Type 3 Reclaimed Water Permit. The treated effluent is used to fill the community lake and for irrigation.
Continuous or intermittent discharge:	Intermittent

Discharge pattern summary:	The permittee only plans to discharge to Corgett Wash during maintenance periods and for emergency purposes. Discharge Flow records submitted in the application supports that the facility has only discharged intermittently and the discharges are typically 1 to 2 days in duration. Discharges that were longer in duration were for the purposes of collecting whole effluent toxicity (WET) samples.
The City of Goodyear has requested a major modification to develop a tiered permit to accurately reflect the intermittent and short-term discharges at the facility and also resolve the toxicity action level exceedances at the plant. The modification will establish acute and chronic permit limits and WET criteria based upon the intermittent discharges of the facility.	

<b>IV. RECEIVING WATER</b>	
The State of Arizona has adopted water quality standards to protect the designated uses of its surface waters. Streams have been divided into segments and designated uses assigned to these segments. The water quality standards vary by designated use depending on the level of protection required to maintain that use.	
Receiving Water :	The Corgett Wash is a tributary of the Gila River.
River Basin:	Middle Gila River Basin
Outfall Location(s):	Outfall 001: Township 1 S, Range 2 W, Section 10 Latitude 33° 21' 04" , Longitude 112° 27' 02"
The outfall discharges to, or the discharge may reach, a surface water listed in Appendix B of A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1.	
Designated uses for the receiving water listed above:	Aquatic and Wildlife ephemeral (A&We) Partial Body Contact (PBC)
Designated uses for downstream receiving water:	The discharge to Corgett Wash has the potential to reach the confluence with the Gila River, which is approximate 1.5 miles downstream. Therefore the designated uses of the Gila River are being applied. This segment of the Gila River from the confluence of the Salt River and Gillespie Dam is a surface water listed in Appendix B of the A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1.  Aquatic and Wildlife effluent dependent water (A&Wedw) Partial Body Contact (PBC) Fish Consumption (FC) Agricultural Irrigation (Agl) Agricultural Livestock watering (Agl)
Is the receiving water on the 303(d) list?	The Gila River segment, which is the receiving water of Outfall 001, is not listed on ADEQ's 2018 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. However, this facility has been assigned a waste load allocation (WLA) in the Gila River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) that was approved on December 23, 2015 for boron and selenium.

Given the uses stated above, the applicable narrative water quality standards are described in A.A.C. R18-11-108, and the applicable numeric water quality standards are listed in A.A.C. R18-11-109 and in Appendix A thereof. There are two standards for the Aquatic and Wildlife uses, acute and chronic. In developing AZPDES permits, the standards for all applicable designated uses are compared and limits that will protect for all applicable designated uses are developed based on the standards.

**V. DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE**

Because the facility is in operation and discharges have occurred, effluent monitoring data are available. The following is the measured effluent quality reported in the application.

Parameters	Units	Maximum Daily Discharge Concentration
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	28
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	5.09
<i>E. coli</i>	cfu / 100 mL	2420
Facility design removal rates:	BOD 85 % TSS 85 %	

**VI. STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXISTING AZPDES PERMIT**

Date of most recent inspection:	April 12, 2019
DMR files reviewed:	February 1, 2017 through January 28, 2020
Lab reports reviewed:	February 2017 through December 2019
DMR Exceedances:	<i>E. Coli</i> (August 2018) / Total Recoverable Copper ( July 2018 – December 2018)
NOVs issued:	None
NOVs closed:	N/A
Compliance orders:	None
Toxicity:	The WWTP exceeded the permit action level for <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> (green algae) beginning May 2016. The required follow-up testing also exceeded the action level and a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) plan was implemented in April 2018. The TRE plan identified that raising the pH of the effluent to 11 and filtration appears to mitigate the toxicity. However, considering the plant only discharges intermittently, to mitigate this potential fix at the plant full scale is not practicable.

**VII. PROPOSED PERMIT CHANGES**

The following table lists the major changes from the previous permit in this draft permit.

Parameter	Existing Permit	Proposed permit	Reason for change
Reporting Location	Mail in hard copies of DMRs and other attachments	DMRs and other reports to be submitted electronically through myDEQ portal	Language added to support the NPDES electronic DMR reporting rule that became effective on December 21, 2015.
Tiered Permit Tables based upon the frequency and duration of the discharge.	Limits based upon the design flow of the facility for a continuous discharge.	As allowed under 40 CFR § 122.45(e) for non-continuous discharger, permit limits were established using the chronic and acute water quality standards depending on the duration and frequency of the discharge. For short-term and infrequent discharges (defined in the permit as discharges that are less than 7 consecutive days with at least 30 days between discharges) maximum daily limitations were established using the acute criteria only. Sampling will be required 1X during a discharge event per month. Limits were removed from Table 1.b. for Cyanide and Selenium to account for the intermittent discharges (acute) discharges.	Facility plans to discharge only during maintenance and emergency purposes. The permit reflects that the facility only discharges intermittently.
Ammonia	Assessment level	Monitoring with limits using an Ammonia Impact Ratio (AIR).	Data submitted indicates RP exists. The AIR is a trackable and enforceable numeric limit. See Section VII for details.

Beryllium	Effluent Characterization	Assessment Level	RP is indeterminate based on small data set.
Bromodichloromethane	Effluent Characterization	Monitoring with limits on Tables 1a and 1b.	Data submitted indicates RP exists
Dibromochloromethane	Effluent characterization	Monitoring with limits on Tables 1a and 1b.	Data submitted indicates RP exists
Hydrogen Sulfide / Sulfides	Assessment Level	Monitoring with limits on Table 1a.	Data submitted indicates RP exists. Monitoring for sulfides is required as an indicator for sulfides.
Iron	Assessment level	Effluent characterization monitoring.	Data submitted indicated no RP for exceedance of a standard.
Nickel	Effluent Characterization	Assessment Level	RP is indeterminate based on small data set.
Silver	Effluent Characterization	Assessment Level	RP is indeterminate based on small data set.
Oil and Grease	Assessment Level	Monitoring with limits on Tables 1a and 1b.	Data suggest RP exists.
Chronic Toxicity <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> (Green Algae)	Assessment Level	(Short-Term Discharges) No monitoring required for infrequent discharges.  (Continuous Discharges) Monitoring with limits on Table 1b.	Green algae is a chronic analysis.  Data suggests RP exists
Chronic Toxicity <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (water flea)	Assessment Level	(Short-term Discharges) Assessment Level using acute testing method.  (Continuous Discharges ) Assessment Level using chronic testing method.	Testing method is determined by the length of exposure to effluent in the environment.
Chronic Toxicity <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Fathead Minnow)	Assessment Level	(Short-term Discharges) Assessment Level using acute testing method.  (Continuous Discharges ) Assessment Level using chronic testing method.	Testing method is determined by the length of exposure to effluent in the environment.
Anti-backsliding considerations – “Anti-backsliding” refers to statutory (Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act) and regulatory (40 CFR 122.44(l)) requirements that prohibit the renewal, reissuance, or modification of an existing NPDES permit that contains effluent limits, permit conditions, or standards that are less stringent than those established in			

the previous permit. The rules and statutes do identify exceptions to these circumstances where backsliding is acceptable. This permit has been reviewed and drafted with consideration of anti-backsliding concerns.

Limits for the following parameter have been removed from the permit because evaluation of current data allows the conclusion that no reasonable potential (RP) for an exceedance of a standard exists:

- Cyanide (acute/short-term discharges)

This is considered allowable backsliding under 303(d)(4). The effluent limitations in the current permit for these two parameters were based on state standards, the respective receiving waters are in attainment for these parameters, and the revisions are consistent with antidegradation requirements. See Section XII for information regarding antidegradation requirements.

### VIII. DETERMINATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and ASSESSMENT LEVELS

When determining what parameters need monitoring and/or limits included in the draft permit, both technology-based and water quality-based criteria were compared and the more stringent criteria applied.

**Technology-based Limitations:** As outlined in 40 CFR Part 133:

The regulations found at 40 CFR §133 require that POTWs achieve specified treatment standards for BOD, TSS, and pH based on the type of treatment technology available. Therefore, technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) have been established in the permit for these parameters. Additionally, oil & grease will be monitored with an assessment level based on best professional judgment (BPJ). The average monthly assessment level of 10 mg/L and daily maximum of 15 mg/L are commonly accepted values that can be achieved by properly operated and maintained WWTPs. This level is also considered protective of the narrative standard at A.A.C. R18-11-108(B).

**Numeric Water Quality Standards:** As outlined in A.A.C. R18-11-109 and Appendix A:

Per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(iii), (iii) and (iv), discharge limits must be included in the permit for parameters with “reasonable potential” (RP), that is, those known to be or expected to be present in the effluent at a level that could potentially cause any applicable numeric water quality standard to be exceeded. RP refers to the possibility, based on the statistical calculations using the data submitted, or consideration of other factors to determine whether the discharge may exceed the Water Quality Standards. The procedures used to determine RP are outlined in the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD)* (EPA/505/2-90-001). In most cases, the highest reported value for a parameter is multiplied by a factor (determined from the variability of the data and number of samples) to determine a “highest estimated value”. This value is then compared to the lowest applicable Water Quality Standard for the receiving water. If the value is greater than the standard, RP exists and a water quality-based effluent limitation (WQBEL) is required in the permit for that parameter. RP may also be determined from BPJ based on knowledge of the treatment facilities and other factors. The basis for the RP determination for each parameter with a WQBEL is shown in the table below.

Ammonia water quality criteria vary based on the effluent pH and temperature at the time of effluent sampling. As a result, no single ammonia concentration can be included as a permit limit. To overcome this, an Ammonia Impact Ratio (AIR) of 1 for the monthly average and a value of 2 for the maximum daily limits has been established as the permit limits for ammonia. The AIR is calculated by dividing the ammonia concentration in the effluent by the applicable ammonia standard based on the effluent pH and temperature at the time of sampling. AIR values will be reported on DMRs and on the Ammonia Data Log which is included as Appendix B in the permit.

It is assumed that RP exists for exceedance of water quality criteria for the pollutants *E. coli* and, if chlorine or bromine is used in the treatment process, total residual chlorine (TRC). These parameters have been shown through extensive monitoring of WWTPs to fluctuate greatly and thus are not conducive to exclusion from limitation due to a lack of RP. Therefore, the draft permit contains WQBELs for *E. coli* and TRC.

The proposed permit limits were established using a methodology developed by EPA. Long Term Averages (LTA) were calculated for each designated use and the lowest LTA was used to calculate the average monthly limit (AML) and maximum daily limit (MDL) necessary to protect all uses. This methodology takes into account criteria, effluent variability, and the number of observations taken to determine compliance with the limit and is described in Chapter 5 of the TSD. Limits based on A&W criteria were developed using the “two-value steady state wasteload allocation” described on page 99 of the TSD. When the limit is based on human health criteria, the monthly average was set at the level of the applicable standard and a daily maximum limit was determined as specified in Section 5.4.4 of the TSD.

**Mixing Zone**

Arizona water quality rules require that water quality standards be achieved without mixing zones unless the permittee applies and is approved for a mixing zone. Since the receiving stream for this discharge is ephemeral prior to the discharge, no water is available for a mixing zone and all water quality criteria are applied at end-of pipe. This means that the effluent concentration must meet stream standards.

**Assessment Levels (ALs)**

ALs are listed in Part I.B of the permit. An AL differs from a discharge limit in that an exceedance of an AL is not a permit violation. Instead, ALs serve as triggers, alerting the permitting authority when there is cause for re-evaluation of RP for exceeding a water quality standard, which may result in new permit limitations. The AL numeric values also serve to advise the permittee of the analytical sensitivity needed for meaningful data collection. Trace substance monitoring is required when there is uncertain RP (based on non-detect values or limited datasets) or a need to collect additional data or monitor treatment efficacy on some minimal basis. A reopener clause is included in the draft permit should future monitoring data indicate water quality standards are being exceeded.

The requirement to monitor for these parameters is included in the draft permit according to A.A.C. R18-11-104(C) and Appendix A. Except for oil and grease, ALs listed for each parameter were calculated in the same manner that a limit would have been calculated (see Numeric Water Quality Standards Section above). The ALs for oil and grease were determined based on BPJ as described above.

The following trace substances were not included as limits or assessment levels in the draft permit due to a lack of RP based on best professional judgment (BPJ): barium, nitrates, nitrites, and manganese. The numeric standards for these pollutants are well above what would be expected from a WWTP discharge.

**Hardness**

The permittee is required to sample hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub> at the same time the trace metals are sampled because the water quality standards for some metals are calculated using the water hardness values. The hardness value of 400 mg/L (the maximum allowable hardness of the effluent) was used to calculate the applicable water quality standards and any assessment levels or limits for the hardness dependent metals (cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc).

**Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)**

WET testing is required in the draft permit (Parts I.C and IV) to evaluate the discharge according to the narrative toxic standard in A.A.C. R18-11-108(A)(5), as well as whether the discharge has RP for WET per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(iv).

WET testing for chronic and/or acute toxicity is required. The requirement to conduct chronic toxicity testing is contingent upon the frequency or duration of discharges. Since completion of the chronic WET test requires a minimum of three samples be taken for renewals, the chronic WET test is not required during any given monitoring period in which the discharge does not occur over seven consecutive calendar days and is not repeated more frequently than every thirty days.

WET testing for chronic and acute toxicity shall be conducted using the following three surrogate species:

- *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea) – for evaluating toxicity to invertebrates
- *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow) – for evaluating toxicity to vertebrates
- *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum* or *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (a green alga) – for evaluating toxicity to plant life (chronic toxicity only)

ADEQ does not have a numeric standard for Whole Effluent Toxicity. However, ADEQ adopted the EPA recommended chronic toxicity benchmark of 1.0 TUC for a four day exposure period. Using this benchmark, the limitations and/or action levels for WET included in the draft permit were calculated in accordance with the methods specified in the *TSD*. The species chosen for WET testing are as recommended in the *TSD* and in *Regions 9 & 10 Guidance for Implementing Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Programs*.

An exceedance of a limit or action level will trigger follow-up testing to determine if effluent toxicity is persistent. If toxicity above a limit or action level is found in a follow-up test, the permittee will be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and possibly a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) to identify the source of toxicity and reduce toxicity. These conditions are required to ensure that toxicants are not discharged in amounts that are toxic to organisms [A.A.C. R18-11-108(A)(5)]. A reopener clause is included in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124 and AAC R18-9-B906.

The draft permit requires 8-hour composite samples be collected for WET testing. An 8-hour composite sample type was chosen over the suggested 24-hour composite for WET testing in order to have consistency with the type of sample required for other parameters requiring monitoring in this permit. WET sampling must coincide with testing for all the parameters in Parts I.A and B of the draft permit, when testing of those parameters is required, to aid in the determination of the cause of toxicity if toxicity is detected. Additional procedural requirements for the WET test are included in the proposed permit.

The required WET monitoring frequency for this facility is consistent with the WET testing frequency required for facilities with a similar design flow. The draft permit requires WET test results to be reported on discharge monitoring reports and submittal of the full WET lab report to ADEQ.

### **Effluent Characterization (EC)**

In addition to monitoring for parameters assigned either a limit or an AL, sampling is required to assess the presence of pollutants in the discharge at certain minimum frequencies for additional suites of parameters, whether the facility is discharging or not. This monitoring is specified in Tables 4.a. through 4.e., *Effluent Characterization Testing*, as follows:

- Table 4.a. – General Chemistry and Microbiology: ammonia, BOD-5, *E. coli*, total residual chlorine (TRC), dissolved oxygen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), nitrate/nitrite, oil and grease, pH, phosphorus, temperature, total dissolved solids (TDS), and total suspended solids (TSS)
- Table 4.b. – Selected Metals, Hardness, Cyanide, and WET
- Table 4.c. – Selected Volatile Organic Compounds
- Table 4. d. – Selected Acid-Extractable Compounds
- Table 4. e. – Selected Base-Neutral Compounds

NOTE: Some parameters listed in Tables 4.a. and 4.b. are also listed in Tables 1 or 2. In this case, the data from monitoring under Tables 1 or 2 may be used to satisfy the requirements of Tables 4.a. and / or 4.b., provided the specified sample types are the same. In the event the facility does not discharge to a water of the U.S. during the life of the permit, EC monitoring of representative samples of the effluent is still required.

The purpose of EC monitoring is to characterize the effluent and determine if the parameters of concern are present in the discharge and at what levels. This monitoring will be used to assess RP per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(iii). EC monitoring is required in accordance with 40 CFR 122.43(a), 40 CFR 122.44(i), and 40 CFR 122.48(b) as well as A.R.S. §49-203(A)(7). If pollutants are noted at levels of concern during the permit term, this permit may also be reopened to add related limits or conditions.

**Permit Limitations and Monitoring Requirements**

The table that follows summarizes the parameters that are limited in the permit and the rationale for that decision. Also included are the parameters that require monitoring without any limitations or that have not been included in the permit at all and the basis for those decisions. The corresponding monitoring requirements are shown for each parameter. In general, the regulatory basis for monitoring requirements is per 40 CFR §122.44(i) *Monitoring requirements*, and 40 CFR §122.48(b), *Required monitoring*; all of which have been adopted by reference in A.A.C. R18-9-A905, *AZPDES Program Standards*.

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Parameter	Lowest Standard / Designated Use	Maximum Reported Daily Value	No. of Samples	Estimated Maximum Value	RP Determination	Proposed Monitoring Requirement/ Rationale (1)
Flow	---	---	---	---	---	Discharge flow is to be monitored on a continual basis using a flow meter.
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/L 30-day average 45 mg/L 7-day average/ Technology-based limits 40 CFR 133.102	BOD: 2 mg/L TSS: 28 mg/L	BOD: 26 TSS: 28	N/A	TBELs for BOD and TSS are always applicable to WWTPs.	Monitoring for influent and effluent BOD and TSS to be conducted using composite samples of the influent and the effluent. The sample type required was chosen to be representative of the discharge. The requirement to monitor influent BOD and suspended solids is included to assess compliance with the 85% removal requirement in this permit. At least one sample must coincide with WET testing to aid in the determination of the cause of toxicity, if toxicity is detected.
Chlorine, Total Residual (TRC)	11 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	<32.40 µg/L	49	N/A	RP always expected when chlorine or bromine is used for disinfection.	TRC is to be monitored as a discrete sample and a WQBEL remains in the permit. 40 CFR Part 136 specifies that discrete samples must be collected for chlorine. At least one sample per month must coincide with WET testing to aid in the determination of the cause of toxicity, if toxicity is detected.
<i>E. coli</i>	30-day geometric mean: 126 cfu /100 mL (4 sample minimum) Single sample maximum: 575 cfu /100 mL/ PBC	2420 CFU	16	N/A	RP always expected for WWTPs. See explanation above.	<i>E. coli</i> is to be monitored as a discrete sample and a WQBEL remains in the permit.
pH	Minimum: 6.5 Maximum: 9.0 A&Wedw and PBC A.A.C. R18-11-109(B)  Minimum: 6.0 Maximum: 9.0 Technology-based limits 40 CFR 133.102	Minimum: 6.8 Maximum: 7.7	19	N/A	WQBEL or TBEL is always applicable to WWTPs.	pH is to be monitored using a discrete sample of the effluent and a WQBEL is set. 40 CFR Part 136 specifies that grab samples must be collected for pH. At least one sample must coincide with WET testing to aid in the determination of the cause of toxicity if toxicity is detected. pH sampling must also coincide with ammonia sampling when required.
Temperature	R18-11-109C the discharge shall not cause an increase in the ambient water temperature.  A&Wedw: no more than 3.0°C	34°C	13	N/A	N/A	Effluent temperature is to be monitored for effluent characterization by discrete sample. 40 CFR Part 136 specifies that discrete samples must be collected for temperature. Temperature sampling must also coincide with ammonia sampling when required.

Parameter	Lowest Standard / Designated Use	Maximum Reported Daily Value	No. of Samples	Estimated Maximum Value	RP Determination	Proposed Monitoring Requirement/ Rationale (1)
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No applicable standard	1280 mg/L	3	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Ammonia	Standard varies with temperature and pH	4.8 mg/L (< WQS)	26	N/A	RP Exists (4)(5)	Ammonia is to be monitored by discrete sample and a WQBEL in the form of an ammonia impact ratio (AIR) of 1 is set in the permit (6). An ammonia data log with concurrent pH and temperature monitoring is also required. One sample must coincide with WET sampling to aid in the determination of the cause of toxicity, if toxicity is detected.
Nutrients (Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus)	No applicable standards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Oil & Grease	BPJ Technology-Based Level of 10 mg/L monthly average and 15 mg/L daily maximum	38.9 mg/L	15	N/A	RP Exists	Monitoring required and a limit has been set remains in the permit.
Antimony	600 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	<2.5 µg/L	3	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Arsenic	80 µg/L/ FC	<20 µg/L	12	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Beryllium	5.3 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	<10 µg/L	2	N/A	RP Indeterminate	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set in the permit.
Boron	1,000 µg/L/ AgI	1000 µg/L	8	3500 µg/L	RP exists	Monitoring is required and a WQBEL remains in the permit. The permit limit is consistent with the Gila River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Waste Load Allocation (WLA).
Bromodichloromethane	17 µg/L / FC	43 µg/L	14	110 µg/L	RP exists	Monitoring is required and a WQBEL is established in the permit.
Cadmium (2)	6.22 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	<0.5 µg/L	12	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Chromium (Total)	1000 µg/L/ AgI & AgL	<25 µg/L	12	N/A	No RP	Monitoring is required for effluent characterization and as an indicator for Chromium VI.
Chromium VI	11 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	<15 µg/L	4	N/A	No RP based upon Total Chromium data set	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Copper (2)	29 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	<50 µg/L	9	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring required and a WQBEL (Table 1a) remains in the permit.
	50 µg/L / A&Wedw acute (short-term discharges)	<50 µg/L	9	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring required and a WQBEL (Table 1b) is established in the permit.

Parameter	Lowest Standard / Designated Use	Maximum Reported Daily Value	No. of Samples	Estimated Maximum Value	RP Determination	Proposed Monitoring Requirement/ Rationale (1)
Cyanide	9.7 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	6 µg/L	7	23 µg/L	RP Exists	Monitoring is required and a WQBEL remains in the permit.
	41 µg/L / A&Wedw acute (short-term discharges)	6 µg/L	7	23 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring is required for effluent characterization.
Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)	13 µg/L / FC	32 µg/L	13	90 µg/L	RP Exists	Monitoring is required and a WQBEL remains in the permit.
Hardness	No applicable standard. Hardness is used to determine standards for specific metal parameters.	540 mg/L	7	N/A	N/A	A&W standards for cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc used for RP determinations were based on the maximum hardness value of 400 mg/L. Monitoring for hardness is required whenever monitoring for hardness dependent metals is required.
Hydrogen Sulfide	2 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	<500 µg/L	7	N/A	RP Exists based upon sulfide data.	Monitoring is required and a WQBEL is set in the permit.
	No applicable standard (short-term discharges)	<500 µg/L	7	N/A	No RP	Monitoring is required for effluent characterization.
Iron	1,000 ug/L / A&Wedw chronic	<250 µg/L	7	N/A	No RP	Monitoring is required for effluent characterization.
Lead (2)	10.9 µg/L / A&Wedw chronic	<5 µg/L	12	N/A	No RP	Monitoring is required for effluent characterization.
Mercury	0.01 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	0.0007 µg/L	12	0.002 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Nickel (2)	168 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	<100 µg/L	2	N/A	RP Indeterminate	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set in the permit.
Selenium	2 µg/L/ A&Wedw chronic	<5 µg/L	13	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring required and a WQBEL remains in the permit. The permit limit is consistent with the Gila River TMDL WLA.
	2 µg/L / Gila River TMDL WLA	<5 µg/L	13	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and limit established based upon the Gila River TMDL WLA.
Silver (2)	34.9 µg/L/ A&Wedw acute	<20 µg/L	2	N/A	RP Indeterminate	Monitoring is required an assessment level is set in the permit.
Sulfides	No applicable standard	40 µg/L	8	N/A	N/A	Indicator parameter for hydrogen sulfide. Monitoring required. If sulfides are detected, monitoring for hydrogen sulfide is required for the remainder of the permit term.
Thallium	7.2 µg/L/ FC	<2.5 µg/L	5	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.

Parameter	Lowest Standard / Designated Use		Maximum Reported Daily Value	No. of Samples	Estimated Maximum Value	RP Determination	Proposed Monitoring Requirement/ Rationale (1)
Zinc (2)	379 µg/L/ A&Wedw acute and chronic		68 µg/L	4	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)	Not applicable to short-term discharges	<i>Pseudo-kirchneriella subcapitata</i> (3)	>8.0 TUc	7	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization for short-term discharges.
	No toxicity (A.A.C. R18-11-108(A)(6))	<i>Pseudo-kirchneriella subcapitata</i> (3)	>8.0 TUc	7	N/A	RP Exists	Monitoring required and a WQBEL is set in Table 1.a.
		<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	1.0 TUc	4	N/A	RP Indeterminate (4)	Monitoring required and action levels are set based upon the length of discharge.
		<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	1.0 TUc	5	N/A	RP Indeterminate (4)	Monitoring required and action levels are set based upon the length of discharge.

Footnotes:

- (1) The monitoring frequencies are as specified in the permit.
- (2) Hardness-dependent metal - the standard is for this parameter is based on the average hardness value of the effluent or receiving water as indicated above.
- (3) Formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum* or *Raphidocelis subcapitata*.
- (4) Monitoring with ALs or Action Levels always required for WWTPs for these parameters unless RP exists and limits are set.
- (5) An AIR will be calculated by dividing effluent ammonia concentration by the applicable standard using the receiving water pH and temperature.

**VIII. NARRATIVE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS**

All narrative limitations in A.A.C. R18-11-108 that are applicable to the receiving water are included in Part I, Sections E and F of the draft permit.

**IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Part II of Permit)**

Section 308 of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Part 122.44(i) require that monitoring be included in permits to determine compliance with effluent limitations. Additionally, monitoring may be required to gather data for future effluent limitations or to monitor effluent impacts on receiving water quality.

Monitoring frequencies are based on the nature and effect of the pollutant, as well as a determination of the minimum sampling necessary to adequately monitor the facility's performance. Monitoring frequencies for some parameters may be reduced in subsequent permits if all monitoring requirements have been met and the limits or ALS for those parameters have not been exceeded during the first permit term.

For the purposes of this permit, an "8-hour composite" sample has been defined as a flow-proportioned mixture of two or more discrete samples (aliquots) obtained at equal time intervals over an 8-hour period (if only two samples are collected, they should be taken approximately 8 hours apart). The volume of each aliquot shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling.

These criteria for composite sampling are included in order to obtain samples that are representative of the discharge given the potential variability in the duration, frequency and magnitude of discharges from this facility.

Discrete (i.e., grab) samples are specified in the permit for parameters that for varying reasons are not amenable to compositing.

Monitoring locations are specified in the permit (Part I.A and Part III.J) in order to ensure that representative samples of the influent and effluent are consistently obtained.

The requirements in the permit pertaining to Part II, Monitoring and Reporting, are included to ensure that the monitoring data submitted under this permit is accurate in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(e). The permittee has the responsibility to determine that all data collected for purposes of this permit meet the requirements specified in this permit and is collected, analyzed, and properly reported to ADEQ.

The permit (Part II.A.3) requires the permittee to keep a Quality Assurance (QA) manual at the facility, describing sample collection and analysis processes; the required elements of the QA manual are outlined.

Reporting requirements for monitoring results are detailed in Part II, Section B of the permit, including completion and submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), Ammonia Data Logs, and AZPDES Flow Record forms. The permittee is responsible for conducting all required monitoring and reporting the results to ADEQ on DMRs or as otherwise specified in the permit.

**Electronic reporting**

The US EPA has published a final regulation that requires electronic reporting and sharing of Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program information instead of the current paper-based reporting (Federal Register, Vol. 80, No. 204, October 22, 2015). Beginning December 21, 2016 (one year after the effective date of the regulation), the Federal rule required permittees to make electronic submittals of any monitoring reports and forms called for in their permits. ADEQ has created an online portal called myDEQ that allows users to submit their discharge monitoring reports and other applicable reports required in the permit.

The permit also requires annual submittal of an Ammonia Data Log that records the results for temperature, pH, and ammonia samples and date of sampling (Part II.B.3). Because the ammonia standards in 18 A.A.C. 11, Article 1, Appendix A are contingent upon the pH and temperature at the time of sampling for ammonia, the permittee must determine the applicable ammonia standard using the ammonia criteria table(s) and calculate the Ammonia Impact Ratio for that ammonia sample result. The AIR is recorded on the DMR.

Requirements for retention of monitoring records are detailed in Part II.C.3 of the permit.

#### **X. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS (Part III in Permit)**

Standard requirements for the monitoring, reporting, record keeping, and handling of biosolids, as well as minimum treatment requirements for biosolids according to 40 CFR Part 503 are incorporated in the draft permit.

#### **XI. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (Part V in Permit)**

##### **Pretreatment**

Standard requirements for implementing and enforcing an approved pretreatment plan are included in the draft permit.

##### **Operation**

This permit condition requires the permittee to ensure that the WWTP has an operator who is certified at the appropriate level for the facility, in accordance with A.A.C. R18-5-104 through -114. The required certification level for the WWTP operator is based on the class (Wastewater Treatment Plant) and grade of the facility, which is determined by population served, level of treatment, and other factors.

##### **Permit Reopener**

This permit may be modified based on newly available information; to add conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity; to implement any EPA-approved new Arizona water quality standard; or to re-evaluate reasonable potential (RP), if assessment levels in this permit are exceeded [A.A.C. R18-9-B906 and 40 CFR Part 122.62 (a) and (b)].

#### **XII. ANTIDegradation**

Antidegradation rules have been established under A.A.C. R18-11-107 to ensure that existing surface water quality is maintained and protected. The discharge from the Corgett Wash Water Reclamation Facility will be to an ephemeral wash which will become (for purposes of this permit) an effluent-dependent water. Except for flows resulting from rain events, the only water in the wash will be the effluent. Therefore, the discharge and the receiving water will normally be one and the same. Effluent quality limitations and monitoring requirements have been established under the proposed permit to ensure that the discharge will meet the applicable water quality standards. As long as the permittee maintains consistent compliance with these provisions, the designated uses of the receiving water will be presumed protected, and the facility will be deemed to meet currently applicable antidegradation requirements under A.A.C. R18-11-107.

#### **XIII. STANDARD CONDITIONS**

Conditions applicable to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 122 are attached as an appendix to this permit.

#### **XIV. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

##### **Public Notice (A.A.C. R18-9-A907)**

The public notice is the vehicle for informing all interested parties and members of the general public of the contents of a draft AZPDES permit or other significant action with respect to an AZPDES permit or application. The basic intent of this requirement is to ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to comment on significant actions of the permitting agency with respect to a permit application or permit. This permit will be public noticed in a local newspaper after a pre-notice review by the applicant and other affected agencies.

##### **Public Comment Period (A.A.C. R18-9-A908)**

Rules require that permits be public noticed in a newspaper of general circulation within the area affected by the facility or activity and provide a minimum of 30 calendar days for interested parties to respond in writing to ADEQ. After the closing of the public comment period, ADEQ is required to respond to all significant comments at the time a final permit decision is reached or at the same time a final permit is actually issued.

##### **Public Hearing (A.A.C. R18-9-A908(B))**

A public hearing may be requested in writing by any interested party. The request should state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the hearing. A public hearing will be held if the Director determines there is a significant amount of interest expressed during the 30-day public comment period, or if significant new issues arise that were not considered during the permitting process.

##### **EPA Review (A.A.C. R18-9-A908(C))**

A copy of this draft permit and any revisions made to this draft as a result of public comments received will be sent to EPA Region 9 for review. If EPA objects to a provision of the draft, ADEQ will not issue the permit until the objection is resolved.

#### **XV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information relating to this proposed permit may be obtained from:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Water Quality Division – Surface Water Permits Unit  
Attn: Mindi Cross  
1110 West Washington Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Or by contacting Mindi Cross at (602) 771 – 2209 or by e-mail at [cross.mindi@azdeq.gov](mailto:cross.mindi@azdeq.gov).

#### **XVI. INFORMATION SOURCES**

While developing effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and special conditions for the draft permit, the following information sources were used:

1. AZPDES Permit Application Form(s) 2A and 2S, received January 28, 2020, along with supporting data, facility diagram, and maps submitted by the applicant with the application forms.
2. Supplemental information to the application received by ADEQ on January 29, 2020, February 5, 2020, and February 24, 2020.
3. ADEQ files on Corgett Wash Water Reclamation Facility.

4. 2015 Maricopa Association Governments (MAG) 208 Plan Update.
5. ADEQ Geographic Information System (GIS) Web site
6. Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1, *Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters*, adopted December 31, 2016.
7. A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9. *Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* rules.
8. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40:
  - Part 122, *EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.*
  - Part 124, *Procedures for Decision Making.*
  - Part 133. *Secondary Treatment Regulation.*
  - Part 503. *Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge.*
9. EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control dated March 1991.
10. *Regions 9 & 10 Guidance for Implementing Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Programs*, US EPA, May 31, 1996.
11. *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA /821-R-02-013).
12. U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers' Manual, September 2010.
13. Gila River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), December 23, 2015.