

**STATE OF ARIZONA  
INDIVIDUAL RECLAIMED WATER PERMIT NO. R-105946  
PLACE ID 2019, LTF 65456**

**1.0 AUTHORIZATION**

In compliance with the provisions of Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 7 and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 3 and amendments thereto, and the conditions set forth in this permit, CoreCivic Inc. is hereby authorized to operate a gray water reuse program for the beneficial use of gray water in accordance with the limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit and in the rules cited above.

This permit becomes effective on the date of the Groundwater Section Manager's signature and will expire five (5) years thereafter, unless suspended or revoked pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-706(A)(2). Conditions established in this permit are designed to protect public health and safety, prevent contamination of groundwater through consumptive water use, and conserve potable water by using reclaimed resources. Water application rates authorized herein do not supercede the requirements of the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

**1.1 PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

**Permittee:** CoreCivic Inc.  
**Mailing Address:** 10 Burton Hills Boulevard  
Nashville, TN, 37215  
**Phone:** (615) 263-3050  
  
**Facility Contact:** Bruno Stolc  
**Position/Title:** Warden  
**Emergency Phone No.:** (520) 464-3941

**1.2 REUSE OPERATION**

The Eloy Correctional Facilities Complex laundry reuse operation collects gray water from washing machines, provides treatment (filtration and disinfection), and recycles the treated gray water back into the washing machines.

**1.3 AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**David Dunaway, Manager**  
**Groundwater Section**  
**Arizona Department of Environmental Quality**

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017

**2.0 RECLAIMED WATER USE**

**2.1 Legal Description**

<b>Applicant/Permittee:</b>	<b>CoreCivic Inc.</b>
Mailing Address:	10 Burton Hills Boulevard Nashville, TN 37215
Phone:	(615) 263-3033
 <b>Permitted Operation:</b>	 The Eloy Correctional Facilities Complex laundry reuse operation collects gray water from washing machines, provides treatment, and recycles the treated gray water back into the washing machines.
 <b>Treatment Facilities and Reuse Sites:</b>	 <b>Eloy Correctional Facilities Complex Laundry Gray Water Treatment Systems (four separate locations/systems)</b>
1. Name of Facility:	CCA Redrock Correctional Center Central Laundry Facility
Physical Address:	1750 E. Arica Road, Eloy, Arizona
County:	Pinal
Latitude/Longitude:	32° 48' 03" N/111° 31' 16" W
Township/Range/Section:	Township 7S, Range 8E, Section 16, NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Reuse acreage:	T7S, R8E, Sec 16, SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , and the SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
2. Name of Facility:	CCA Saguaro Correctional Center Central Laundry Facility
Physical Address:	1250 E. Arica Road, Eloy, Arizona
County:	Pinal
Latitude/Longitude:	32° 48' 51" N/111° 31' 31" W
Township/Range/Section:	Township 7S, Range 8E, Section 16, NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Reuse acreage:	T7S, R8E, Sec 16, SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , and the SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
3. Name of Facility:	CCA Eloy Detention Center Central Laundry Facility
Physical Address:	1705 E. Hanna Road, Eloy, Arizona
County:	Pinal
Latitude/Longitude:	32° 48' 51" N/111° 31' 31" W
Township/Range/Section:	Township 7S, Range 8E, Section 16, SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Reuse acreage:	T7S, R8E, Sec 16, NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , and the NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , and the SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , and the SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
4. Name of Facility:	CCA La Palma Correctional Center Outside Central Laundry Facility (adjacent to kitchen loading dock)
Physical Address:	5501 N. La Palma Road, Eloy, Arizona
County:	Pinal
Latitude/Longitude:	32° 48' 51" N/111° 31' 31" W
Township/Range/Section:	Township 7S, Range 8E, Section 16, NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Reuse acreage:	T7S, R8E, Sec 16, SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , and the SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> and the NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , and the NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of the SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

## 2.2 Laundry Gray Water Recycle System Description

This permit authorizes CoreCivic Inc. (herein referred to as “Permittee”), to operate a gray water treatment and reuse program which collects gray water from four correctional facilities at the Eloy Correctional Facilities Complex: the Redrock Correctional Center, the Saguaro Correctional Center, the Eloy Detention Center, and the La Palma Correctional Center. The gray water is filtered and disinfected, and recycled back into the washing machines for reuse.

AquaRecycle laundry gray water recycle systems are installed in the central laundries at the correctional facilities listed above. Each closed-loop system is used to collect the gray water from the washing machine uses to wash inmate linens; the gray water undergoes treatment and is re-routed back into the washing machines for reuse. The gray water is processed through AquaRecycle’s patented laundry wastewater recycling process. The process includes large suspended solids filtration (larger than 100 microns), followed by fine suspended solids filtration (larger than 5 microns), heavy organic adsorption, fine organic adsorption, ultraviolet (UV) disinfection, ozone disinfection, and organic coagulation.

Each detention center is outfitted with different laundry recycle system models from AquaRecycle. The following paragraphs describe each system model.

### **Premium System - La Palma Detention Center**

The CCA La Palma Detention Center installation is utilizing an AquaRecycle Premium system. A process flow diagram of this system is provided in Figure 1 (attached). A description of the main process elements of this system is below.

The gray water from the washing machines discharges into an existing wastewater trench. The gray water from the washing machines does not have chlorine in it as any chlorine within the potable water or the recycled gray water back to the washing machine has been decayed within the washing cycle. The gray water trench in the CCA La Palma laundry facility is large enough to hold discharges from several washers simultaneously.

A process water pump is provided to transfer the gray water directly from the trench to the first step in the laundry water treatment/recycle process - the lint shaker extractor. Two process water pumps are provided; one is required to meet the peak gray water flows while the other pump is provided as a redundant unit. Operation of each pump is cycled to allow for even run times between each pump.

The gray water passes through a vibrating lint removal system to remove all large solids. The screened gray water is then discharged to a “leg tank” while the collected lint is discharged to a bucket for disposal. This leg tank holds the process water until the system requires recycled water. Ozone is circulated in the leg tank below the lint shaker. While the screened gray water is held in the holding tank, ozone is continuously injected to keep the water bacteria free. Ozone also serves as a micro-coagulant; the small bubbles of gas attach to emulsified and free oils, grease, and other hydrocarbons causing them to oxidize and float quickly to the top of the tank. Ozone also serves as a disinfectant and deodorizer, serving to keep the process water bacteria-free and odor-free. Lint that is removed is discharged into a lint bucket. This lint is disposed of into the garbage.

A process pump then pulls the screened gray water out of the leg tank and the pressurized filtration process begins.

The filtration tanks (suspended solids filter and soap, organics, oil and grease filter) are pressurized and controlled by 3-way pneumatic valves that control the flow of process water; either forward (from top to bottom) as in filtration mode, or backward (bottom to top) as the units are backwashed. The suspended solids filters are the first series of filtration. Different types of media filtration are used to trap the smaller suspended solids particles remaining in the gray water. The suspended solids filter will trap all particles greater than 5 microns in size and hold these solids in the media bed until the vessels reach a pre-determined volume or time setting. The system will then automatically backwash the filter by sending recycled gray water at a high flow rate through the bottom of the vessel. This high volume lifts the bed approximately 50 percent and forces all accumulated solids to travel through the top of the vessel and out as backwash water. This backwash water is then sent directly to the sewer system, bypassing the gray water trenches.

After leaving the suspended solids filter, the gray water travels through a large pressure tank filled with specially formulated media designed to address the various types of gray water in each special environment. The soap, organics, oil and grease filter removes the majority of free and emulsified oils and grease in the gray water as it travels through the filtration process. This same tank allows for the removal of soaps and organics including hydrocarbons, surfactants, toxins, and chemicals accumulated in the washing process. This proprietary blend of specially formulated earth media also remove any odor that may be present in the water.

The soap, organics, oil and grease filter is automatically backwashed once daily as described with the suspended solids pressure filter. However, the backwashing of this vessel is designed to simply “fluff up” and redistribute the media bed to prevent channeling. The backwash discharge does not contain any toxic chemicals. The media serves as an adsorption bed and removes and retains the chemicals and the organics that are removed from the process water. Therefore, the media has a limited life and requires annual replenishment. Backwash water is sent directly to the sewer system.

After leaving the soap, organics, oil and grease filter, the filtered gray water is sent to a final holding tank where it waits for the washing machines to require more water. While the recycled water is held in the holding tank, additional ozone is injected to keep it fresh and clean 24 hours a day. Ozone is injected into the tank with the use of an ozone recirculation pump and ozone venture injector. Chlorine solution is also added into the final holding tank to achieve bacteria inactivation. The chlorine residual in the tank will be sampled by taking a sample from the final holding tank recirculation line.

Water demand is determined and supplied by the use of a pressurized bladder (hydromatic) tank, a 60-40 pressure switch, and a supply pump. As the washing machines need more water, the pressure drops, the pressure switch turns on the supply pump, and the bladder empties as treated gray water is sent to the machines as hot and cold water supply. Potable water is added to the final holding tank automatically when the demand from the gray water tank exceeds the supply rate of recycled gray water.

The gray water in the final holding tank serves primarily as the main supply of water for the washing machines. The secondary purpose is to supply the backwash water needed to periodically clean the pressure vessels. In addition, a fresh water inlet installed in the final holding tank replenishes any lost water. Utilizing this process to backwash the filters, the

majority of recycled gray water is replaced with fresh water daily. This process aids in diluting the treated gray water and reduces the possibility of any alkaline or dissolved solids build-up in the water or degradation of the treated gray water.

The sampling of the treated gray water for fecal coliform to verify that the water is meeting the permit requirements will occur on the treated gray water line back to the washing units. The sample location is a sample port located downline from the hydromatic tank as shown in Figure 1 (attached).

The recycle system utilizes a programmable logic computer to run all aspects of the recycle system automatically. It turns on and off, backwashes, tracks the flow rate and total amount of recycled and fresh water replenishment, and serves as the command center for operation of the system. A modem allows AquaRecycle personnel to track the system performance on a daily basis, providing critical access to the system for trouble shooting, software updates, and improvements. The ability to access the system remotely allows AquaRecycle to check system operation and notify the owner/operator of operational changes and improvements.

In-line water quality monitors continuously track the pH and TDS in the recycled gray water. If chemical usage is out of balance or if a malfunction occurs that changes the water quality during the recycle process, the system automatically recognizes the change in quality and fresh water is added until the final recycled water reaches the appropriate quality.

Domestic hot and cold water supply lines are protected from recycled gray water by reduced-pressure-zone backflow preventers.

### **ECO System - Red Rock, Saguaro and Eloy Detention Centers**

AquaRecycle's ECO line of equipment is installed at the CCA Red Rock, Saguaro, and Eloy laundry facilities. The AquaRecycle ECO line was developed to cut costs and size and is better suited for smaller laundries. A process flow diagram of this system is provided in Figure 2 (attached). A description of the main process elements of this system is below.

The gray water from the washing machines discharges into an existing wastewater trench. The gray water from the washing machines does not have chlorine in it as any chlorine within the potable water or the recycled gray water back to the washing machine has been decayed within the washing cycle. The gray water trenches in the CCA Red Rock, Saguaro and Eloy Detention Centers laundry facilities are large enough to hold discharges from several washers simultaneously.

A process water pump is provided to transfer the gray water directly from the trench to the first step in the laundry water treatment/recycle process - the lint shaker extractor. Two process water pumps is provided; only one is required to meet the peak gray water flows, the other pump is provided as a redundant unit. Operation of each pump is cycled to allow for even run times between each pump.

The gray water passes through a vibrating lint removal system to remove all large solids. The screened gray water is then discharged to a "leg tank" while the collected lint is discharged to a bucket for disposal. This leg tank holds the process water until the system requires recycled water. Ozone is circulated in the holding tank below the lint shaker. While the screened gray water is held in the holding tank, ozone is continuously injected to keep the water bacteria free. Ozone also serves as a micro-coagulant; the small bubbles of gas attach to emulsified and free

oils, grease, and other hydrocarbons causing them to oxidize and float quickly to the top of the tank. Ozone also serves as a disinfectant and deodorizer, serving to keep the process water bacteria-free and odor-free. Chlorine solution is also added into the “leg” tank to achieve bacteria inactivation. Lint that is removed is discharged into a lint bucket. This lint is disposed of into the garbage.

A process pump then pulls the screened gray water out of the leg tank and the pressurized filtration process begins.

The filtration tanks are pressurized and controlled by 3-way pneumatic valves that control the flow of process water; either forward (from top to bottom) as in filtration mode, or backward (bottom to top) as the units are backwashed. The suspended solids filters are the first series of filtration. Different types of media filtration are used to trap the smaller suspended solids particles remaining in the gray water. The suspended solids filter will trap all particles greater than 5 microns in size and hold these solids in the media bed until the vessels reach a pre-determined volume or time setting. The system will then automatically backwash the filter by sending recycled gray water at a high flow rate through the bottom of the vessel. This high volume lifts the bed approximately 50 percent and forces all accumulated solids to travel through the top of the vessel and out as backwash water. This backwash water is then sent directly to the sewer system, bypassing the gray water trenches.

After leaving the suspended solids pressure vessels, the gray water travels through a large pressure tank filled with specially formulated media designed to address the various types of gray water in each special environment. The soap, organics, oil and grease filter removes the majority of free and emulsified oils and grease in the gray water as it travels through the filtration process. This same tank allows for the removal of soaps and organics including hydrocarbons, surfactants, toxins, and chemicals accumulated in the washing process. This proprietary blend of specially formulated earth media is also remove any odor that may be present in the water.

The soap, organics, oil and grease filter is automatically backwashed once daily as described with the suspended solids pressure filter. However, the backwashing of this vessel is designed to simply “fluff up” and redistribute the media bed to prevent channeling. The backwash discharge does not contain any toxic chemicals. The media serves as an adsorption bed and removes and retains the chemicals and the organics that are removed from the process water. Therefore, the media has a limited life and requires annual replenishment. Backwash water is sent directly to the sewer system.

The chlorine residual testing for the ECO systems will occur prior to the soap, organics, oil and grease filter, as shown in Figure 2 (attached).

The process does not include a final holding tank as in the Premium Line used at the La Palma Detention Center. The ECO line sends process water directly from the soap and organics filter to the washing machines’ hot water heaters and cold water inlet valves. If the process rate of recycled gray water is inadequate to properly fill the washing machines, a pressure-reducing valve maintains a minimum supply pressure with domestic water.

The sampling of the treated gray water to verify that the water is meeting the permit requirements will occur on the treated gray water line back to the washing units. The sample location for chlorine residual and fecal coliform is shown in Figure 2 (attached).

The recycle system utilizes a programmable logic computer to run all aspects of the recycle system automatically. It turns on and off, backwashes, tracks the flow rate and total amount of recycled and fresh water replenishment, and serves as the command center for operation of the system. A modem allows AquaRecycle personnel to track the system performance on a daily basis, providing critical access to the system for trouble shooting, software updates, and improvements. The ability to access the system remotely allows AquaRecycle to check system operation and notify the owner/operator of operational changes and improvements. In-line water quality monitors continuously track the pH and TDS in the recycled gray water. If chemical usage is out of balance or if a malfunction occurs that changes the water quality during the recycle process, the system automatically recognizes the change in quality and fresh water is added until the final recycled water reaches the appropriate quality.

Domestic hot and cold water supply lines are protected from recycled gray water by reduced-pressure-zone backflow preventers.

#### **Recycled Gray Water Balance:**

The typical washer extractor washing machines, like those used at all four CCA laundry facilities, use approximately 2.5 gallons of total water (recycled plus potable) for every pound of linens washed. Approximately five percent of the total amount of water used to wash the linens is carried by the linens from the washing process to the drying process. This water eventually evaporates into the ambient air. Approximately five to ten percent of the gray water discharged by the washing machines is used in the backwashing of the filters. This backwash water is rejected to the sewer system. An additional five to ten percent from La Palma, and 25 to 30 percent from Saguaro, Red Rock, and Eloy overflows from the drain trench to the sewer systems due to differences between washing machine water demand and the ability of the recycle system to supply recycled gray water. The amount of recycled gray water used for washing linens is detailed below:

CCA La Palma Correctional Center uses approximately 945,000 gallons per month to wash inmate linens. The expected recycled gray water usage rate is 80 percent; thus, 756,000 gallons of recycled gray water per month is expected to be used. Approximately 47,000 gallons will evaporate in the dryers and 142,000 gallons will be diverted to the sewer system. The water mass balance for CCA La Palma Correctional Center is demonstrated in Figure 3 below.

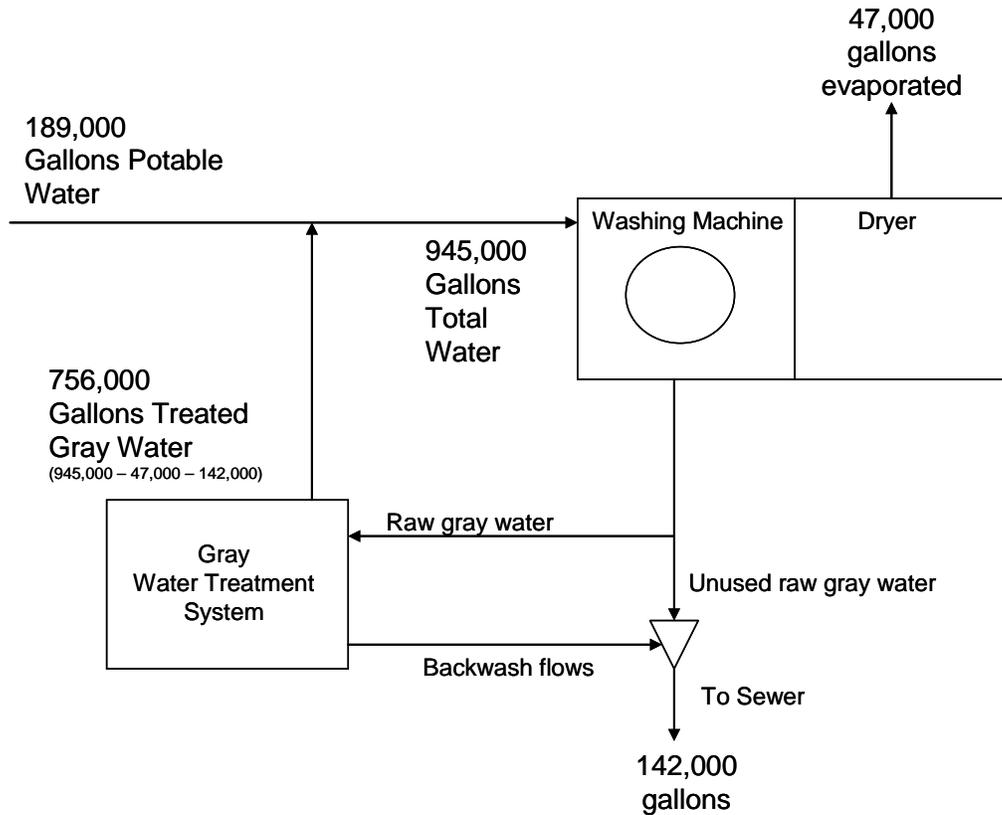


Figure 3. CCA La Palma Correctional Center Laundry Water Balance

CCA Eloy Detention Center uses approximately 468,000 gallons per month to wash inmate linens. The expected recycled gray water usage rate is 60 percent; thus, 280,800 gallons of recycled gray water per month is expected to be used. Approximately 24,000 gallons will evaporate in the dryers and 163,200 gallons will be diverted to the sewer system.

CCA Red Rock Correctional Center uses approximately 544,000 gallons per month to wash inmate linens. The expected recycled gray water usage is 60 percent; thus, 326,400 gallons of recycled gray water per month is expected to be used. Approximately 27,200 gallons will evaporate in the dryers and 190,400 gallons will be diverted to the sewer system.

CCA Saguaro Correctional Center uses approximately 585,000 gallons per month to wash inmate linens. The expected recycled gray water usage is 60 percent; thus, 351,000 gallons of recycled gray water per month is expected to be used. Approximately 29,300 gallons will evaporate in the dryers and 204,700 gallons will be diverted to the sewer system.

### 3.0 ALLOWABLE PERMIT LIMITS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee is authorized to use treated gray water as stated in Section 2.0 of this permit subject to the limitations specified in the following Tables and the monitoring requirements specified in 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4. Unless otherwise indicated, allowable permit limits are maximum values which shall not be exceeded. Representative samples shall be collected as follows:

#### Premium System - La Palma Detention Center

- The chlorine residual shall be monitored by taking a sample from a sample port on the final holding tank recirculation line.
- The sampling of the treated gray water to verify that the water is meeting the permit requirements for fecal coliform will be taken from a sample port on the treated gray water line back to the washing units.

#### ECO System - Red Rock, Saguaro and Eloy Detention Centers

- The chlorine residual sample for the ECO systems will be taken from a sample port on the feed line to the soap, organics, oil and grease filter.
- The sampling of the treated gray water to verify that the water is meeting the permit requirements for fecal coliform will be taken from a sample port on the treated gray water line back to the washing units.

### 3.1 Routine Gray Water Monitoring Table

Sampling Point	Identification		Latitude	Longitude
1	Red Rock Correctional Center		32° 48' 03" N	111° 31' 16" W
2	Saguaro Correctional Center		32° 48' 51" N	111° 31' 31" W
3	Eloy Detention Center		32° 48' 51" N	111° 31' 31" W
4	La Palma Correctional Center		32° 48' 51" N	111° 31' 31" W
Parameter	Discharge Limit	Units	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Chlorine Residual	≥0.5 <sup>1</sup>	mg/l	Daily	Quarterly
Fecal Coliform	23	MPN <sup>2</sup>	Weekly	Quarterly

<sup>1</sup>The chlorine residual level in the gray water must consistently remain greater than or equal to 0.5 mg/l.

<sup>2</sup>MPN=Most Probable Number. For MPN, a value of <2.2 shall be considered to be non-detect.

### 3.2 Analytical Methodology

All samples collected for compliance monitoring shall be analyzed using Arizona state-approved methods for wastewater. The detection limits must be sufficient to determine compliance with the regulatory limits of the monitoring parameters specified in this permit. Measurements of chlorine residual shall follow the QA/QC requirements as developed by the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) Office of Laboratory Licensure and Certification. Analyses for fecal coliform shall be performed by a laboratory licensed by the same ADHS office. For results to be considered valid, all analytical work shall meet quality control standards specified in the approved methods. A list of Arizona state-certified laboratories can be obtained at the address below:

Arizona Department of Health Services  
Office of Laboratory Licensure and Certification  
250 North 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
Phone: (602) 364-0720

### 3.3 Discharge Limit Violation Contingency

Within 24 hours of receiving the results of a discharge limit violation (see Section 3.1), the Permittee shall collect and analyze a verification sample. If the result of the verification sample also violates the discharge limit, the Permittee shall immediately cease delivery of gray water to the laundry facility from that treatment system and direct the flow to the wastewater treatment system. The Permittee shall investigate to determine the cause of the violation, including inspection, testing, and assessment of the current condition of all treatment components, review of process logs, reports, and other operational control information to identify the cause of the violation. The Permittee shall continue to sample the gray water as per the monitoring table in Section 3.1. Upon receiving two consecutive daily sample results which are not in violation of the discharge limit, the Permittee may resume delivery of gray water from the treatment system for use in the laundry facility.

Within ten (10) days after receiving the results of the second consecutive violation, a written report shall be submitted to the ADEQ Groundwater Section (see address in Section 5.0) which documents all of the following:

1. A description of the violation and the cause;
2. The period of the violation, including exact date(s);
3. Action taken to remedy the violation;
4. Analysis results indicating that the violation has been remedied.

## 4.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES/CONTROLS

Use of treated gray water for washing machines shall be performed according to the following requirements:

1. The use of treated gray water for washing machines shall reasonably preclude human contact with gray water.
2. Users of the laundry facilities shall be informed that the washing machines are being supplied with treated gray water.

3. The permittee shall prevent reclaimed gray water from coming into contact with drinking fountains, water coolers, or eating areas; gray water distribution piping shall be inspected to ensure that no cross connections occur with other facilities.

## **5.0 UNAUTHORIZED RELEASE OF GRAY WATER**

### **Notification Requirements**

The Permittee shall notify the ADEQ Groundwater Section within 24 hours of becoming aware of an unauthorized release of gray water or treated gray water to the land surface, surface water bodies, or to any area not authorized by this permit. This notification shall include:

1. A description of the release;
2. A description of the cause of the release;
3. The location and duration of the release including exact date(s) and time(s);
4. A plan of action which addresses remedial or mitigative action.

Notifications of unauthorized releases shall be submitted to the following office:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Groundwater Section  
Mail Code 5415B-3  
1110 W. Washington Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
Phone: (602) 771-4999

## **6.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **6.1 Changes of Facility Information in Section 1.0 and 2.0**

The Permittee shall notify the ADEQ Groundwater Section in writing within 30 days of any change of facility information including Facility Name, Permittee Name, Mailing or Street Address, Facility Contact Person or Telephone Number.

### **6.2 Permit Amendment**

The Permittee shall request ADEQ authorization 90 days in advance of a significant modification to the reuse system which would require permit amendment. A significant modification to the reuse system includes but is not limited to changes regarding the following: reuse category, methods of disposal of excess gray water and gray water quality monitoring location(s), monitoring frequency, and gray water treatment changes which could affect gray water quality. An initial fee, as per A.A.C. R18-9-14-103 must be submitted to the ADEQ permitting office along with the request for permit amendment. If there is a question as to whether something is considered a significant modification which would require a permit amendment, please contact the following office for a determination:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Groundwater Section  
Mail Code: 5415B-3  
1110 W. Washington Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
Phone (602) 771-4999

### **6.3 Permit Transfer [A.A.C. R18-9-706(C)]**

The permittee may transfer this permit to another person if the following conditions are met:

1. Permittee notifies the Director of the proposed transfer;
2. Permittee submits a written agreement containing a specific date for the transfer of permit responsibility and coverage between the current permittee and the proposed new permittee, including an acknowledgment that the existing permittee is liable for violations up to the date of transfer and that the proposed new permittee will be liable for violations from that date forward;
3. The following information for the new proposed permittee shall be provided in the notice:
  - a. name, title, mailing address, and telephone number;
  - b. if applicable, the name, title, mailing address, and telephone number of the authorized contact person for the permittee;
  - c. if applicable, a copy of the certificate of disclosure of violations required under A.R.S. § 49-109.
4. If Permittee requests to amend the permit document to reflect a change in ownership, the appropriate fee must be submitted along with the permit transfer request (see A.A.C. R18-14-103).
5. All correspondence regarding permit transfer should be made to the ADEQ address listed in Section 6.2 of this permit.

### **6.4 Duty to Comply [A.R.S. §§ 49-221 through 49-263]**

The permittee is notified of the obligation to comply with all conditions of this permit and all applicable provisions of A.R.S. § Title 49, Chapter 2, Articles 1, 2 and 3, A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 7 and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 3. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for an enforcement action pursuant to A.R.S. § Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4 or permit amendment, suspension, or revocation.

### **6.5 Severability**

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision 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. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit action does not stay or suspend the effectiveness of any existing permit condition.

## 6.6 Other Laws and Rules

The issuance of this permit does not waive any federal, state, county, or local government rules, regulations, or permits with which this facility may have to comply.

## 6.7 Permit Reissuance [A.A.C. R18-9-706(A)(3)]

This permit shall expire five (5) years from the date of signature. Permittee shall file an application for reissuance not less than 120 days before the expiration of this permit. The terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending issuance of a new permit if:

1. The permitted activity is of a continuing nature;
2. Permittee has submitted a timely (120 days before expiration date of permit) and sufficient application for a new permit; and
3. ADEQ is unable, through no fault of the Permittee, to issue a new permit before the expiration date of the previous permit.

## 7.0 REFERENCES AND PERTINENT INFORMATION

The terms and conditions set forth in this permit have been developed based upon the information contained in the following, which are on file with the Department:

1. Individual Reclaimed Water Permit Application dated: July 12, 2010 (original permit)  
Application for renewal of the Reclaimed Water Permit dated: February 3, 2017
2. Public Notice dated: February 3, 2011 (published in the Casa Grande Dispatch) (original permit)  
Public Notice for permit renewal dated: XXXX
3. Public Hearing dated: XXXXX
4. Responsiveness Summary dated: XXXX