

ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (AZPDES)

This document gives pertinent information concerning the issuance of the AZPDES permit listed below. This facility is a groundwater treatment system (GWTS) 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.

I. PERMITTEE INFORMATION	
Permittee's Name:	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)—Waste Programs Division (WPD)
Permittee's Mailing Address:	1110 W. Washington St Phoenix, AZ 85007
Facility Name:	Former Perryville Feed Store Leaking Underground Storage Tank (UST) Site Groundwater Treatment System (GWTS)
Facility Address or Location:	18635 W. Yuma Rd Goodyear, AZ 85338
County:	Maricopa
Contact Person(s): Phone/e-mail address	Jeff Rackow, Principal Environmental Engineer (602) 771-4223/rackow.jeff@azdeq.gov
AZPDES Permit Number:	AZ0026328
Inventory Number:	514034
LTF Number:	95929

II. STATUS OF PERMIT(s)	
AZPDES permit applied for:	New
Date application received:	August 17, 2022
Date application was determined administratively complete:	October 5, 2022
<u>208 Consistency:</u>	
208 Plan consistency is not required for industrial facilities.	

ADEQ—WPD has the following permit issued by ADEQ applicable to the Former Perryville Feed Store Leaking UST Site:

Type of Permit		
General Air Quality Control Permit for Soil Vapor Extraction Units (SVEU)	93737	Regulates operation of Soil Vapor Extraction Units (SVEU)

III. GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION

Type of Facility:	Groundwater treatment system, remediating gasoline contamination from a leaking underground storage tank (UST) under ADEQ’s Leaking UST Program—State Lead Corrective Action Unit.
Facility Location Description:	Southeast corner of S. Perryville Rd and W. Yuma Rd in Goodyear, AZ.
Discharge Flow:	The application indicates maximum flow will 120 gallons per minute (gpm) or 0.1728 million gallons per day (MGD). Average flow will be 85 gpm or 0.1224 MGD.
Applicable Treatment Processes:	Groundwater treatment consists of a shallow tray air stripper (STAS), bag filters, and liquid phase granular activated carbon (LGAC). Vapor from the STAS is treated by vapor phase granular activated carbon (VGAC).
Nature of facility discharge:	Discharge is treated groundwater. The facility will remove petroleum hydrocarbons (gasoline constituents) from the groundwater before discharge.
Continuous or intermittent discharge:	Continuous

The groundwater treatment system has been operational since December 2020. It has treated approximately 23 million gallons of groundwater meeting drinking water standards for petroleum volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Thus far, all treated groundwater from the system has been re-injected into the aquifer via use of an on-site injection well (IW). However, infiltration capacity of the IW has greatly declined to approximately 10 gpm and cannot be restored despite comprehensive attempts to rehabilitate/redevelop the IW. Based on characteristics of the aquifer material, it is believed that installing a replacement IW would also result in significant loss of infiltration capacity over time. Therefore, the decision was made to discharge the treated effluent into a Roosevelt Irrigation District (RID) pipeline that will ultimately convey the water into the RID’s open canal located approximately 0.75 miles north of the treatment site. Approval from RID to tie-in to the pipeline is currently pending.

IV. RECEIVING WATER

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 (Federal):	The Water of the U.S. Protected Surface Water (WOTUS PSW) for facility/ outfall is the Roosevelt Irrigation District (RID) Canal, a Phoenix Area Canal-Below Municipal WTP intakes and all other locations.
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River Basin:	Middle Gila River Basin
Outfall Location(s):	Outfall 001: Township 1N, Range 2W, Section 15 Latitude 33° 26' 46" N, Longitude 112° 27' 42" W
Designated uses for the receiving water listed above:	Agricultural Irrigation (Agl) Agricultural Livestock watering (AgL)
Is the receiving water on the 303(d) list?	The RID canal is not on the 303(d) list. However, there is a TMDL for total boron and total selenium (chronic) for the Gila River-Centennial Wash to Gillespie Dam. Dischargers identified in "Zone 1" (which includes portions of the RID Canal) are determined to have a likelihood of impacting the impaired reach of the Gila River and are required to have a waste load allocation (WLA) (see TMDLs for Boron and Selenium in Section VIII. Determination of Effluent Limitations and Assessment Levels below).
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

This is a new facility and no discharges have yet occurred; nonetheless, effluent monitoring data are available. The following is the measured effluent quality reported in the application.

Parameters	Units	Maximum Daily Discharge Concentration
pH	S.U.	8.47
Boron	µg/L	5,380
Selenium	µg/L	<10.0
Benzene	µg/L	<1.00 µg/L
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	<1.00 µg/L
Toluene	µg/L	<1.00 µg/L
Xylenes	µg/L	<0.174 µg/L

VI. STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXISTING AZPDES PERMIT

This section is not applicable because this is a new permit.

VII. PROPOSED PERMIT CHANGES

This section is not applicable because this is a new permit.

VIII. DETERMINATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and ASSESSMENT LEVELS

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

Technology-based Limitations:

There are no promulgated technology-based limits for a groundwater treatment system (GWTS) such as the Former Perryville Feed Store Leaking UST Site GWTS. However, it has been demonstrated that technology allows for efficient removal of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and the discharge can be sampled with low detection limits. Based on a review of the data submitted by the applicant and using best professional judgment (BPJ), technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) have been set for benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylenes. These parameters have been detected in the groundwater. The proposed TBELs are based on Safe Drinking Water Act maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) consistent with other similar remedial project dischargers.

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

Per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii), (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 an analysis, 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.

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.

TMDLs for Boron and Selenium

Dischargers in Zone 1 (see map below) are required to have waste load allocations (WLAs) set due to the probability of impacting the downstream impaired reach of the Gila River. The TMDL states any future AZPDES applicants are required to have boron and selenium permit limits set even if there is no reasonable potential to exceed the water quality standards for those parameters. The TMDL further states that the permit limits must be WQBELs calculated using the TSD methods described in the TMDL.

The TMDL approach for calculating permit limits is based on the same TSD methods described in the above Numeric Water Quality Standards section. For selenium, the current performance mean was used as the LTA. According to the TMDL, half the detection limit is used for non-detect values. The LTA is then used to calculate the AML and the MDL as described above in the Numeric Water Quality Standards Section. For boron, the criteria is human-health based; therefore the AML defaults to the AgI water quality standard of 1,000 µg/L.

Both the selenium and boron TMDLs are concentration-based rather than mass-based; the TMDL provides the following explanation for this decision:

An analysis of the total of the authorized discharges' CFS [cubic feet per second] equivalents (based on maximum design capacity where available) shows that permittees discharging to the hydrologic network where flow persists currently account for approximately 298 cfs of authorized discharged flow. The majority of this total is CoP's [City of Phoenix 91st Avenue WWTP] authorized discharges. The median of all daily mean flows for the Gila River at Gillespie Dam is 86 cfs. Disregarding consumptive use and infiltration, the total authorized discharge represents a flow value exceeding the upper 12th percentile of the flow history of the Gila River at Gillespie Dam. Its adoption as the basis of mass-based WLAs could severely constrain aggregate load allocations; in fact, for four of the flow classes for the impaired reach, there would be no room in the TMDL calculation to accommodate any aggregate load allocations.

For this reason and others, including intermittent or infrequent discharges and the lack of detailed flow volume data throughout the canal systems, the TMDL analysis is a concentration-based analysis. While aggregate mass-based loads determined in the impaired reach are presented in support, sufficient flow data is not available to comprehensively parse out mass-based loads for each contributing source or source area. Consequently, these TMDLs adopt a concentration-neutral premise to form the framework of WLA consideration. The concentration-neutral premise asserts that if all sources and dischargers are assumed to be discharging at the impaired reach's water quality standard concentrations for the analytes of concern, then regardless of flow variability, total loading of the system will be consistent with the water quality standards in the reach of concern.

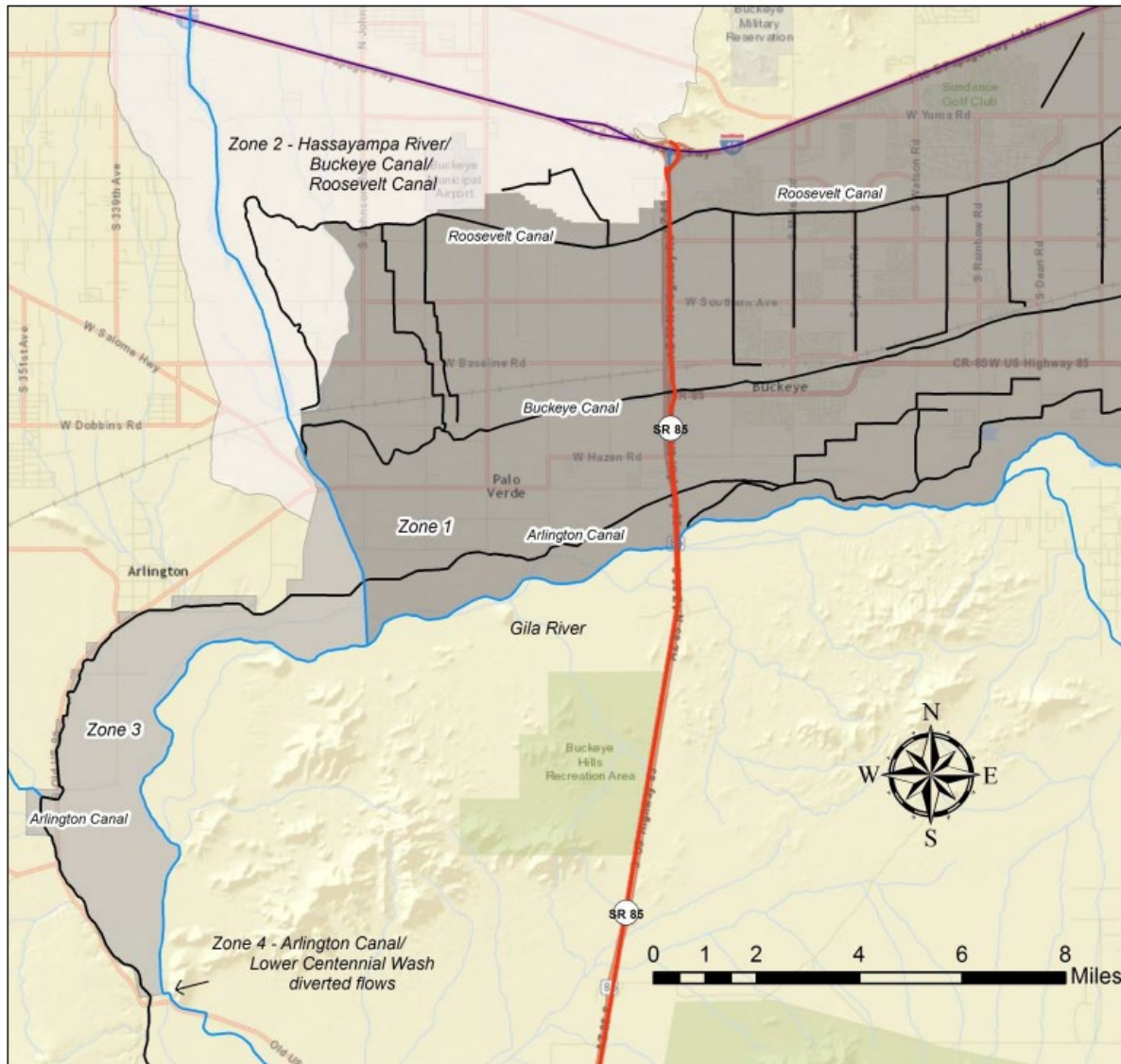


Figure 14. Load allocation zone map

Mixing Zone

The limits in this permit were determined without the use of a mixing zone. Arizona state water quality rules require that water quality standards be achieved without mixing zones unless the permittee applies for and is approved for a mixing zone. Since a mixing zone was not applied for or granted, all water quality criteria are applied at end-of-pipe.

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 permit should future monitoring data indicate water quality standards are being exceeded.

The requirement to monitor for these parameters is included in the permit according to A.A.C. R18-11-104(C) and Appendix A. 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).

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

ADEQ does not require WET testing if the receiving water has no aquatic and wildlife designated uses. Although the narrative standard prohibiting the discharge of toxic pollutants applies to all discharges, the test species are not appropriate for these receiving waters and no alternative tests are readily available. Therefore, WET testing is not required in this permit.

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 3.a. through 3.e., *Effluent Characterization Testing*, as follows:

- Table 3.a. —General Chemistry
- Table 3.b. —Selected Metals and Trace Substances
- Table 3.c. —Selected Volatile Organic Compounds
- Table 3.d. —Selected Base-Neutral Compounds
- Table 3.e. —Additional Parameters Based on Designated Uses (from Arizona Surface Water Quality Standards, Appendix A, Table 1)

NOTE: Some parameters listed in Tables 3.a. through 3.e. 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 3.a. through 3.e., provided the specified sample types are the same. In the event the facility does not discharge to a Protected Surface Water during the life of the permit, EC monitoring of representative samples of the effluent is still required.

EC monitoring is required for all parameters with AgI and/or AgL criteria listed in Arizona Surface Water Quality Standards, Appendix A, Table 1.

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

Table 1 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*. Although the facility has not yet discharged, effluent monitoring data are available and included in Table 1.

Table 1. Permit limitations and monitoring requirements.

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.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	No applicable standard	<10 mg/L	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	No applicable standard	2.5 mg/L	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
pH	Minimum: 6.5 Maximum: 9.0 AgL A.A.C. R18-11-109(B)	8.47	5	N/A	WQBEL is always applicable.	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.
Temperature	No applicable standard	28.9°C	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No applicable standard	No Data	0	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Oil & Grease	No applicable standard.	<5.00 mg/L	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Antimony	No applicable standard	<3.98 µg/L	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Arsenic	200 µg/L AgL	8.33 µg/L	1	110 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Beryllium	No applicable standard	No Data	0	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Boron	1,000 µg/L Agl	5,380 µg/L	2	39,778 ug/L	RP Exists and WQBEL required by TMDL	Monitoring required and a WQBEL is set based on the 2015 Gila River—Centennial Wash to Gillespie Dam TMDLs for Total Boron and Total Selenium (Chronic).
Cadmium	50 µg/L Agl and AgL	<2.0 µg/L	1	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Chromium (Total)	1,000 µg/L Agl and AgL	1.64 µg/L	1	21.6 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Chromium VI	No applicable standard	No Data	0	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Copper	500 µg/L AgL	<10.0 µg/L	1	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Cyanide	200 µg/L AgL	No Data	0	N/A	RP Indeterminate (No Data)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.
Hydrogen sulfide	No applicable standard	No Data	0	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Iron	No applicable standard	92 µg/L	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.

Table 1. Permit limitations and monitoring requirements.

Parameter	Lowest Standard/Designated Use	Maximum Reported Daily Value	No. of Samples	Estimated Maximum Value	RP Determination	Proposed Monitoring Requirement/Rationale (1)
Lead	100 µg/L AgL	<6.0 µg/L	1	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Mercury	10 µg/L AgL	<0.2 µg/L	1	N/A	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Nickel	No applicable standard	No Data	0	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Selenium	20 µg/L Agl	<10.0 µg/L	2	N/A	No RP, but WQBEL required by TMDL	Monitoring required and a WQBEL is set based on the 2015 Gila River—Centennial Wash to Gillespie Dam TMDLs for Total Boron and Total Selenium (Chronic).
Silver	No applicable standard	No Data	0	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Sulfides	No applicable standard	No Data	0	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Thallium	No applicable standard	No Data	0	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Zinc	10,000 µg/L Agl	76.5 µg/L	1	1,010 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Benzene	5 µg/L (MCL) TBEL based on BPJ	<1.00 µg/L	20	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required and a TBEL is set.
Ethylbenzene	700 µg/L (MCL) TBEL based on BPJ	<1.00 µg/L	20	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required and a TBEL is set.
Toluene	1,000 µg/L (MCL) TBEL based on BPJ	<1.00 µg/L	20	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required and a TBEL is set.
Xylenes	10,000 µg/L (MCL) TBEL based on BPJ	<0.174 µg/L	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required and a TBEL is set.
1,1,1-trichloroethane	1,000 µg/L Agl	<1.00 µg/L	20	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Benzidine	0.01 µg/L Agl and AgL	<10.0 µg/L	1	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.
Aldrin	The aldrin/dieldrin AgL standard is exceeded when the sum of the two compounds exceeds 0.003 µg/L	<0.0500 µg/L	1	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.
4,4-DDD (p,p-Dichlorodiphenyldic hloroethane)	0.001 µg/L Agl and AgL	<0.0500 µg/L	1	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.
4,4-DDE (p,p-Dichlorodiphenyldic hloroethylene)	0.001 µg/L Agl and AgL	<0.0500 µg/L	1	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.
4,4-DDT (p,p-Dichlorodiphenyltric hloroethane)	0.001 µg/L Agl and AgL	<0.0500 µg/L	1	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.

Table 1. Permit limitations and monitoring requirements.

Parameter	Lowest Standard/Designated Use	Maximum Reported Daily Value	No. of Samples	Estimated Maximum Value	RP Determination	Proposed Monitoring Requirement/Rationale (1)
Dieldrin	The aldrin/dieldrin AgL standard is exceeded when the sum of the two compounds exceeds 0.003 µg/L	<0.0500 µg/L	1	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.
Endrin	0.004 µg/L Agl and AgL	<0.0500 µg/L	1	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.
Manganese	10,000 Agl	332 µg/L	1	2450 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.001 µg/L Agl and AgL	<0.500 µg/L	1	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.
Toxaphene	0.005 µg/L Agl and AgL	<0.500 µg/L	1	N/A	RP Indeterminate (High LOQ)	Monitoring is required and an assessment level is set.

Footnotes:

1. The monitoring frequencies are as specified in the permit.

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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, Section D of the 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.

Discrete (i.e., grab) samples are specified in the permit for all parameters. The quality of the discharge is not expected to be highly variable.

Monitoring locations are specified in the permit (Part I.A and Part II.A) 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) 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.

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

XI. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (Part III in Permit)

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 this facility will be to a canal which is subject to Tier 1 antidegradation protection. 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 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: Rachel Heinz
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Or by contacting Rachel Heinz at (602) 771 – 0180 or by e-mail at heinz.rachel@azdeq.gov.

XVI. INFORMATION SOURCES

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

1. AZPDES Permit Application Forms 1 and 2D, received August 17, 2022, 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 October 4, 2022.
3. ADEQ files on Former Perryville Feed Store Leaking UST Site GWTS.
4. ADEQ Geographic Information System (GIS) Web site.
5. Gila River—Centennial Wash to Gillespie Dam, Reach 15070101-008 TMDLs for: Total Boron & Total Selenium (Chronic). November 2015.
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.