REGION 6
1201 ELM STREET, SUITE 500
DALLAS, TEXAS 75270

NPDES Permit No NM0027863

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"),

Sandia Peak Ski & Tramway
10 Tramway Loop N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87122

is authorized to discharge from a facility located approximately 13 miles northwest of San Antonito, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The discharge from the WWTP will be to a classified reach of Cañon de Domingo Baca in segment 20.6.4.98 (also known as Arroyo de Domingo Baca), thence to a classified reach of the Rio Grande in segment 20.6.4.105 of the Rio Grande Basin.

The discharge is located on that water at the following coordinates:

Outfall 001: Latitude 35° 11' 43" North, Longitude 106° 25' 59" West,

in accordance with this cover page and the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Part I, Part II, Part III, and Part IV hereof.

This permit is prepared by Jim Afghani, Environmental Engineer, Permitting Section (6WQ-PE).

This is a reissuance of the current NPDES permit and shall become effective on

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,

Issued on

Charles W. Maguire
Director
Water Division (6WD)

DOCUMENT ABBREVIATIONS

In the document that follows, various abbreviations are used. They are as follows:

4Q3	Lowest four-day average flow rate expected to occur once every three-years
BAT	Best available technology economically achievable
BCT	Best conventional pollutant control technology
BPT	Best practicable control technology currently available
BMP	Best management plan
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand (five-day unless noted otherwise)
BPJ	Best professional judgment
CBOD	Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (five-day unless noted otherwise)
CD	Critical dilution
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic feet per second
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
COE	United States Corp of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	Discharge monitoring report
E. coli	Escherichia coli bacteria
ELG	Effluent limitation guidelines
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCB	Fecal coliform bacteria
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
ug/l	Micrograms per liter
lbs	Pounds
MGD	Million gallons per day
NMAC	New Mexico Administrative Code
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NMIP	New Mexico NPDES Permit Implementation Procedures
NMWQS	New Mexico State Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
MQL	Minimum quantification level
O&G	Oil and grease
POTW	Publicly owned treatment works
RP	Reasonable potential
SS	Settleable solids
SIC	Standard industrial classification
s.u.	Standard units (for parameter pH)
SWQB	Surface Water Quality Bureau
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TMDL	Total maximum daily load
TRC	Total residual chlorine
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSS	Total suspended solids
UAA	Use attainability analysis
USGS	United States Geological Service
WLA	Wasteload allocation
WET	Whole effluent toxicity
WQCC	New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

PART I: REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A: **LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

1. Final Effluent Limits: 0.0075 MGD Design Flow

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit (unless otherwise noted), the permittee is authorized to discharge treated wastewater to a classified reach of Cañon de Domingo Baca, in Segment Number 20.6.4.98, from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

POLLUTANT	**MINIMUM**	**MAXIMUM**	**FREQUENCY**	**TYPE**
pH	6.6 s.u.	9.0 s.u.	Five/Week (*1)	Grab

POLLUTANT	**30-DAY AVG**	**DAILY MAX**	**7-DAY AVG**	**30-DAY AVG**	**DAILY MAX**	**7-DAY AVG**	**FREQUENCY**	**TYPE**
Flow	Report MGD	Report MGD	Report MGD	***	***	***	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
BOD5	1.88 lbs/Day	N/A	2.82 lbs/Day	30 mg/L	N/A	45 mg/L	Once/Month	Grab
BOD5 Removal	≥85%	***	***	***	***	***	Once/Month	Calculation (*2)
TSS	1.88 lbs/Day	N/A	2.82 lbs/Day	30 mg/L	N/A	45 mg/L	Once/Month	Grab
TSS Removal	≥85%	***	***	***	***	***	Once/Month	Calculation (*2)
E. coli Bacteria	1.34×10^7 cfu/Day (*5,6)	N/A	N/A	47 cfu/100 mL (*4, 5)	410 cfu/100 mL (*3)	N/A	Once/Month	Grab
TRC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11 ug/L	N/A	Five/Week (*1, 7, 8)	Instantaneous Grab

WET (7-Day Chronic Static Renewal/ NOEC) (*9, 10)	**VALUE**	**FREQUENCY**	**TYPE**
Ceriodaphnia dubia	Report	Once/Permit Term (*11)	24-Hr Composite
Pimephales promelas	Report	Once/Permit Term (*11)	24-Hr Composite

Footnotes:

*1. Samples to be taken on five different days of each week.

*2. Percent removal is calculated using the following equation: [(average monthly influent concentration – average monthly effluent concentration) ÷ average monthly influent concentration] x 100.

*3. Daily concentration limit is colony forming units (cfu) per 100 mL or most probable number (mpn) per 100mL.

*4. Geometric Means of E. coli bacteria for 30-Day average value reporting.

*5. There is a TMDL for the Middle Rio Grande for E. coli at https://www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality/wp-content/uploads/sites/25/2017/07/USEPA-ApprovedMRG_TMDL06-30-10.pdf.

*6. Daily mass limit of 1.34×10^7 cfu/day is daily maximum. Use the equation below to calculate the mass load for E. coli: Mass (cfu) = Bacterial concentration (cfu/100 mL) x Flow (MGD) x 3.79×10^7 (conversion factor)

*7. The maximum TRC shall be monitored by instantaneous grab sample once per day ONLY when using chlorine for EITHER bacteria control in the effluent OR when chlorine is being used in any of the wastewater treatment systems for cleaning and/or filamentous bacteria control in the settling basins. Prior to final disposal, the effluent shall contain NO MEASURABLE TRC at any time. NO MEASURABLE will be defined as no detectable concentration of TRC as determined by any approved method established in 40 CFR 136. The effluent limitation for TRC is the instantaneous maximum and cannot be averaged for reporting purposes.

*8. See **Appendix A of Part II** of the permit for the required Minimum Quantification Level.

*9. Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. See Part II, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements for additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions.

*10. Sampling for the whole effluent toxicity test shall occur between the first period between November 1 and April 30, after the permit effective date.

*11. Once per permit term. This permit does not establish requirements to automatically increase the WET testing frequency after a test failure, or to begin a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) in the event of multiple test failures. However, upon failure of any WET test, the permittee must report the test results to EPA and NMED, Surface Water Quality Bureau, in writing, within 5-business days of notification the test failure. EPA and NMED will review the test results and determine the appropriate action necessary, if any. (See Part II, Section D).

2. FLOATING SOLIDS, VISIBLE FOAM AND/OR OILS

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts. There shall be no discharge of visible films of oil, globules of oil, grease or solids in or on the water, or coatings on stream banks. In addition, samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the discharge from the final treatment unit prior to the receiving stream. The sample point shall be clearly marked by the facility if it is not at the final outfall location. There shall be no flow from any source into the piping system after the sample point and prior to the final outfall.

3. SAMPLING LOCATION

Description of sampling location which should be after final treatment and before mixing with receiving streams. The sample point should be marked, and there should be no flow from any source into the piping system after the sampling location(s).

B. **SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE**: None

C. **MONITORING AND REPORTING** (MINOR DISCHARGERS)

1. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all treatment and control facilities and the quantity and quality of the treated discharge.

2. Monitoring information shall be submitted electronically. To submit electronically, access the NetDMR website at https://netdmr.epa.gov.

a. Reporting periods shall end on the last day of the months March, June, September, and December.

b. The permittee is required to submit regular monthly reports as described above postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month.

3. If any 30-day average, monthly average, 7-day average weekly average or daily maximum value exceeds the effluent limitations specified in Part I.A, the permittee shall report the excursion in accordance with the requirements of Part III.D.

4. Any 30-day average, monthly average, 7-day average, weekly average or daily maximum value reported in the required Discharge Monitoring Report which is in excess of the effluent limitation specified in Part I.A shall constitute evidence of violation of such effluent limitation and of this permit.

5. Other measurements of oxygen demand (e.g., TOC and COD) may be substituted for five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) or for five-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$), as applicable, where the permittee can demonstrate long-term correlation of the method with BOD_5 or $CBOD_5$ values, as applicable.

Details of the correlation procedures used must be submitted and prior approval granted by the permitting authority for this procedure to be acceptable. Data reported must also include evidence to show that the proper correlation continues to exist after approval.

D. OVERFLOW REPORTING

The permittee shall report all overflows with the DMR submittal. These reports shall be summarized and reported in tabular format. The summaries shall include date, time, duration, location, estimated volume and cause of the overflow. They shall also include observed environmental impacts from the overflow; actions taken to address the overflow; and, the ultimate discharge location if not contained (e.g., storm sewer system, ditch, tributary).

Overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be orally reported to EPA at (214) 665-7179, and NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau at (505) 827-0187, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance. A written report of overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be provided to EPA and NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance.

E. POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall institute a program within 12 months of the effective date of the permit (or continue an existing one) directed towards optimizing the efficiency and extending the useful life of the facility. The permittee shall consider the following items in the program:

a. The influent loadings, flow and design capacity;

b. The effluent quality and plant performance;

c. The age and expected life of the wastewater treatment facility's equipment;

d. Bypasses and overflows of the tributary sewerage system and treatment works;

e. New developments at the facility;

f. Operator certification and training plans and status;

g. The financial status of the facility;

h. Preventative maintenance programs and equipment conditions and;

i. An overall evaluation of conditions at the facility.

F. POLLUTANT SCAN

If there are no changes in treatment process and SIU, and the discharge flow is less than 1.0 MGD (with permittee’s certification), the permittee may submit data required in Tables A and B of Form 2A for next permit renewal application. Otherwise, in additional to required data in Form 2A (Tables A through C), the permittee shall submit three scans for each parameter below. The test results shall be reported in Table D, Form 2A.

Pollutants	CAS Number	Pollutant	CAS Number	Pollutant	CAS Number
Aluminum, dissolved	7429-90-5	Uranium, dissolved	7440-61-1	Dioxin	
Aluminum, total recoverable	7429-90-5	Vanadium, dissolved	7440-62-2	alpha-Endosulfan	959-98-8
		Adjusted gross alpha		beta-Endosulfan	33213-65-9
		Radium 226 + Radium 228		Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8
Boron, dissolved	7440-42-8	Strontium 90		Endrin	72-20-8
Chromium III, dissolved	16065-83-1	Tritium		Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4
Chromium VI, dissolved	18540-29-9	Aldrin	309-00-2	Heptachlor	76-44-8
Cobalt, dissolved	7440-48-4	alpha-BHC	319-84-6	Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3
Manganese, dissolved	7439-96-5	beta-BHC	319-85-7	Nonylphenol	84852-15-3
Methylmercury	22967-92-6	Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9		
Molybdenum, dissolved	7439-98-7	Chlordane	57-74-9	Toxaphene	8001-35-2
Molybdenum, total	7439-98-7	Diazinon	333-41-5	Dieldrin	60-57-1
Dissolved Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)		4,4'-DDT and derivatives		Fluoranthene	
Lithium, dissolved*		Demeton*	8065-48-3	Nitrosamines*	
Cyanide, weak acid dissociable*		2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) Propionic acid	93-72-1	Nitrosodibutylamine N*	924-16-3
Iron, dissolved*	7439-89-6	TTHM (Sum of total Trihalomethanes) *		Nitrosodiethylamine N*	55-18-5
Malathion*	121-75-5	Sulfates*		N-Nitrosopyrrolidine*	930-55-2
Bis(chloromethyl)Ether*	542-88-1	Chlorides*		Parathion*	56-38-2
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol*	59-50-7	Flouride*	16984-48-8	Pentachlorobenzene*	608-93-5
Chlorpyrifos*	2921-88-2	Guthion*	86-50-0	Sulfide-Hydrogen sulfide*	7783-06-4
Methoxychlor*	72-43-5	Mirex*	2385-85-5	Tetrachlorobenzene-1,2,4,5*	95-94-3

* **Per Pueblo of Sandia WQS**

PART II - OTHER CONDITIONS

A. **MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL** (MQL)

Current EPA Region 6 minimum quantification levels (MQLs) for reporting and compliance are provided in Appendix A of Part II of this permit (attached). The following pollutants may not have EPA approved methods with a published ML at or below the effluent limit, if specified:

POLLUTANT	CAS Number	STORET Code
Total Residual Chlorine	7782-50-5	50060
Cadmium	7440-43-9	01027
Silver	7440-22-4	01077
Thallium	7440-28-0	01059
Cyanide	57-12-5	78248
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	1764-01-6	34675
4, 6-Dinitro-0-Cresol	534-52-1	34657
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	39032
Benzidine	92-87-5	39120
Chrysene	218-01-9	34320
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	39700
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	34438
Aldrin	309-00-2	39330
Chlordane	57-74-9	39350
Dieldrin	60-57-1	39380
Heptachlor	76-44-8	39410
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	39420
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	39400

Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, if the EPA Region 6 MQL for a pollutant or pollutant parameter is sufficiently sensitive (as defined above) and the analytical test result is less than the MQL, then a value of zero (0) may be used for reporting purposes on DMRs. Furthermore, if the EPA Region 6 MQL for a pollutant or parameter is not sufficiently sensitive, but the analytical test result is less than the published ML from a sufficiently sensitive method, then a value of zero (0) may be used for reporting purposes on DMRs.

B. **24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING**: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Part III.D.7.b. (3) of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported orally to EPA Region 6, Compliance and Assurance Division, Water Enforcement Branch (6EN-W), Dallas, Texas, NMED and Pueblo of Sandia within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

None

C. PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REOPENER

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(d), the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant portions of New Mexico's Water Quality Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Streams are revised, or new water quality standards are established and/or remanded.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.62(s)(2), the permit may be reopened and modified if new information is received that was not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of permit issuance. Permit modifications shall reflect the results of any of these actions and shall follow regulations listed at 40 CFR Part 124.5.

D. CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:

a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;

c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in interference;

d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the POTW;

e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40o C (104o F) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves the alternate temperature limitation;

f. Petroleum oil, non-bio-degradable cutting oil, or products of mineral origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and,

h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403.

3. The permittee shall provide adequate notice of the following:

a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and,

b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works. Any notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works, and (ii) any anticipated impact of such change in the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the publicly owned treatment works.

E. **WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING** (7-DAY CHRONIC NOEC FRESHWATER)

It is unlawful and a violation of this permit for a permittee or his designated agent, to manipulate test samples in any manner, to delay sample shipment, or to terminate or to cause to terminate a toxicity test. Once initiated, all toxicity tests must be completed unless specific authority has been granted by EPA Region 6 or the State NPDES permitting authority.

1.SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section.

APPLICABLE TO FINAL OUTFALL(S)	
REPORTED AS FINAL OUTFALL	001
CRITICAL DILUTION (%)	100%
EFFLUENT DILTION SERIES (%)	32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, 100
TEST SPECIES AND METHODS	Ceriodaphnia dubia / Method 1002.0 (EPA-821-R-02-013 or latest version)
	Pimephales promelas/ Method 1000.0 (EPA/821/R-02-013 or latest version)
SAMPLE TYPE	Defined in PART I

b. The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is herein defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution. Chronic sub-lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant sub-lethal effect (i.e., growth or reproduction) at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.

c. This permit may be reopened to require WET limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

REQUIRED TEST ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA AND TEST CONDITIONS

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and quality assurance requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied, including the following additional criteria:

Condition/Criteria	Ceriodaphnia dubia	Pimephales promelas
Test Duration	Until 60% or more of surviving control females have 3 broods (max 8 days)	7 days
# of replicates per concentration	10	5
# of organisms per replicate	1	8
# or organisms per concentration	10	40 (minimum)
# of test concentrations per effluent	5 and a control	5 and a control
Holding time *	36 hours for first use	36 hours for first use
Sampling Requirement *	Minimum of 3 samples	Minimum of 3 samples
Test Acceptability Criteria	≥80% survival of all control organisms.	≥80% survival of all control organisms.
	Average of 15 or more neonates per surviving control female.	Average dry weight per surviving organism in control must be ≥0.25mg.
	60% of surviving control females must produce 3 broods.	
Coefficient of Variation **	40% or less, unless significant effects are exhibited.	40% or less unless significant effects are exhibited.
Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD range) for Sublethal Endpoint **	13 – 47	12 - 30

* If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples and the minimum number of effluent portions are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent, and must meet the holding time between collection and first use of the sample. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 3 of this section.

**Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%, or a PMSD value greater than the higher value on the range provided.

a. Statistical Interpretation

The statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in the appropriate method manual listed in Part II or the most recent update thereof.

b. Dilution Water

1) Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness, and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water for;

i. toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and

ii. toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.

2) If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:

i. a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements was run concurrently with the receiving water control;

ii. the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion,

iii. the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required; and

iv. the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.

c. Samples and Composites

1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three samples (flow-weighted composite if possible) from the outfall(s).

2) The permittee shall collect a second and third sample (composite samples if possible) for use during the 24-hour renewal of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 36 hours for first use of the sample. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage. A holding time up to 72 hours is allowed upon notification to EPA and NMED of the need for additional holding time.

3) The permittee must collect the composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of the discharge duration, and of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.

2. REPORTING

a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this part in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of the most current publication of the method manual, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated, whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report and submit them upon the specific request of the Agency. For any test which fails, is considered invalid, or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for agency review.

b. A valid test for each species must be reported during each reporting period specified in PART I of this permit unless the permittee is performing a TRE which may increase the frequency of testing and reporting. One set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded on the DMR for each reporting period. Additional results are reported under the retest codes below.

c. The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test on the subsequent monthly DMR for that reporting period as follows below. Submit retest information clearly marked as such with the following month's DMR. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR.

Reporting Requirement	Parameter STORET CODE	
	Ceriodaphnia dubia	Pimephales promelas
Enter a “1” if the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter a "0".	TLP3B	TLP6C
Report the NOEC value for survival	TOP3B	TOP6C
Report the LOEC value for survival	TXP3B	TXP6C
Enter a “1” if the NOEC for growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter a “0”.	TGP3B	TGP6C
Report the NOEC value for growth or reproduction	TPP3B	TPP6C
Report the LOEC value for growth	TYP3B	TYP6C
Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation	TQP3B	TQP6C
(If required) Retest 1 – Enter a “1” if the NOEC for survival, growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution; otherwise enter “0”.	22418	22415
(If required) Retest 2- Enter a “1” if the NOEC for survival, growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter “0”.	22419	22416
(If required) Retest 3- Enter a “1” if the NOEC for survival, growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter “0”.	51444	51443