

Codification through the 2023 Legislative session.

Subchapter 1, 3, 5 and 7; Appendix A-I

Board adoption February 17, 2023

Approved by SJR 22 on May 31, 2023

Effective date September 15, 2023

**TITLE 252. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 690. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION**

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SUBCHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

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252:690-1-1. Purpose and applicability

This Chapter establishes guidance and requirements for DEQ jurisdictional areas for the implementation of Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards, found at OAC 252:730, pursuant to 27A O.S. § 1-1-202(B), *which mandates each of the state's environmental agencies to promulgate a Water Quality Standards Implementation Plan (WQSIP) by July 1, 2001, for its jurisdictional areas of environmental responsibility in compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act. Each state environmental agency is required to review its WQSIP at least every three years thereafter to determine whether revisions to the plan are necessary.* In addition to this subchapter, the following rules may apply:

- (1) OAC 252:205, "Hazardous Waste Management;"
- (2) OAC 252:220, "Brownfields;"
- (3) OAC 252:301, "Laboratory Accreditation;"
- (4) OAC 252:410, "Radiation Management;"
- (5) OAC 252:515, "Management of Solid Waste;"
- (6) OAC 252:606, "Discharge Standards;"
- (7) OAC 252:611, "General Water Quality;"
- (8) OAC 252:616, "Industrial Wastewater Systems;"
- (9) OAC 252:619, "Operation and Maintenance of Non-Industrial Total Retention Lagoon Systems and Land Application;"
- (10) OAC 252:621, "Non-Industrial Flow-Through and Public Water Supply Impoundments Including Land Application;"
- (11) OAC 252:626, "Public Water Supply Construction Standards;"
- (12) OAC 252:631, "Public Water Supply Operation;"
- (13) OAC 252:641, "Individual and Small Public On-Site Sewage Treatment Systems;"
- (14) OAC 252:652, "Underground Injection Control;"
- (15) OAC 252:656, "Water Pollution Control Facility Construction;" and
- (16) OAC 252:710, "Waterworks and Wastewater Works Operator Certification."

252:690-1-2. Definitions

The following words or terms, when used in this Chapter, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"**40 C.F.R.**" means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

"Acute WET testing" means WET testing which measures short-term lethality to a specific aquatic animal test species as specified in OAC 252:690-3-29.

"AO" means an Administrative Order.

"ARAR" means appropriate, relevant and applicable requirements, when used in the context of Superfund and Brownfields-related investigations and remediations.

"Arithmetic mean" means the sum of the values of individual data points in a data set divided by the number of data points. This term is synonymous with arithmetic average.

"Background concentration" means the concentration of a substance in receiving water immediately upstream of, but not influenced by, a wastewater discharge.

"BMP" means Best Management Practice(s), a technique determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollutant discharges to achieve water quality goals. The term is generally applied in the context of nonpoint sources.

"BUMP" means Beneficial Use Monitoring Program, a program developed by the OWRB pursuant to 27A O.S. §1-3-101, for monitoring the state's surface and groundwater quality for the purpose of determining compliance with the WQS and the effectiveness of water quality management activities.

"CAA" means the Clean Air Act and amendments thereto.

"CAFO" means Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation.

"CEI" means Compliance Evaluation Inspection.

"CERCLA" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, also known as Superfund (see also SARA).

"C.F.R." means Code of Federal Regulations.

"Chronic WET testing" means WET testing which measures long term lethal and sublethal effects to a specific aquatic animal test species as specified in OAC 252:690-3-29.

"Coefficient of variation (CV)" means, when used in the context of effluent data, the measure of an effluent distribution's variation relative to its mean. When used in the context of WET test acceptability, CV means the % variation among test replicates in either the control or the critical dilution.

"Conservative substance" means a substance which persists in the environment, having characteristics which are resistant to ordinary biological or biochemical degradation.

"Conventional Pollutants" means the following five pollutants: five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) or, alternatively, five-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, (CBOD₅), suspended solids, oil and grease, fecal coliform and pH.

"Corporation Commission" means the Oklahoma Corporation Commission.

"CPP" means the Continuing Planning Process document, which describes present and planned water quality management programs and the strategy used by the State in conducting these programs. Procedures for developing OPDES permit limitations utilizing the WQS and WQS Implementation Criteria are contained in this document.

"Critical dilution" means an effluent dilution, expressed as a percentage, representative of the dilution afforded a wastewater discharge according to the appropriate Q*-dependent chronic mixing zone equation for chronic WET testing. The critical dilution for acute WET testing is 100%.

"CWA" means the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.

"Defensible analytical data" means data traceable to a laboratory certified for that pollutant by-DEQ under OAC 252:301 or data accepted by EPA; data traceable to a municipal laboratory operated by a properly certified laboratory technician by OAC 252:710; or data generated by a

state or federal agency laboratory with equivalent certification. Quality assurance procedures, including chain of custody records, shall be adequate and documentable. Quality control data required in the analytical method shall be available from the laboratory upon request.

"DEQ" means the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality.

"Detectable concentration" means a concentration greater than zero (0) using a ninety-nine percent (99%) probability basis.

"Dilution series" means a set of proportional effluent dilutions for acute or chronic WET testing based on a specified critical dilution, which is typically the next-to-highest dilution in the series.

"DMR" means Discharge Monitoring Report, a report submitted to WQD on a monthly basis, or at another frequency specified in an OPDES permit, via a specialized form by OPDES permittees in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements of such permit and standard conditions thereof. Information provided on the DMR is entered into EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (see ICIS).

"ECLS" means the Environmental Complaints and Local Services Division of DEQ.

"Effluent-dominated receiving stream" means a stream which receives a point source discharge greater than or equal to one-third (1/3) of its 7Q2 flow.

"ELG" means Effluent Limitations Guideline, one of a series of technology-based effluent limitations standards, either for direct discharge to navigable waters or for discharge to a POTW, established for certain categories of industries pursuant to Sections 306 and 307 of the CWA.

"Engineer" means professional engineer registered in the State of Oklahoma.

"EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"EPA Region 6" means the EPA Region 6 office in Dallas, Texas.

"Fish and Wildlife Propagation" means the WQS beneficial use designation for promoting fish and wildlife propagation for the fishery classifications of HLAC, WWAC, CWAC, and Trout Fishery (Put and Take).

"Fish Consumption" means the WQS beneficial use designation for the protection of human health for the consumption of fish flesh.

"Geometric mean" means the antilog of the arithmetic average of the natural logarithms of the individual points in a data set.

"HQW" means High Quality Water, defined as a water of the state which possesses an existing water quality which exceeds that necessary to support the propagation of fishes, shellfishes, wildlife, and recreation in and on the water, and which is designated as such in OAC 252:730, Appendix A.

"Intermittent toxicity" means two or more lethal or sublethal effect test failures of a routine acute or chronic WET test within any 18-month period.

"IU Permit" means Industrial User Permit, a permit issued in accordance with the National Pretreatment Regulation at 40 C.F.R. Part 403 and, as appropriate, the categorical pretreatment standards at 40 C.F.R. Parts 405 through 499.

"LC₅₀ (lethal concentration)" means the concentration of a toxicant in an external medium that is lethal to fifty percent of the test animals for a specified period of exposure.

"Life of the permit" means a specific time frame from the date of the issuance of a permit until a new or renewed permit is issued.

"Load Allocation or LA" means the portion of a receiving water's TMDL that is attributed either to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources or to natural background sources.

"Log transformation" means the mathematical transformation of an observed data set which

results in a data set consisting of the natural logarithms of the individual data points in the observed data set.

"Log-normally distributed" means a distribution of effluent data which is positively skewed.

"LPD" means the Land Protection Division of DEQ.

"LUST" means leaking underground storage tank.

"Major discharger" means an industrial facility which has a point rating greater than or equal to 80 according to the NPDES permit rating system for industrial discharges; a POTW with a design flow greater than or equal to 1 mgd; or any facility designated as such by EPA in conjunction with the state permitting authority.

"MCL" means maximum contaminant level.

"Mineral constituents" means chlorides, sulfates and total dissolved solids collectively.

"Measurable level" means a detectable concentration for which the analytical signal to noise ratio is significantly high to report a reliable single number. The measurable level corresponds to the lowest point at which the analytical calibration curve is determined based on analyses for the pollutant of concern.

"Municipal" means a publicly owned treatment works or facilities which are privately owned that generate only domestic waste including mobile home parks, home owner's associations, etc.

"Narrative water quality criterion" means a statement or other qualitative expressions of a chemical, physical, or biological parameters that is assigned to protect a beneficial use.

"NELAC" means the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Council.

"Numerical water quality criterion" means a concentration or other quantitative measure of a chemical, physical, or biological parameter that is assigned to protect a beneficial use.

"No Observed Effect Concentration-Lethal" or **"NOEC_L"** means the greatest tested effluent dilution in a WET test at and below which lethality to test organisms does not occur that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level.

"No Observed Effect Concentration-Sublethal" or **"NOECs"** means the greatest tested effluent dilution in a WET test at and below which a sublethal effect to test organisms does not occur that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level.

"Non-conservative substance" means a substance which undergoes significant short-term degradation or change in the environment other than by dilution.

"Nonpoint source" means a source without a well-defined point of origin.

"Non-pretreatment program POTW" means a POTW receiving industrial wastewater discharges which does not have an approved pretreatment program, is not in the process of developing a pretreatment program, and has not been directed to develop a pretreatment program.

"NOV" means Notice of Violation.

"NPDES" means the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as authorized by Section 402 of the CWA. DEQ has received delegation of the NPDES program in Oklahoma, except for certain jurisdictional areas related to agriculture and the oil and gas industry retained by ODA and Corporation Commission, for which EPA has retained permitting authority. The NPDES program is implemented in Oklahoma via the OPDES program pursuant to the OPDES Act and in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement between DEQ and EPA relating to administration and enforcement of the delegated NPDES program.

"NRC" means the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

"OAC" means Oklahoma Administrative Code.

"OBDA" means the Oklahoma Brine Development Act.

"OCC" means the Oklahoma Conservation Commission.

"ODA" means the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture.

"ODM" means the Oklahoma Department of Mines.

"Once-through cooling water" means cooling water that is not recirculated.

"OPDES" means Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (see also NPDES).

"OPDES Act" means the Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Act.

"OPDES Permit" means a permit issued pursuant to the OPDES Act.

"OPDES Permitting Section" means the Wastewater Discharge Permit Section of DEQ's Water Quality Division.

"ORW" means Outstanding Resource Water, defined as a water of the state which constitutes an outstanding resource or is of exceptional recreational and/or ecological significance, and which is designated as such in OAC 252:730, Appendix A.

"O.S." means Oklahoma Statutes.

"OSHA" means the Occupational Safety and Health Act and amendments thereto.

"OWQScreen" means a spreadsheet application package developed by the Wastewater Discharge Permit Section, Water Quality Division, for screening point source discharges against WQS criteria and developing OPDES permit limitations.

"OWRB" means the Oklahoma Water Resources Board.

"Permit cycle" means the life of a permit from the date of issuance to the date of expiration as specifically stated on a permit, unless the expiration of the permit is extended by operation of statute, rule or agreement of the permittee and DEQ.

"Period of Record" means a continuous period for which a facility's effluent data is reviewed for the purposes of characterizing the effluent.

"Persistent toxicity" means the repeated failure of an acute or chronic WET test. If the required WET testing frequency is monthly, repeated failure occurs upon the failure of two of the three consecutive monthly tests for the same test species. If the required WET testing frequency is other than monthly, repeated failure occurs upon the failure of the required test plus one of the two monthly retests for the same test species in the ensuing two-month period.

"Percent mortality" means 100% minus percent survival in a WET test effluent dilution.

"Plan" means Water Quality Standards Implementation Plan.

"Point Source" means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance or outlet, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged into waters of the state. The term "point source" shall not include agricultural stormwater runoff and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

"Positively skewed" means a data distribution which is asymmetric about its arithmetic mean with a tail in the positive direction.

"POTW" means publicly owned treatment works.

"Reasonable potential" means causes, or has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality criterion.

"Robust Regression on Order Statistics (Robust ROS)" means a statistical method that computes a regression line to estimate values for non-detect data and combines these estimates with detected observations to compute sample statistics.

"RPF₉₅" means the reasonable potential factor for an effluent distribution, based on a 95% probability basis, for the purpose of determining whether an effluent limitation is required.

"RPF_{95(M)}" means the reasonable potential factor for an effluent distribution, based on a 95% confidence interval and 95% probability basis, and accounting for the size of the effluent data set,

for the purpose of determining whether further effluent monitoring is required.

"Receiving water" means the water of the State to which a wastewater is discharged.

"Regulatory effluent flow" means the effluent flow, which is water quality criterion-dependent, used in determining reasonable potential and wasteload allocations for a substance.

"SARA" means the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (see also CERCLA).

"Scenic River" means a river or stream so designated pursuant to the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Act. A scenic river is automatically considered an ORW.

"SDWA" means the Safe Drinking Water Act and amendments thereto.

"Section 106" means Section 106 of the CWA, which provides annual grants for water quality management activities and special projects.

"Section 301" means Section 301 of the CWA, which requires the achievement of EPA-established effluent limitations for industrial and municipal point source dischargers.

"Section 303" means Section 303 of the CWA, which requires states to review and, as necessary, revise their water quality standards at least every three years.

"Section 303(d)" means Section 303(d) of the CWA, which requires states to identify waters that do not or are not expected to meet applicable water quality standards with technology-based controls alone (sometimes referred to as the 303(d) List). States establish priority rankings for the listed waters, taking into account pollution severity and existing and designated beneficial uses of the waters. States must develop TMDLs for waters on this list according to priority rankings.

"Section 303(e)" means Section 303(e) of the CWA, which requires each state to prepare a CPP document.

"Section 306" means Section 306 of the CWA, which directs the promulgation of effluent limitations and standards of performance for certain categories of industries.

"Section 307" means Section 307 of the CWA, which provides the process for establishing effluent limitations for those pollutants otherwise known as "priority" pollutants, including pretreatment standards of performance for industrial facility discharges to POTWs.

"Section 401" means Section 401 of the CWA, which requires applicants for federal licenses or permits for the construction or operation of facilities which may result in discharges into navigable waters to provide the licensing or permitting agency a certification from the state in which the discharge originates or will originate or, if appropriate, from the interstate water pollution control agency having jurisdiction over the navigable waters at the point where the discharge originates or will originate.

"Section 402" means Section 402 of the CWA, which establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

"SEL" means the State Environmental Laboratory.

"SMCRA" means the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

"Standard deviation (s_x)" means the standard deviation of an untransformed data set based on a sample of size N.

"Standard deviation of log-transformed x (s_{ln(x)})" means the standard deviation of a log-normally transformed data set based on a sample of size N.

"Sublethal test failure" means the statistically significant difference (at the 95% confidence level) between reproduction or growth of the test organism at or below the chronic critical dilution after completion of an EPA approved chronic test method.

"SWP3" means Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

"SWS" means Sensitive Water Supply, defined as a water of the state which constitutes a sensitive public and private water supply, and which is designated as such in OAC 252:730,

Appendix A.

"**T₉₅**" means the 95th percentile of the effluent temperature distribution (in °C) of sustained two-hour daily maximum effluent temperatures where effluent temperature is recorded continuously and the distribution of daily maximum effluent temperatures where temperature is recorded at discrete intervals of two hours or longer, provided that recording intervals for temperature do not exceed six hours.

"**TBLL**" means, in the context of the pretreatment program, Technically Based Local Limits.

"**TDS**" means total dissolved solids.

"**Technology-based limitation**" means an effluent limitation based on various levels of technologically-achievable performance.

"**TDS**" means total dissolved solids.

"**TIE**" means toxicity identification evaluation.

"**TRE**" means toxicity reduction evaluation.

"**Trigger Background concentration**" means the background concentration necessary to trigger reasonable potential for a substance to exceed an applicable criterion given a specified mean effluent concentration.

"**UAA**" means Use Attainability Analysis.

"**UIC**" means Underground Injection Control.

"**USAP**" means Use Support Assessment Protocols, as defined at OAC 252:740.

"**USFWS**" means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

"**USGS**" means the United States Geological Survey.

"**Wasteload allocation**" or "**WLA**" means the portion of a receiving water's assimilative capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution.

"**Water quality-based limitation**" means an effluent limitation required to attain and maintain water quality standards.

"**WET limit**" means a WET testing limitation in the form of a NOEC_L, NOEC_S, or LC₅₀, the exceedance of which constitutes a permit violation.

"**WET testing**" means testing for whole effluent toxicity:

(A) using an effluent dilution series based on a critical dilution,

(B) with a specific aquatic animal species, and

(C) utilizing EPA-approved testing methods.

"**WQD**" means the Water Quality Division of DEQ.

"**WQS**" means the Oklahoma Water Quality Standards, contained at OAC 252:730.

"**WQS Implementation Criteria**" means procedures used to implement the WQS, including mixing zones, regulatory effluent and receiving water flows, determination of effluent wasteload allocations and criteria long-term average concentrations, determination of permit limitations and antidegradation policy implementation. Statewide WQS Implementation Criteria of general applicability are found at OAC 252:740. WQS implementation criteria for facilities under DEQ jurisdiction are found in OAC 252:690 and the CPP.

"**WQSIP**" means Water Quality Standards Implementation Plan.

252:690-1-3. Technical Acronyms

The following technical acronyms, when used in this Chapter, shall have the following meaning:

"**ΔT_{max}**" means the maximum temperature increase in °C at the edge of the temperature mixing zone.

"7Q2" means the 7-day low flow of a stream likely to occur with a 50% probability each year. The procedure for determining a site-specific 7Q2 is described at OAC 252:740.

"7T2" means the 7-day maximum temperature likely to occur with a 50% probability each year. The procedure for determining a site-specific 7T2 is described at OAC 252:740.

"ACD" means acute critical dilution.

"BOD₅" means 5-day biochemical oxygen demand.

"BT/C ratio" means the ratio of trigger background concentration to associated water quality criterion.

"(BT/C)_{max}" means the maximum BT/C ratio for a given criterion for which background monitoring is required as a permit condition.

"C₉₅" means the 95th percentile maximum likelihood effluent concentration of a substance. It is the product of C_{E(mean)} and RPF₉₅.

"C_{95(M)}" means the 95th percentile maximum likelihood effluent concentration of a substance, accounting for the size of the effluent data set. It is the product of C_{E(max)} and RPF_{95(M)}.

"C_A" means the acute numerical criterion for toxic substances.

"C_B" means background concentration.

"C_C" means the chronic numerical criterion for toxic substances.

"C_d" means the instream concentration of a substance resulting from a wastewater discharge.

"C_{d(A)}" means the instream concentration of a substance as determined by the acute mixing equation.

"C_{d(c)}" means the maximum instream concentration of a substance at the edge of the chronic mixing zone.

"C_{d(FF)}" means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed a human health criterion for the consumption of fish flesh.

"C_{d(FFW)}" means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed a human health criterion for the consumption of fish flesh and water.

"C_{d(NRWQC)}" means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed an EPA human health criterion for the consumption of fish flesh.

"C_{d(RAW)}" means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed a raw water column criterion.

"C_{d(SS)}" means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed an agriculture sample standard (SS).

"C_{d(YMS)}" means the instream concentration of a substance after complete mixing, as applied to determination of reasonable potential to exceed an agriculture yearly mean standard (YMS).

"C_{E(max)}" means the maximum concentration of a substance in an effluent data set.

"C_{E(mean)}" means mean effluent concentration.

"C_{FF}" means the numerical criterion for the protection of human health for the consumption of fish flesh.

"C_{FFW}" means the numerical criterion for the protection of human health for the consumption of fish flesh and water.

"C_{NRWQC}" means the EPA recommended national water quality criterion for the protection of human health for the consumption of fish flesh.

"C_{CRAW}" means the numerical criterion for protection of the raw water column.

"**Css**" means agriculture sample standard numerical criterion, i.e., the historic segment averaged SS value from Appendix F of OAC 252:730, unless data more representative of the receiving stream are available.

"**CYMS**" means agriculture yearly mean standard numerical criterion, i.e., the historic segment averaged YMS value from Appendix F of OAC 252:730, unless data more representative of the receiving stream are available.

"**CBOD₅**" means 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.

"**CCD**" means chronic critical dilution.

"**CPP**" means the Continuing Planning Process document required under Section 303(e) of the Clean Water Act.

"**CWAC**" means cool water aquatic community.

"**D**" means, in the context of a discharge to a lake through a pipe, the pipe diameter in feet.

"**DML**" means daily maximum permit limitation.

"**DML_A**" means the toxic substance acute criterion DML.

"**DML_C**" means the toxic substance chronic criterion DML.

"**DML_{CL}**" means agriculture criterion-based DML for chlorides.

"**DML_{FF}**" means the human health/fish flesh DML.

"**DML_{FFW}**" means the human health/fish flesh and water DML.

"**DML_{HH}**" means human health-based DML.

"**DML_{RAW}**" means the raw water column DML.

"**DML_{SO4}**" means agriculture criterion-based DML for sulfates.

"**DML_T**" means the temperature based DML.

"**DML_{TDS}**" means agriculture criterion-based DML for total dissolved solids (dried at 180°C).

"**DML_{TOX}**" means toxic substance-based DML.

"**DMR**" means Discharge Monitoring Report.

"**DO**" means dissolved oxygen.

"**gpd**" means gallons per day.

"**HLAC**" means habitat-limited aquatic community.

"**ICIS**" means integrated compliance information system.

"**LTA**" means long-term average.

"**LTA_A**" means the toxic substance acute numerical criterion LTA.

"**LTA_C**" means the toxic substance chronic numerical criterion LTA.

"**LTA_{FF}**" means the fish flesh human health criterion LTA.

"**LTA_{FFW}**" means the fish flesh and water human health criterion LTA.

"**LTA_{RAW}**" means the raw water column criterion LTA.

"**LTA_{SS}**" means the agriculture sample standard LTA.

"**LTA_T**" means the temperature criterion LTA.

"**LTA_{TOX}**" means the limiting toxic substance-based LTA, i.e., the smallest of LTA_A or LTA_C, as applicable.

"**LTA_{YMS}**" means the agriculture yearly mean standard LTA.

"**MAL**" means monthly average permit limitation.

"**MAL_A**" means the toxic substance acute criterion MAL.

"**MAL_C**" means the toxic substance chronic criterion MAL.

"**MAL_{CL}**" means agriculture criterion-based MAL for chlorides.

"**MAL_{FF}**" means the human health/fish flesh MAL.

"**MAL_{FFW}**" means the human health/fish flesh and water MAL.

"MAL_{RAW}" means the raw water column MAL.

"MCL" means maximum contaminant level (when used in the context of primary drinking water standards).

"MAL_{HH}" means human health-based MAL.

"MAL_{SO4}" means agriculture criterion-based MAL for sulfates.

"MAL_T" means temperature MAL.

"MAL_{TDS}" means agriculture criterion-based MAL for total dissolved solids (dried at 180°C).

"MAL_{TOX}" means toxic substance-based MAL.

"mgd" means million gallons per day.

"mg/l" means milligrams per liter.

"MQL" means minimum quantifiable level.

"N" means the number of individual data points, collected over time, in an effluent or background data set.

"N_m" means the per month monitoring frequency where a permit limitation is established. When used in the context of temperature limitations, N_m is equal to four times N_w (i.e., N_m = 4 × N_w).

"N_w" means the per week monitoring frequency where a temperature permit limitation is established.

"NRWQC" means the National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, publication no. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

"PBCR" means Primary Body Contact Recreation.

"Q*" means the ratio of the regulatory effluent flow to the regulatory receiving water flow.

"Q_e" means regulatory effluent flow.

"Q_{e(30)}" means the Q_e that is the highest monthly average flow over the two year period of record for an industrial facility.

"Q_{e(D)}" means the Q_e that is the lesser of the design flow for a municipal POTW or the design flow listed in the Section 208 Areawide Basin Plan.

"Q_{e(LTA)}" means the Q_e that is the arithmetic (long term) average flow over the two year period of record for an industrial facility.

"Q_u" means regulatory receiving water flow upstream of a point of wastewater discharge.

"Q_{u(7Q2)}" means the same as 7Q2.

"Q_{u(LTA)}" means the Q_u that is the mean annual (long term) receiving water flow.

"Q_{u(STA)}" means the Q_u that is the short term average receiving water flow and is equal to Q_{u(LTA)} × 0.68.

"SBCR" means Secondary Body Contact Recreation

"SNC" means significant noncompliance.

"SS" means sample standard.

"s.u." means standard units for the measurement of pH.

"T₉₅" means 95th percentile effluent temperature in °C.

"T_a" means regulatory ambient temperature in °C.

"TBL" means technically based local limits

"TDS" means total dissolved solids.

"TIE" means toxicity identification evaluation.

"TMDL" means total maximum daily load.

"TRC" means total residual chlorine.

"TRE" means toxicity reduction evaluation.

"TRO" means total residual (halogenated) oxidants.

"µg/l" means micrograms per liter.

"W" means, in the context of a discharge to a lake through an open channel (i.e., canal), the channel width in feet.

"WAL" means weekly average permit limitation.

"WAL_T" means temperature WAL.

"WET" means whole effluent toxicity.

"WLA" means waste load allocation.

"WLA_A" means a toxic substance acute criterion WLA.

"WLA_C" means a toxic substance chronic criterion WLA.

"WLA_{FF}" means a human health/fish flesh criterion WLA.

"WLA_{FFW}" means a human health/fish flesh and water criterion WLA.

"WLA_{RAW}" means a raw water column criterion WLA.

"WLA_{SS}" means an agriculture sample standard WLA.

"WLA_T" means a temperature criterion WLA.

"WLA_{YMS}" means an agriculture yearly mean standard WLA.

"WQMP" means the statewide Section 208 Water Quality Management Plan.

"WWAC" means warm water aquatic community.

"YMS" means yearly mean standard.

252:690-1-4. Incorporation of EPA regulations by reference

The following federal regulations at 40 CFR are incorporated by reference and applicable to this Chapter:

(1) **OAC 252:205 (Hazardous Waste Management)**. 124.31, 124.32, & 124.33, substituting DEQ for EPA, and deleting the following sentence from each section: For the purposes of this section only, "Hazardous waste management units over which EPA has permit issuance authority" refers to hazardous waste management units for which the State where the units are located has not been authorized to issue RCRA permits pursuant to 40 CFR part 271.

(A) **Part 260**. Hazardous Waste Management System: General, except 260.21.

(i) In 260.20, "Federal Register" is synonymous with "The Oklahoma Register."

(ii) In 260.20(e), strike the words "or a denial."

(iii) In 260.22, references to the lists in Subpart D of Part 261 and the reference to § 261.3(a)(2)(ii) or C shall mean the lists in Subpart D of Part 261 and § 261.3(a)(2)(ii) or C as adopted by reference and applicable in Oklahoma.

(iv) In the 260.10 definitions of "new tank system" and "existing tank system", the reference to "July 14, 1986" for commencement of tank installation applies only to tank regulations promulgated pursuant to the federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment ("HSWA") requirements. The following categories outline HSWA requirements:

(I) interim status and permitting requirements applicable to tank systems owned and operated by small quantity generators [3001(d)];

(II) leak detection requirements for all new underground tank systems [3004(o)(4)]; and

(III) permitting standards for underground tanks that cannot be entered for inspection [3004(w)]. For tank regulations promulgated pursuant to statutory authority other than HSWA, the date relative to the commencement of installation

is November 2, 1987.

(B) Part 261. Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste except 261.4(b)(18) that pertains to Utah only, thus should be excluded.

(i) In 261.4(e)(3)(iii) delete "in the Region where the sample is collected".

(ii) In 261.5(f)(3)(iv), and (v), and in 261.5(g)(3)(iv), and (v) add "other than Oklahoma" after the word "State".

(iii) In 261.31(a), the listing for F019, add at the end: "Zinc phosphate sludges meeting exemption conditions remain subject to regulation as hazardous waste if the waste exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic."

(C) Part 262. Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste except Subpart E and Subpart H. In 262.42(a)(2) and 262.42(b) delete "for the Region in which the generator is located".

(D) Part 263. Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste.

(E) Part 264. Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage, and Disposal Facilities. The following sections and subsections are not adopted by reference: 264.1(f), 264.1(g)(12), 264.149, 264.150, 264.301(l), 264.1030(d), 264.1050(g), 264.1080(e), 264.1080(f), and 264.1080(g).

(i) In 264.191(a), the compliance date of January 12, 1988 applies only for HSWA tanks. For non-HSWA tanks the compliance date is November 2, 1988.

(ii) In 264.191(c), the reference to July 14, 1986 applies only to HSWA tanks. For non-HSWA tanks the applicable date is November 2, 1987.

(iii) In 264.193, the Federal effective dates apply to HSWA tanks only. For non-HSWA tanks January 12, 1987 is replaced with November 2, 1987.

(iv) In 264.570(a) the dates December 6, 1990 and December 24, 1992 apply only to drip pads where F032 waste is handled. The dates June 22, 1992 and August 15, 1994 respectively, replace the dates December 6, 1990 and December 24, 1992 for drip pads where F034 or F035 wastes are handled.

(F) Part 265. Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities except 265.1(c)(4), 265.1(g)(12), 265.149, 265.150, 265.1030(c), 265.1050(f), 265.1080(e), 265.1080(f), and 265.1080(g).

(i) In 265.191(a), the compliance date of January 12, 1988 applies only for HSWA tanks. For non-HSWA tanks the compliance date is November 2, 1988.

(ii) In 265.191(c), the reference to July 14, 1986 applies only to HSWA tanks. For non-HSWA tanks the applicable date is November 2, 1987.

(iii) In 265.193, the Federal effective dates apply to HSWA tanks only. For non-HSWA tanks January 12, 1987 is replaced with November 2, 1987.

(iv) In 265.440(a) the dates December 6, 1990 and December 24, 1992 apply only to drip pads where F032 waste is handled. The dates June 22, 1992 and August 15, 1994 respectively, replace the dates December 6, 1990 and December 24, 1992 for drip pads where F034 or F035 wastes are handled.

(G) Part 266. Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities. Due to an early incorporation by reference, for purposes of Part 266 only, HSWA and non-HSWA dates are the same. In 266.325, the reference to 10 CFR 1.5 is changed to 10 CFR 71.5.

(H) Part 267. Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Facilities Operating Under a Standardized Permit. This permit option shall only be available to:

- (i) those persons who generate hazardous waste on-site through, or as a result of, industrial production processes;
 - (ii) wholly owned subsidiaries, owners, or sister companies of those persons specified in paragraph (1); and
 - (iii) agencies, departments, or units of the federal government or the State of Oklahoma.
- (I) **Part 268.** Land Disposal Restrictions, except 268.5, 268.6, 268.13, 268.42(b) and 268.44(a) through (g). In 268.7 (a)(9)(iii) exclude D009 from the list of alternative treatment standards for lab packs.
- (J) **Part 270.** The Hazardous Waste Permit Program, except 270.1(c)(2)(ix), and 270.14(b)(18).
- (K) **Part 273.** Standards for Universal Waste Management.
- (L) **Part 279.** Standards for the Management of Used Oil, except that 279.82 is revised to read in its entirety, "The use of used oil as a dust suppressant is prohibited."
- (2) **OAC 252:606 (Discharge Standards).**
- (A) Part 116 (Hazardous Substances List)
 - (B) Part 117 (Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances)
 - (C) The following from PART 122 (NPDES PERMIT REGULATIONS):
 - (i) 122.2 - (definitions)
 - (ii) 122.24 - (concentrated aquatic animal production facilities)
 - (iii) 122.25 - (aquaculture projects)
 - (iv) 122.26 - (stormwater discharges)
 - (v) 122.27 - (silviculture)
 - (vi) 122.28(a) and (b) - (general permits)
 - (vii) 122.29 - (new sources and new dischargers)
 - (viii) 122.32 - As an operator of a small MS4, am I regulated under the NPDES storm water program?
 - (ix) 122.34 - As an operator of a regulated small MS4, what will my NPDES MS4 storm water permit require?
 - (x) 122.35 - As an operator of a regulated small MS4, may I share the responsibility to implement the minimum control measures with other entities?
 - (xi) 122.41 - (permit conditions)
 - (xii) 122.42 - (conditions for specified categories of permits)
 - (xiii) 122.43 - (establishing permit conditions)
 - (xiv) 122.44 - (establishing permit limitations, standards and other conditions)
 - (xv) 122.45 - (calculating permit conditions)
 - (xvi) 122.46 - (permit duration)
 - (xvii) 122.47(a) - (schedules of compliance)
 - (xviii) 122.48 - (monitoring requirements)
 - (xix) 122.50 - (disposal into wells)
 - (xx) 122.61 - (permit transfer)
 - (xxi) 122.62 - (permit modification)
 - (xxii) 122.63 - (minor modifications of permits)
 - (xxiii) 122.64 - (permit termination)
 - (xxiv) Appendices A through J
 - (D) The following from PART 125 (criteria and standards for NPDES):
 - (i) Subpart A (technology-based treatment),

- (ii) Subpart B (criteria for aquaculture projects),
 - (iii) Subpart D (fundamentally different factors),
 - (iv) Subpart H (alternative effluent limitations),
 - (v) Subpart I (new cooling water intakes),
 - (vi) Subpart J (existing cooling water intakes), and
 - (vii) Subpart L (disposal of sewage sludge under CWA 405)
- (E) Part 129 (Toxic Pollutant Effluent Standards)
- (F) Part 136 (testing and laboratory)
- (G) Sections 401-471 (Effluent Guidelines 7 and Standards)
- (H) Section 110.6 (notice of oil discharge)
- (I) Part 302 (CERCLA exemption from NPDES permits)
- (J) The following Sections from Part 503, Subpart A (General Provisions):
- (i) 503.1 (Purpose and applicability)
 - (ii) 503.2 (Compliance period)
 - (iii) 503.3 (Permits and direct enforceability)
 - (iv) 503.4 (Relationship to other regulations)
 - (v) 503.5 (Additional or more stringent requirements)
 - (vi) 503.6(a)-(e),(g)-(j) (Exclusions)
 - (vii) 503.7 (Requirement for a person who prepares biosolids)
 - (viii) 503.8 (Sampling and analysis)
 - (ix) 503.9 (General definitions)
- (K) The following Sections from Part 503, Subpart B (Land Application):
- (i) 503.10(a),(b)(1)&(2),(e),(f),(g) (Applicability)
 - (ii) 503.11 (Special definitions)
 - (iii) 503.12 (General requirements)
 - (iv) 503.13 (Pollutant limits)
 - (v) 503.14 (Management practices)
 - (vi) 503.15 (Operational standards - pathogens and vector attraction reduction)
 - (vii) 503.16(a) (Frequency of monitoring)
 - (viii) 503.17(a) (Recordkeeping)
 - (ix) 503.18 (Reporting)
- (L) The following Sections from Part 503, Subpart D (Pathogens and Vector Attraction Reduction):
- (i) 503.30 (Scope)
 - (ii) 503.31 (Special definitions)
 - (iii) 503.32(a), (b) (Pathogens)
 - (iv) 503.33(a), (b)(1)-(11) (Vector attraction reduction)
- (M) The following Sections from Part 503 Subpart E (Incineration)
- (i) 503.40 (Applicability)
 - (ii) 503.41 (Special definitions)
 - (iii) 503.42 (General requirements)
 - (iv) 503.43 (Pollutant (Metal) limits)
 - (v) 503.44 (Operational standard - total hydrocarbons)
 - (vi) 503.45 (Management practices)
 - (vii) 503.46 (Frequency of monitoring)
 - (viii) 503.47 (Recordkeeping)

- (ix) 503.48 (Reporting)
- (N) The following Appendices from Part 503:
 - (i) Appendix A (Procedure to determine the annual whole sludge application rate for a sludge)
 - (ii) Appendix B (Pathogen treatment processes)
- (O) Provisions of 40 CFR relating to CAFOs are excluded because they are beyond the jurisdiction of this Chapter.
- (3) **OAC 252:611 (General Water Quality)** Part 130 (Water Quality Planning and Management)
- (4) **OAC 252:652 (Underground Injection Control)**. The following apply in their entirety as they apply to the underground injection control program:
 - (A) Part 144 (Underground Injection Control Program)
 - (B) Part 145 (State UIC Program Requirements)
 - (C) Part 146 (Underground Injection Control Program: Criteria and Standards)
 - (D) Part 147 (State Underground Injection Control Programs)
 - (E) Part 148 (Hazardous Waste Injection Restrictions)
- (5) In all cases where these rules conflict with or are less stringent than federal regulations, the federal regulations apply.

252:690-1-4.1. Date of federal regulations incorporated

When reference is made to 40 CFR it means, unless otherwise specified, the volume of 40 CFR as published on July 1, 2022.

252:690-1-5. Equations and tables

All equations and tables in this chapter are located in the Appendix with the corresponding letter (e.g. Equation G-1 is found in Appendix G).

252:690-1-6. Relationship to other rules

References are made in these rules to WQS, water quality criteria, beneficial uses, antidegradation, and mixing zones. Rules regarding these topics are promulgated by the DEQ at OAC 252:730, as approved by EPA. References are made in these rules to WQS implementation, effluent characterization, reasonable potential, and regulatory receiving stream flows. Rules regarding these topics are promulgated by the DEQ at OAC 252:740. Provisions in these rules provide additional procedures to implement the WQS, water quality criteria, beneficial uses, antidegradation, and mixing zone rules for regulatory purposes.

252:690-1-7. Water quality management planning

DEQ will establish TMDLs for impaired waterbodies, including wasteload allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources, in accordance with procedures described in the CPP. Development of TMDLs may be coordinated with other state environmental agencies and natural resource agencies. The WQMP shall be updated in accordance with the planning, approval and public participation procedures described in the CPP whenever a facility proposes a new discharge, seeks to increase the permitted discharge flow rate or pollutant loading, relocate a discharge point, or when a TMDL is adopted. DEQ will develop discharge permit limits that are consistent with any WLA specified in the WQMP. Interim limits may be granted if a WLA has

not been included in the plan, along with a re-opener provision to incorporate any additional requirements resulting from a subsequent WLA.

SUBCHAPTER 3. POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES

Section

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- 252:690-3-2. Measurable levels and data characterization
- 252:690-3-3. Effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential
- 252:690-3-4. Effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature
- 252:690-3-5. $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ for effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature
- 252:690-3-6. $C_{E(\text{max})}$ for effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature
- 252:690-3-7. Coefficient of variation for parameters other than temperature
- 252:690-3-8. C_{95} for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature
- 252:690-3-9. Effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for effluent temperature
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252:690-3-1. Quantitative effluent data in permit application

Permit applicants must submit all information required in DEQ permit application forms or requested during application review and use analytical methods listed at 40 CFR Part 136 or other EPA approved methods. Where there is no approved analytical method listed, the applicant must fully describe the method used for EPA and DEQ review and obtain approval prior to utilizing these data. All data submitted must be defensible analytical data.

252:690-3-2. Measurable levels and data characterization

Measurable levels for effluent and background data shall be less than or equal to the MQLs established in Appendix B of this Chapter. Where a pollutant has an established MQL, DEQ will include a provision in the permit requiring the measurable levels be less than or equal to the MQL. Data will be characterized as follows:

- (1) Where a background or effluent concentration data set reflects some measurable and some unmeasurable levels of a substance at or below the MQL, DEQ will use Robust ROS to estimate the unmeasurable quantities. When there are fewer than three (3) measurable data points, DEQ will use one-half (1/2) of the MQL to estimate the unmeasurable quantities and not Robust ROS.
- (2) If a substance is unmeasurable in all samples collected for a background or effluent concentration data set, DEQ will use a zero level.
- (3) If analytical data submitted does not meet the established MQL, DEQ will allow the permit applicant to provide additional data that meets the established MQL. If the applicant does not do so, DEQ will assume the substance is present at the reported measurable level.

252:690-3-3. Effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential

An effluent's C₉₅ concentration is used to characterize the effluent to determine if there is reasonable potential for a substance. Permit applicants must retain all analytical laboratory reports used for effluent characterization in a permit application and provide copies to the DEQ upon request. Where DMRs or facility records are used to characterize effluent the DEQ will use, at a minimum, the most recent two-year period of record. When characterizing whole effluent toxicity, the DEQ may use the most recent five-year period of record. Effluent monitoring data must be defensible analytical data, must be representative of the discharge, and must account for any

seasonality or other variability in effluent quality. For reasonable potential determination, see OAC 252:690-3-3 through 3-9.

252:690-3-4. Effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature

Arithmetic and/or geometric means are calculated wherever there are two or more available data points. Effluent data sets comprised of at least 10 data points are required to determine standard deviations.

252:690-3-5. $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ for effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature

Geometric means shall be used when at least ten (10) individual data points are available. A geometric mean shall be calculated using individual measurement values. Geometric means may not be calculated using DMR monthly averages, unless the DMR monthly average is the result of only two measurements. If fewer than ten (10) data points are available, the arithmetic mean shall be used. Arithmetic and geometric means shall be calculated according to Equations C-1 and C-2 in Appendix C, respectively.

252:690-3-6. $C_{E(\text{max})}$ for effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature

$C_{E(\text{max})}$ for a substance is determined from the available effluent data, or is estimated by the permittee in the permit application for a new discharge.

252:690-3-7. Coefficient of variation for parameters other than temperature

The CV is calculated according to Equation C-5. If fewer than 10 effluent data points are available, a value of 0.6 is assumed for CV.

252:690-3-8. C_{95} for determining reasonable potential for parameters other than temperature

(a) **Existing discharges.** If fewer than ten (10) effluent data points are available, the C_{95} effluent concentration is determined by multiplying $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ by 2.135 where $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ is the arithmetic mean. If only a single effluent data point is available, it is $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ for the purpose of determining C_{95} . Where ten (10) or more effluent data points are available, the C_{95} concentration is calculated directly from the effluent data set according to Equation C-8.

(b) **New discharges.** For new discharges, C_{95} is estimated by multiplying the expected average effluent quality, $C_{E(\text{mean})}$, by 2.135. Where new industrial facility discharges include cooling tower blowdown from a recirculating cooling water system, permit applicants must submit the results of at least three (3) water samples collected from the cooling water source. The samples must be collected on different days no more than one (1) year prior to submission of the application. The applicant must estimate the C_{95} concentration of the blowdown discharge using the source water monitoring data, based on the projected number of recirculation cycles.

252:690-3-9. Effluent characterization for determining reasonable potential for effluent temperature

(a) **T_{95} .** Where there is a thermal component to a discharge, T_{95} is used to determine reasonable potential.

(b) **Existing discharges.** If a daily maximum effluent temperature distribution is available, then the DEQ will determine T₉₅ directly from the untransformed data distribution. If the temperature distribution is unknown, the highest daily maximum effluent temperature is used for T₉₅. A temperature CV of 0.6 is assumed unless the temperature CV is determined from the effluent temperature distribution.

(c) **New discharges.** Permit applicants for new facilities or new discharges at existing facilities must estimate T₉₅ through engineering calculations.

252:690-3-10. Receiving water background characterization

Where available, the DEQ will include upstream background levels of substances in assessing the reasonable potential evaluation and in calculating wasteload allocations. For background characterizations, see OAC 252:690-3-10 through 3-16.

252:690-3-11. Receiving water background characterization requirements

(a) **Long-term average.** Where required, the DEQ will calculate a LTA background level of a substance as a geometric mean unless otherwise specified.

(b) **Background data sources.** Background data must be defensible analytical data and be representative of the receiving water's current upstream conditions. DEQ will use data collected and reported in accordance with a background monitoring requirement in a previous permit where available.

(c) **Unavailability of background data.** Where no background data is available, the background is assumed to be zero.

(d) **Size of background data set.** At least 10 data points are required for a background data set to be considered complete. DEQ may use a partial background data set for reasonable potential purposes if the data is the only defensible analytical data available. Where the use of a partial background data set results in demonstration of reasonable potential, the permit will include effluent limitations based on a zero background level, which may have a delayed effective date of no more than two years. The permit will require the permittee to complete the background monitoring, at which time the DEQ will reopen the permit, if necessary, to adjust permit limitations according to the background level determined from a complete background data set.

(e) Alternative Method for Determination of 7Q2.

(1) A permittee may use an alternative method for determining a 7Q2 as allowed by OAC 252:740-1-6(c). The 7Q2 calculated from the historical record may be modified to incorporate anticipated upstream flow releases provided the source of water is owned or controlled by a federal governmental entity and the following information is submitted to DEQ:

(A) a determination that a reliable source of upstream flow exists;

(B) documentation that the upstream source of water:

(i) includes water quality improvement as an authorized use, or

(ii) includes allocated storage for water quality improvement;

(C) documentation that the upstream source of water is governed by a water control plan developed and implemented pursuant to 33 CFR § 222.5; and

(D) a demonstration that the alternative 7Q2 is identified in the most recently published State Water Quality Management Plan.

(2) The DEQ will include any approved alternative 7Q2 as a permit limit in any discharge permit. Said limit shall be stated as a minimum daily flow measured at the nearest upstream flow gage.

(3) In the event that the alternative 7Q2 is not consistently attained, the DEQ may re-open the permit and re-calculate the effluent limitations using the actual receiving stream flows.

252:690-3-12. Background monitoring and frequency

When effluent limits have not been established and a complete background data set that meets the requirements of OAC 252:690-3-11 is not available, the appropriate BT/C equation in Appendix J shall be used to determine whether background monitoring is required. If the BT/C ratio is less than or equal to the $(BT/C)_{\max}$ value using the appropriate equation in Appendix J, background monitoring is required and the monitoring frequency must be sufficient to provide at least ten (10) data points over a period of one year. The collected background data shall be used in conjunction with the effluent data to determine if there is reasonable potential for the effluent to violate water quality standards.

252:690-3-13. Background monitoring location

(a) **Streams.** The permittee must collect background samples at a point away from the stream bank, as close as is feasible to the channel, immediately upstream of the point of discharge, but not affected by it.

(b) **Lakes.** The permittee must collect background samples at a point away from the waters edge and outside the regulatory mixing zone.

252:690-3-14. Requirements specific to numeric criteria for toxic substances for the Fish and Wildlife propagation beneficial use

(a) **Background assumed zero.** DEQ will assume zero background levels for direct discharges of once through cooling water.

(b) **Hardness or pH dependent criteria.** Where a criterion for a pollutant is hardness or pH-dependent, DEQ will add hardness or pH monitoring, as appropriate, to the background monitoring requirements.

(c) **Representative of low flow conditions in streams.** The permittee shall collect background samples as close to low flow conditions as possible in streams.

(d) **Background data from a previous permit.** DEQ will not use background data referenced in the fact sheet or statement of basis of a previous permit unless the data is defensible analytical data.

(e) **Background monitoring.** Where toxicity-based effluent limitations for a substance are established in a permit and a complete background data set meeting the requirements of OAC 252:690-3-11 is not available, background monitoring of the limited substance is required. This requirement does not apply where the background shall be considered equal to zero in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-14(a), where $Q^* \geq 0.333$, or where the 7Q2 of the receiving stream is assumed to be 1 cfs.

252:690-3-15. Requirements specific to human health criteria

Where available, the DEQ will use background data representative of the LTA upstream concentration. Where human health-based or raw water column-based effluent limitations for a substance are established in a permit based on a zero background assumption, background monitoring of the limited substance is required.

252:690-3-16. Requirements specific to agriculture criteria

(a) **Historical data.** If site-specific background defensible analytical data is not available, DEQ will use the YMS and SS criteria in OAC 252:730, Appendix F, to determine the background concentrations of the mineral constituents. In the absence of listed YMS and SS criteria specific to the receiving water of interest, the segment averaged YMS and SS criteria are used to establish the background concentrations of the mineral constituents. C_B is calculated according to Equation C-11 in Appendix C.

(b) **Site-specific background data available.** Where a site-specific background data set of at least 10 data points is available, DEQ may use the arithmetic average of the site-specific background data set instead of a background level determined from the segment-averaged YMS and SS values in OAC 252:730, Appendix F.

(c) **Background monitoring.** Where agriculture criteria-based limitations are established in a permit, DEQ may require background monitoring of the limited mineral constituent(s) to determine site-specific conditions.

252:690-3-17. Implementation of narrative toxicity criterion for the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use using whole effluent toxicity

For implementation of the narrative criterion, see OAC 252:690-3-17 through 3-43.

252:690-3-18. Reasonable potential to exceed narrative toxicity criterion for the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use utilizing whole effluent toxicity

See OAC 252:740.

252:690-3-19. TREs, TIEs and WET limits

(a) **TRE and TIE.** A TRE is required when persistent toxicity is demonstrated. When intermittent toxicity is demonstrated DEQ may require a TRE/TIE.

(b) **WET limits.** DEQ shall incorporate a WET limit into a permit for the species affected by whole effluent toxicity upon the completion of a TRE /TIE, unless DEQ determines that chemical-specific effluent limits or toxicity-specific management practices in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-27 are sufficient to comply with the narrative toxicity criterion and protect the designated use. DEQ may also incorporate a WET limit or chemical-specific effluent limits into a permit when reasonable potential is established.

(c) **Effective date of WET limit.** The effective date of a WET limit or a chemical-specific limit may be deferred up to three (3) years from the date of completion of the TRE /TIE or the effective date of a permit, as applicable. The effective date of toxicity-specific management practices may be deferred up to one (1) year from the date of completion of the TRE /TIE or the effective date of a permit, as applicable.

252:690-3-20. Interim strategy for implementation of narrative toxicity criterion for ammonia

The DEQ will use the interim strategy described in OAC 252:690-3-20 through 3-26 for implementation of the narrative toxicity criterion for ammonia for major municipalities which have DO-based WLAs for ammonia and for major industries which produce ammonia as a commercial product or as a by-product of their industrial processes, or which have technology-based ammonia limits or DO-based ammonia WLAs.

252:690-3-21. Reasonable potential for ammonia

See OAC 252:740.

252:690-3-22. Toxicity-based permit limit development for ammonia

Toxicity-based permit limitations are determined using the chronic screening value of 6 mg/l, a CV of 0.6, a zero background concentration (unless known to be otherwise), the regulatory flows described at OAC 252:690-3-52, and chronic mixing zone equations described at OAC 252:690-3-55 through 3-57. The toxicity-based MAL is based on a monitoring frequency of 3/week.

252:690-3-23. Comparison of toxicity-based limitations with other ammonia limitations

The most stringent MAL for a given season determines the final permit limits. DMLs or WALs follow the type of MAL established in the permit.

252:690-3-24. Effective date of toxicity-based ammonia limits

Effective dates for toxicity-based ammonia limits may be deferred up to three years with an approved schedule for compliance if the DEQ determines that a facility is unable to comply with the limit through proper operation and maintenance of the existing treatment works.

252:690-3-25. Concurrent ammonia, pH and WET testing

Permits will require permittees to measure both total ammonia and pH levels on all samples collected for WET testing of fathead minnow species. This applies only to facilities described in OAC 252:690-3-20. Permits may include a reopener clause for the purpose of increasing or decreasing ammonia limits if warranted.

252:690-3-26. Monitoring frequencies for ammonia

Where ammonia limits are toxicity-based, permits will require the permittee to monitor ammonia at a frequency of three (3) times per week. At any time during the term of a permit, where the permittee has completed twelve (12) consecutive reporting periods subject to toxicity based ammonia limits where the highest daily maximum concentration did not exceed 1.5 times the toxicity based MAL and there were not exceedances of the monthly average or daily maximum limits for ammonia, the permittee may request a reduction of the ammonia monitoring frequency to one (1) time per week. If WET test failures attributable to ammonia are experienced at any time during the term of a permit, or there are exceedances of the monthly average limit or daily maximum limit for ammonia, the ammonia monitoring frequency must be continued at or be returned to three (3) times per week. If there are no WET test failures attributable to ammonia and no exceedances of either the monthly average limit or the daily maximum limit for ammonia following a reduction of the monitoring frequency for toxicity-based ammonia limits to one (1) time per week, the reduced ammonia monitoring frequency may be continued in the ensuing permit cycle. This paragraph does not apply to ammonia monitoring required to be performed concurrently with WET testing.

252:690-3-27. Intermittent toxicity

Where the permittee has demonstrated intermittent toxicity in either acute or chronic WET testing, the DEQ will require an increase in the frequency of WET testing and may require the permittee to perform a TRE/TIE for the affected species. A WET limit, chemical-specific numerical limit, or toxicity-specific management practice may be required at the completion of a TRE/TIE if the DEQ determines it is warranted.

252:690-3-28. Toxicity from halogens

Toxicity from halogens (chlorine, bromine, and bromo-chloro compounds) will be controlled by dehalogenation and chemical-specific limits. The dehalogenation requirement is implemented as "no measurable amount" in an effluent, less than 0.1 mg/l for halogenated oxidants. Where halogenated oxidants other than or in addition to chlorine are used, the permit limitation will be expressed as TRO rather than TRC. Permits will reference the approved 40 CFR Part 136 analytical method for TRC when expressing permit limitations in terms of TRO.

252:690-3-29. WET testing methods

The specific tests and test organisms used for determining whole effluent toxicity include:

(1) **Acute test/D. pulex.** Acute 48-hour static renewal toxicity test using *Daphnia pulex* (Method 2021.0) as described in EPA publication no. 821-R-02-012 (October 2002), Fifth Edition, Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms.

(2) **Acute test/P. promelas.** Acute 48-hour static renewal toxicity test using *Pimephales promelas* (Method 2000.0) as described in EPA publication no. 821-R-02-012 (October 2002), Fifth Edition, Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms.

(3) **Chronic test/C. dubia.** Chronic 7-day static renewal survival and reproduction test using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Method 1002.0), as described in EPA publication no. 821-R-02-013 (October 2002), Fourth Edition, Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms.

(4) **Chronic test/P. promelas.** Chronic 7-day static renewal larval survival and growth test using *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow) (Method 1000.0), as described in EPA publication no. 821-R-02-013 (October 2002), Fourth Edition, Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms.

(5) **Acute test/D.Magna.** Acute 48-hour static renewal toxicity test using *Daphnia magna* (Method 2021.0), as described in EPA Publication No. 821-R-02-012 (October, 2002), fifth edition, *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity Of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*.

(6) **Chronic test/D.Magna.** Chronic 21-day static renewal life-cycle toxicity test using *Daphnia magna*, (ASTM Designation E-1193), as described in ASTM Publication E-1193-97 (Reapproved 2004), *Standard Guide for Conducting Daphnia Magna Life Cycle Toxicity Tests*.

(7) **Acute test/Mussels.** Acute toxicity test using mussels (ASTM Designation E-2455) as described in ASTM Publication E-2455-06 (Approved April, 2006), *Standard Guide for Conducting Laboratory Toxicity Test with Freshwater Mussels*.

252:690-3-30. Concurrent chemical-specific sampling and analysis

The DEQ may require concurrent chemical-specific analyses on samples collected for WET testing purposes where there is reason to believe substances may cause or contribute to whole effluent toxicity. Permittees must submit the results of concurrent chemical-specific testing with the WET test report. Permittees must collect sufficient sample volumes for the testing laboratory to perform concurrent chemical-specific testing in addition to the WET testing.

252:690-3-31. WET test requirements

WET testing is required for all major dischargers and those minor dischargers identified by DEQ as posing a significant unaddressed toxic risk. Q^* is calculated as described in Appendix D.

- (1) The following requirements apply to all WET testing:
 - (A) **Acute testing only.** Acute testing only is required for all discharges to lakes and where $Q^* < 0.054$ in streams.
 - (B) **Chronic testing only.** Chronic testing only is required where $Q^* > 0.3333$.
 - (C) **Acute and chronic testing, except for *Daphnia Magna*.** Both acute and chronic testing are required where $0.054 \leq Q^* \leq 0.3333$.
- (2) **Acute and/or chronic testing using *Daphnia magna*.** Acute and/or chronic testing using *Daphnia magna* may substitute for acute and/or chronic testing for *Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia* in the following circumstances:
 - (A) acute testing using *Daphnia magna* for streams where the instream concentration of TDS is less than or equal to 1000 mg/l after mixing using the 7Q2, may be considered by the DEQ on a case-by-case basis where the TDS level in an effluent has been demonstrated to cause WET test failures to *Daphnia pulex*.
 - (B) acute testing using *Daphnia magna* for streams where the instream concentration of TDS is greater than 1000 mg/l after mixing using the 7Q2, may be considered on a case-by-case basis where the TDS level in an effluent has been demonstrated to cause WET test failures to *Daphnia pulex* and the background TDS level of the receiving stream causes toxicity to *Daphnia pulex* in a control dilution (0% effluent).
 - (C) chronic testing using *Daphnia magna* may be considered by the DEQ on a case-by-case basis where the TDS level in the effluent has demonstrated WET test failures to *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, where the background TDS levels of the receiving stream causes toxicity to *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, in a control dilution (0% effluent), and where the permittee can demonstrate that the ionic ratios in the effluent are similar to the ionic ratios in the receiving stream.
- (3) **Mussels.** Acute and/or chronic testing of mussels shall be required if the DEQ determines that the discharge may affect an indigenous population(s) of mussels.

252:690-3-32. Test failure notification and retesting

Permittees shall notify DEQ by telephone within twenty-four (24) hours and in writing within five (5) days of becoming aware of a WET test failure and shall perform WET tests/retests on the affected test species. WET tests/retests are required as follows:

- (1) **WET limits.** If a permit contains a WET limit, monthly WET tests of the same type as the failed test are required.
 - (A) If the permittee achieves three (3) consecutive passing tests, the permittee may return to its routine WET testing frequency.
 - (B) If three (3) consecutive passing tests cannot be achieved in six (6) months, DEQ may require further action, including the possibility of a TIE or a TRE.
 - (C) If a TIE or a TRE is required or the permittee is in the process of implementing toxicity reduction measures that have resulted from a completed TRE related to the type of failure in question, the permittee may return to its routine WET testing frequency.
- (2) **Biomonitoring.** If a permit does not contain a WET limit, two (2) monthly WET retests of the same type as the failed test are required during the two-month period following the month in which the test failure is experienced.
 - (A) Retests are not required if the permittee is:

- (i) actively engaged in conducting a TRE, or
 - (ii) in the process of implementing toxicity reduction measures that:
 - (I) have resulted from a completed TRE related to the type of failure in question, and
 - (II) are reflected in a DEQ-issued compliance schedule.
- (B) It is the responsibility of the permittee to request an exemption from retesting and provide a basis for the request within thirty (30) days of the completion of the failed test.
- (C) Retests cannot be substituted for regularly scheduled WET tests.

252:690-3-33. WET testing dilution series

All WET testing will utilize a 0.75 dilution series as described in Tables D-1 and D-2.

252:690-3-34. Test duration for WET tests

The appropriate WET test duration is specified in the specific test method pursuant to OAC 252:690-3-29.

252:690-3-35. Critical dilution for WET tests

The following applies for dilutions for WET tests:

- (1) **Acute testing.** The ACD is 100%.
- (2) **Chronic testing.** The CCD is calculated according to Equation D-1, D-2 or D-3, depending on the value of Q*.

252:690-3-36. Dilution water for discharges to intermittent streams

For discharges to intermittent streams where there is no receiving water available when the sample is collected, permittees must use synthetic dilution water having a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the closest downstream perennial water.

252:690-3-37. WET test dilution water for discharges to perennial streams and lakes

For discharges to perennial streams or lakes, permittees must use receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. Receiving water must be collected outside the regulatory mixing zone for discharges to lakes. If the receiving water control fails to fulfill the test acceptability criteria in OAC 252:690-3-38, the permittee must substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests, provided:

- (1) a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptability requirements in OAC 252:690-3-38 was run concurrently with the receiving water control.
- (2) the test indicating receiving water toxicity was carried out to completion.
- (3) the synthetic dilution water had a pH, hardness and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water, provided the magnitude of these three parameters did not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.
- (4) the receiving water test must be conducted at the start of each permitting cycle.

252:690-3-38. Test acceptability

Test acceptability requirements will be specified in the permit. If a WET test does not meet all of the acceptability requirements of the test method plus those specified in the permit, the permittee must conduct a repeat test for the affected test species within the required reporting period.

252:690-3-39. Endpoint and test failure criteria for acute tests

The endpoint for routine acute WET testing and retesting is the LC₅₀. Acute test failure is greater than or equal to 50% mortality to a test species, as specified in OAC 252:690-3-29. Statistical analysis must be consistent with the methods described in the documents referenced in OAC 252:690-3-29. Where a WET limit is established, it is expressed as an LC₅₀ effluent concentration and must be greater than 100% (>100%).

252:690-3-40. Endpoint and test failure criteria for chronic tests

The endpoint for lethality for chronic WET testing and retesting is the NOEC_L. The endpoint for sublethality for routine chronic WET testing and retesting is the NOEC_S. Statistical analysis must be consistent with the methods described in the documents referenced in OAC 252:690-3-29. For chronic test failure, see OAC 252:730.

252:690-3-41. WET testing frequency and trial period

- (a) The frequency of WET testing is once per quarter. Monitoring frequency reductions will not be granted during the first five years in which WET testing is required.
- (b) Monitoring frequency reductions may be granted in a second or subsequent permit renewal in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-42 after completion of a specified trial period. The minimum WET testing trial period is one year. The length of the WET testing trial period will be specified in the second or subsequent permit and will be established by DEQ based on whether and the degree to which a facility poses an increased toxicity risk due to the nature of its activities (e.g., accepting external waste streams, a history of WET test failures, or reported discharges of toxic compounds in toxic amounts).
- (c) If DEQ determines that an increased toxicity risk so warrants, quarterly or more frequent testing may be required for the life of the permit.

252:690-3-42. WET testing frequency reductions after WET testing trial period

Permittees may request reduction of the WET testing frequency for the remaining term of the permit depending on the results of WET testing during the WET testing trial period. Any reduction will be considered on a test species-specific basis. To qualify for a WET testing frequency reduction, the permittee shall certify that tests submitted in fulfillment of its WET testing requirements during the WET testing trial period meet all test acceptability criteria set forth in OAC 252:690-3-38 and EPA WET test method documents. In addition the following apply:

- (1) **WET testing established in permit.** Reductions in WET testing frequency are not allowed during the first five years of the applicability of WET testing. DEQ may consider a reduced testing frequency when the permit is renewed, after completion of a trial period.
- (2) **No test failure for a species during WET testing trial period.** DEQ may reduce the testing frequency for a species to not less than once per six months. If the monitoring frequency reduction is denied, the permittee shall continue WET testing at a frequency of once per quarter for the affected species for the remaining life of the permit.
 - (A) To be eligible, the permittee shall:
 - (i) demonstrate no lethal or sublethal test failures for the applicable test species during the WET testing trial period; and
 - (ii) certify in writing to DEQ that it has fulfilled the test acceptability requirements set forth in OAC 252:690-3-38;
 - (B) DEQ will either approve or deny the certification in writing within 90 days of receipt.

DEQ may deny the certification based on facility specific criteria if it finds that any of the permittee's WET test reports during the period for which certification is submitted:

- (i) are substantively incomplete;
- (ii) are in error regarding test acceptability criteria or statistical interpretation of results;
- or
- (iii) were not received by DEQ by the due date prescribed in the permit.

(3) **Test failure for a species demonstrated during the WET testing trial period.** If a lethal or sublethal test failure is demonstrated at any time during the WET testing trial period, the permittee shall continue testing at a frequency of once per quarter for the affected species for the remaining life of the permit.

(4) **WET limits established in permit.** Reductions in WET limit testing frequency are not allowed.

252:690-3-43. Concurrent acute and chronic WET testing

The following applies to concurrent acute and chronic WET testing:

- (1) **General.** The requirements in OAC 252:690-3-29 through 252:690-3-42 apply.
- (2) **Retests.** Retests required as a result of acute test failure only are not required to include chronic retesting. Similarly, retests required as a result of chronic test failure only are not required to include acute retesting.

252:690-3-44. Implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

For implementation of the temperature criterion, see OAC 252:690-3-44 through 3-50. This criterion applies to facilities which have a thermal component to their discharge.

252:690-3-45. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

The following effluent regulatory flows apply for the implementation of the temperature criterion to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use:

- (1) **Industrial.** For industries, $Q_{e(30)}$ is used.
- (2) **Municipal.** For municipalities treating industrial wastewater having a thermal component, $Q_{e(D)}$ is used.

252:690-3-46. Q^* ratio for the implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

The following applies to the determination of Q^* :

- (1) **Streams.** The following apply to streams:
 - (A) **Industrial effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(30)}$ to $Q_{u(7Q2)}$.
 - (B) **Municipal effluent.** For municipalities treating industrial wastewater with a thermal component, Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(7Q2)}$.
- (2) **Lakes.** Q^* is not applicable to lakes.

252:690-3-47. Reasonable potential to exceed temperature criterion for the implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

See OAC 252:740.

252:690-3-48. WLA_T

If reasonable potential is demonstrated, WLA_T is required.

- (1) **Streams.** Except for streams designated as trout fisheries, Equation E-1, E-2 or E-3 is used to determine WLA_T, depending on the value of Q*. WLA_T for trout fisheries is 20°C.
- (2) **Lakes.** Depending on whether the discharge conveyance is a pipe or canal, Equation E-4 or E-5 is used to determine WLA_T.

252:690-3-49. LTA_T

LTA_T is calculated using a 50% probability basis according to Equation E-6. A CV value of 0.6 is assumed unless a CV was determined from effluent data in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-9(b).

252:690-3-50. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of temperature criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

MAL_T and WAL_T are calculated according to Equations E-7 and 8, respectively. If either the calculated MAL_T or calculated WAL_T exceeds 52°C, it is capped at 52°C. A DML_T of 52°C is required if T₉₅, the calculated MAL_T or the calculated WAL_T exceeds 52°C.

252:690-3-51. Implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

Aquatic toxicity numerical criteria apply to all discharges. For implementation, see OAC 252:690-3-51 through 3-57.

252:690-3-52. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

The following effluent regulatory flows apply for the implementation of numerical toxicity criteria for conservative substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use:

- (1) **Industrial.** For industrial facilities, Q_{e(30)} is used as the regulatory effluent flow.
- (2) **Municipal.** The treatment facility's design flow Q_{e(D)} is used as the regulatory effluent flow. The design flow used for permitting purposes will not exceed the approved design flow in the WQMP.

252:690-3-53. Q* ratio for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

Use the following to determine Q* ratio:

- (1) The following are used to determine Q* ratios in streams:
 - (A) **Industrial effluent.** Q* is the ratio of Q_{e(30)} to Q_{u(7Q2)}.
 - (B) **Municipal effluent.** Q* is the ratio of Q_{e(D)} to Q_{u(7Q2)}.
- (2) Q* is not applicable to lakes.

252:690-3-54. Reasonable potential determination for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

C_{d(A)} and C_{d(C)} are calculated for each applicable criterion where a pollutant is present at measurable levels in the effluent or where an analytical detection level greater than the established MQL has been utilized. Also see OAC 252:740.

252:690-3-55. Wasteload allocations for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

If a pollutant exhibits reasonable potential, a water quality-based permit limit is required for that pollutant. Background levels used in calculating WLA_A and WLA_C are described in OAC 252:690-3-11 through 14. If a pollutant's background level alone exceeds a criterion, the WLA is set equal to that criterion.

(1) **Streams.** The following applies to streams:

(A) **WLA_A .** Where Q_e is expressed in cfs, Equation F-1 is used to determine WLA_A . Where Q_e is expressed in mgd, Equation F-2 is used.

(B) **WLA_C .** Depending on the value of Q^* , Equation F-3, F-4 or F-5 is used to determine WLA_C .

(2) **Lakes.** Depending on whether the discharge conveyance is a pipe or canal, Equation F-6 or F-7 is used to determine WLA_C , or WLA_A , if an acute criterion applies, in the absence of a chronic criterion.

252:690-3-56. Criteria long-term averages for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

LTA_A and LTA_C are calculated using a 99% probability basis according to Equations F-8 and F-9, respectively. A CV of 0.6 is assumed unless a CV is determined from effluent data in accordance with 252:690-3-7. LTA_{TOX} is the more limiting of these two LTAs.

252:690-3-57. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of numerical criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

MAL_{TOX} and DML_{TOX} are calculated from LTA_{TOX} . MAL_{TOX} is compared with all applicable criterion MALs. The most stringent MAL and associated DML is used in the permit.

(1) **MAL_{TOX} .** MAL_{TOX} is calculated using a 95% probability basis according to Equation F-10.

(2) **DML_{TOX} .** DML_{TOX} is calculated using a 99% probability basis according to Equation F-11.

252:690-3-58. Implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

Implementation of DO criteria is accomplished through the use of water quality modeling. Modeling of DO is a mathematical representation of the processes that occur within the system that affect instream DO concentration. For implementation of DO criteria, see OAC 252:690-3-58 through 3-63.

252:690-3-59. Effluent characterization for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

(a) **Flow.** For industrial facilities, $Q_{e(30)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow. For municipal facilities, the design flow $Q_{e(D)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow. The regulatory effluent flow used for permitting purposes will not exceed the approved design flow in the WQMP for municipal facilities or the approved critical effluent flow in the WQMP for industrial facilities. For modeling purposes, a projected effluent flow justified by engineering calculations may be utilized.

(b) **Temperature.** The seasonal temperatures specified in the OWQS will be used to model point

source effluent temperature unless discharge-specific data is available. If at least one year of average daily effluent temperature values is available, the upper 90th percentile value calculated from the dataset for the season will be used.

(c) **Water quality constituents.** For steady-state models, water quality constituents will be modeled at average values. For dynamic models, values will be established on a case by case basis.

252:690-3-60. Receiving water characterization for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

DO modeling will be performed under conditions that are most critical with respect to processes that determine instream concentration of DO as outlined below.

(1) **Flow.** Background flow for models shall be set at the higher of the seven-day, two-year low flow for the study area or 1 cfs. When a daily flow record of ten years or more exists, a seasonal 7Q2 may be calculated and applied for streams designated as HLAC or WWAC. Also see OAC 252:740.

(2) **Temperature.** The seasonal regulatory temperatures specified in the WQS shall be modeled as background conditions unless site-specific data is available. If at least one year of average daily stream temperature values is available, the upper 90th percentile value calculated from the dataset for the season will be used.

(3) **Water quality constituents.** Where available, the long-term average of measured values will be used to establish receiving water conditions. For seasonal analyses, values calculated from the dataset for the season shall be used. For simple models, assumed conditions estimated from similar streams in the area may be used.

252:690-3-61. Reasonable potential determination for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

See OAC 252:740.

252:690-3-62. Modeling procedures for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

Additional technical guidance for modeling procedures may be found in the CPP.

(1) **Model types.** Many types of water quality models for DO are available. Some are extremely complex, some are extremely simple. Professional judgment is exercised to determine the appropriate modeling strategy for a particular situation. A simple model requires little or no field data but its applications are limited. A simple model should only be used for small, non-complex systems with discharge flows under 1 MGD or as an initial screening tool for larger systems. Typical simple models include desktop or spreadsheet-based formulae. A complex model requires a large amount of field data and should be calibrated and/or verified with observed conditions and then used to make predictive decisions. Complex models are appropriate for complex systems, multiple discharges, or large systems involving point source discharges of 1.0 MGD or more. Typical models include various versions of QUAL2, RIVERMOD, HSPF, and the BASINS system.

(2) **Target DO concentrations.** Some of the DO criteria in the OWQS are minimum values while others allow for a 1.0 mg/l excursion from the criterion for up to 8 hours during any 24 hour period. Dynamic models can predict these time-dependent conditions and the OWQS criteria may be used directly. Since steady state water quality models cannot represent such a time-based excursion, appropriate average DO target values are used to protect the minimum

DO criteria. The following average DO target concentrations will be used for steady state models when the numerical criteria apply: for streams designated HLAC, 5 mg/l for the early life stage season, 4 mg/l for the summer season, and 4 mg/l for the winter season; for streams designated WWAC, 6 mg/l for the early life stage season, 5 mg/l for the summer season, and 6 mg/l for the winter season; for streams designated CWAC, 7 mg/l for the early life stage season, 6 mg/l for the summer season, and 7 mg/l for the winter season. When site specific data are available, the target concentrations shall be adjusted to account for the magnitude of the actual diurnal variation. When numerical criteria do not apply, the OWQS require that DO concentrations be maintained at a level to prevent "nuisance conditions". A target average DO concentration of 2 mg/l will be utilized to prevent nuisance conditions.

(3) **Margin of safety.** To compensate for uncertainty, a margin of safety is required for all models. The CPP provides guidance for recommended margins of safety for various types of models. As model complexity and use of actual data increase, the recommended margin of safety decreases. The margin of safety is determined by comparing the unallocated load to the maximum assimilative capacity of the system as predicted by the water quality model.

252:690-3-63. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of dissolved oxygen criteria to protect the Fish and Wildlife Propagation beneficial use

Steady state models simulate average conditions. The output from a steady state model will be implemented as the monthly average permit limit for oxygen-demanding substances. Dynamic models may be used to determine both short-term and long-term average limitations directly. Permit limitations that do not require advanced levels of treatment may be expressed as BOD₅ and ammonia. Permit limitations that represent advanced levels of treatment may be expressed as CBOD₅ and ammonia. Ammonia limitations necessary to protect the DO criteria will be evaluated for toxicity in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-20.

252:690-3-64. Implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use

For the implementation of human health criteria for conservative substances, see OAC 252:690-3-64 through 3-70. These criteria only apply to receiving waters not designated as HLAC in Appendix A of OAC 252:730.

252:690-3-65. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use

Use the following effluent regulatory flows:

- (1) **Industrial.** For industrial facilities, $Q_{(30)}$ is used as the effluent regulatory flow.
- (2) **Municipal.** $Q_{e(D)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow.

252:690-3-66. Q^* ratio for the implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use

The following Q^* is used:

- (1) **Industrial effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(LTA)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.
- (2) **Municipal effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.

252:690-3-67. Reasonable potential determinations in the implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use

Where a pollutant is present at measurable levels in an effluent or where an analytical detection level greater than the established MQL has been utilized, $C_{d(FF)}$ and $C_{d(NRWQC)}$ are calculated. Also see OAC 252:740.

252:690-3-68. Wasteload allocations for the implementation of human health criteria for toxic substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use

If $C_{d(FF)}$ exceeds C_{FF} a water quality-based permit limit is required for that substance. Background levels used in calculating WLA_{FF} are described in OAC 252:690-3-10 through 3-13 and 3-15. If a pollutant's background level exceeds C_{FF} , WLA_{FF} is set equal to C_{FF} . Equation G-1 is used to calculate WLA_{FF} . For discharges to a stream located less than five stream miles upstream of a public water supply intake and for discharges to a lake located within one mile of a public water supply intake, WLA_{FF} is set equal to C_{FF} for any pollutant detected in the discharge. Where $C_{d(NRWQC)}$ exceeds C_{NRWQC} , and there is no applicable state criterion for the substance, effluent monitoring sufficient to provide at least 10 data points over a three month to one year period is required in the permit rather than effluent limitations.

252:690-3-69. Criterion long term average for the implementation of human health criteria for conservative substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use

See Equation G-4.

252:690-3-70. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of human health criteria for conservative substances to protect the Fish Consumption beneficial use

MAL_{FF} and DML_{FF} are calculated from LTA_{FF} . MAL_{FF} is compared with all other applicable criterion $MALs$. The most stringent MAL and associated DML is included in the permit.

(1) **MAL_{FF} .** MAL_{FF} equals LTA_{FF} in accordance with Equation G-7.

(2) **DML_{FF} .** The DML_{FF} is determined on a 99% probability basis according to Equation G-8.

252:690-3-71. Implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use

For the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for conservative substances, see OAC 252:690-71 through 77. These criteria only apply to receiving waters designated in Appendix A of OAC 252:730 with the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use.

252:690-3-72. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use

The following effluent regulatory flows are used:

(1) **Industrial.** $Q_{(30)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow for the human health/fish flesh and water criterion and the raw water criterion.

(2) **Municipal.** $Q_{e(D)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow.

252:690-3-73. Q^* ratio for the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use

Use the following to determine Q^* ratio:

(1) **Industrial effluent.** For industrial effluent:

(A) **Fish flesh and water criterion.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(LTA)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.

- (B) **Raw water criterion.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(30)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.
- (2) **Municipal effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.

252:690-3-74. Reasonable potential determination for the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use

Where a pollutant is present at measurable levels in an effluent or where an analytical detection level greater than the established MQL has been utilized, $C_{d(FFW)}$ and $C_{d(RAW)}$ are calculated. Also see OAC 252:740.

252:690-3-75. Wasteload allocations for implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use

If either $C_{d(FFW)}$ or $C_{d(RAW)}$ exceeds its associated criterion, a water quality-based permit limit is required for that substance. Background levels used in calculating WLA_{FFW} and WLA_{RAW} are described in OAC 252:690-3-10 through 3-13 and 3-15. If a pollutant's background level exceeds either C_{FFW} or C_{RAW} , the affected WLA is set equal to that criterion. Equations G-2 and G-3 are used to calculate WLA_{FFW} and WLA_{RAW} , respectively. For discharges to a stream located less than five stream miles upstream of a public water supply intake and for discharges to a lake located within one mile of a public water supply intake, WLA_{FFW} is set equal to C_{FFW} for any pollutant detected in the discharge.

252:690-3-76. Criteria long-term averages for implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use

See Equations G-5 and G-6.

252:690-3-77. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of human health and raw water criteria for toxic substances to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use

MAL_{FFW} and DML_{FFW} are calculated from LTA_{FFW} . MAL_{RAW} and DML_{RAW} are calculated from LTA_{RAW} . MAL_{FFW} and MAL_{RAW} are compared with all other applicable criterion MALs. The most stringent MAL and associated DML are included in the permit.

- (1) **MAL_{FFW} and MAL_{RAW} .** MAL_{FFW} and MAL_{RAW} are equal to their respective criterion LTAs in accordance with Equation G-7.
- (2) **DML_{FFW} and DML_{RAW} .** DML_{FFW} and DML_{RAW} are determined on a 99% probability basis according to Equation G-8.

252:690-3-78. Implementation of bacteriological criteria to protect the Public and Private Water Supply beneficial use

Public and Private Water Supply bacteriological limitations apply at all times at a point of intake. However, for waters with the PBCR beneficial use, the PBCR bacteriological requirements are more stringent during the recreation season and limitations developed under 252:690-3-86 apply. Permits for point source discharges of bacteria that are located less than 5 stream miles upstream of a water supply intake or discharges to a lake located within 5 miles of a water supply intake will include a total coliform MAL of 5000/100 ml expressed as a geometric mean and a DML of 20,000/100ml. The limit does not apply to discharging lagoons in compliance with OAC

252:656-11-2(b) unless Water Quality Standards are violated.

252:690-3-79. Implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use

For implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use, see OAC 252:690-3-79 through 3-85.

252:690-3-80. Effluent regulatory flows for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use

For regulatory flows use the following:

- (1) **Industrial.** For industries:
 - (A) **YMS criterion.** $Q_{e(LTA)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow.
 - (B) **SS criterion.** $Q_{e(30)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow.
- (2) **Municipal.** $Q_{e(D)}$ is used as the regulatory effluent flow.

252:690-3-81. Q^* ratio for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use

Use the following to determine Q^* :

- (1) **YMS criterion.** For YMS criterion:
 - (A) **Industrial effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(LTA)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.
 - (B) **Municipal effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(LTA)}$.
- (2) **SS criterion.** For SS criterion:
 - (A) **Industrial effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(30)}$ to $Q_{u(STA)}$.
 - (B) **Municipal effluent.** Q^* is the ratio of $Q_{e(D)}$ to $Q_{u(STA)}$.

252:690-3-82. Reasonable potential to exceed YMS and SS criteria

Where agriculture criteria are applicable, $C_{d(YMS)}$ and $C_{d(SS)}$ are calculated for each mineral constituent. Also see OAC 252:740.

252:690-3-83. Wasteload allocations for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use

If either $C_{d(YMS)}$ or $C_{d(SS)}$ exceeds its respective criterion, a water quality-based permit limit is required for that mineral constituent. WLA_{YMS} and WLA_{SS} are calculated for each mineral constituent exhibiting reasonable potential. Background levels used in calculating agriculture-based WLAs are described in OAC 252:690-3-10 through 3-13 and 3-16.

- (1) **WLA_{YMS} .** Equation H-1 is used to calculate WLA_{YMS} .
- (2) **WLA_{SS} .** Equation H-2 is used to calculate WLA_{SS} .

252:690-3-84. Criteria long-term averages for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use

- (a) **LTA_{YMS} .** $LTA_{YMS} = WLA_{YMS}$. See Equation H-3.
- (b) **LTA_{SS} .** LTA_{SS} is calculated using a 99% probability basis according to Equation H-4. A CV value of 0.6 is assumed in determining LTA_{SS} unless a CV was determined from effluent data in accordance with OAC 252:690-3-7.
- (c) **Limiting LTAs.** LTA_{YMS} and LTA_{SS} are compared with each other for each mineral constituent, and the more stringent of the two LTAs is the limiting LTA for that mineral

constituent, as described in Equations H-5, H-6 and H-7.

252:690-3-85. Development of permit limitations for the implementation of mineral constituent criteria to protect the Agriculture beneficial use

The higher of 250 mg/l or the limiting LTA is used to develop chloride and sulfate permit limitations. The higher of 700 mg/l or the limiting LTA is used to develop TDS permit limitations.

- (1) **MAL.** MAL_{CL} , MAL_{SO4} and MAL_{TDS} are each determined on a 95% probability basis according to Equations H-8, H-9 and H-10, respectively.
- (2) **DMLs.** DML_{CL} , DML_{SO4} and DML_{TDS} are also determined on a 95% probability basis according to Equations H-11, H-12 and H-13, respectively.

252:690-3-86. Implementation of bacteriological criteria to protect the Primary Body Contact Recreation (PBCR) and the Secondary Body Contact Recreation (SBCR) beneficial use

(a) **PBCR waterbodies - May 1 through September 30.** When the use of a bacteriological indicator is determined to be necessary, the following bacteriological limitations shall apply from May 1 through September 30 to protect the PBCR beneficial use:

- (1) **Escherichia coli (E. coli).** When E. coli is the bacteriological indicator:
 - (A) The monthly geometric mean shall not exceed 126/100 ml.
 - (B) The daily maximum for lakes shall not exceed 235/100 ml.
 - (C) The daily maximum for all waterbodies other than lakes shall not exceed 406/100 ml.
- (2) **Enterococci.** When enterococci is the bacteriological indicator:
 - (A) The monthly geometric mean shall not exceed 33/100 ml.
 - (B) The daily maximum for lakes shall not exceed 61/100 ml.
 - (C) The daily maximum for all waterbodies other than lakes shall not exceed 108/100 ml.

(b) **PBCR waterbodies - October 1 through April 30.** When the use of a bacteriological indicator is determined to be necessary, the SBCR bacteriological limitations listed in (c) of this Section, shall apply from October 1 through April 30 to protect the PBCR beneficial use when the receiving stream is on the 303(d) list for bacteria.

(c) **SBCR waterbodies.** One of the following bacteriological limitations and monitoring requirements shall be used year round for permittees that discharge fecal coliform to waterbodies on the 303(d) list for bacteria:

- (1) **Escherichia coli (E. coli).** When E. coli is the bacteriological indicator:
 - (A) The monthly geometric mean shall not exceed 630/100 ml.
 - (B) The daily maximum for lakes shall not exceed 1175/100 ml.
 - (C) The daily maximum for all waterbodies other than lakes shall not exceed 2030/100 ml.
- (2) **Enterococci.** When enterococci is the bacteriological indicator:
 - (A) The monthly geometric mean shall not exceed 165/100 ml.
 - (B) The daily maximum for lakes shall not exceed 305/100 ml.
 - (C) The daily maximum for all waterbodies other than lakes shall not exceed 540/100 ml.

(d) **Indicators used in WLA.** Regardless of which bacteriological indicator was used in a permittee's WLA, the permit may contain either of the bacteriological indicators listed in (c) of this Section.

(e) **Exception.** This Section does not apply to discharging lagoons that were permitted and are being operated in compliance with OAC 252:656-11-2(b), unless Water Quality Standards are violated.

252:690-3-87. Implementation of criteria to protect the Aesthetics beneficial use

(a) Limitations and monitoring requirements for pollutants from previous permits are retained. (b)

Limitations and monitoring requirements may be established on a case-by-case basis to protect the aesthetics beneficial use of the receiving water established in OAC 252:730.

(c) For effluents containing lignins, tannins, dyes, and other organic or inorganic chemicals that cause true color, the narrative water quality criterion for color shall be implemented by limiting the instream concentration after mixing to 70 Platinum-cobalt true color units based on a simple mass balance calculation. The following regulatory effluent flows apply for the implementation of the color criterion to protect the Aesthetics beneficial use:

(1) for industrial facilities, $Q_{e(30)}$; and

(2) for municipal facilities, $Q_{e(D)}$.

252:690-3-88. Effluent monitoring

Control tests for effluent monitoring for certain effluent parameters, excluding WET testing contained in OAC 252:690-3-41 and 42, are specified in OAC 252:606, Appendix A. For pollutants not addressed in OAC 252:606, Appendix A, DEQ will consider the potential for effluent variation in establishing monitoring frequencies, subject to the minimum frequencies prescribed at OAC 252:690-3-89 for the initial permit cycle. In cases of effluent data sets with less than 10 data points, effluent monitoring may be warranted where reasonable potential for a substance to exceed an applicable criterion is not exhibited. When a control test is undertaken for a parameter listed in an OPDES permit, the results of the control test shall be reported to DEQ on the DMR for that month. The control test may be used to meet the required effluent monitoring as specified in the OPDES permit if the control test sample meets all the sample protocol requirements as contained in the OPDES permit.

252:690-3-89. Effluent monitoring frequency when permit limitations are required

(a) When monitoring is required in a permit, the following are the minimum monitoring frequencies for parameters during the initial permit cycle:

(1) once a week for temperature limits.

(2) twice a month for aquatic toxicity criterion-based limits, human health and raw water criterion-based limits, and agriculture criterion-based limits.

(3) for bacteriological limitations:

(A) twice a week during May 1 through September 30 to protect the PBCR beneficial use,

(B) once a week to protect the SBCR beneficial use, if the receiving stream is impaired for bacteria, and

(C) once a week for total coliform limits, unless bacteriological limitations for PBCR are also established in the permit, in which case the minimum total coliform monitoring frequency will be once a week for the period October 1 through April 30 only to protect the PPWS beneficial use.

(b) DEQ may increase the monitoring frequencies listed in (a)(1) and (2) of this Section for a period not to exceed one (1) year during the initial permit cycle for the purpose of establishing the pattern and extent of variation for a given pollutant.

252:690-3-90. Effluent monitoring where permit limitations are not required

Where the discharge is new or where the C_{95} concentration does not exhibit reasonable

potential and less than 10 data points are available to characterize an effluent distribution, effluent monitoring for a limited period may be required so that reasonable potential may be reevaluated.

(1) **Existing discharges.** $C_{95(M)}$ is determined according to Equation C-9. $C_{95(M)}$ is used in place of C_{95} in the various reasonable potential equations, and if reasonable potential is exhibited using $C_{95(M)}$, effluent monitoring is required as a permit condition. The monitoring frequency must be sufficient to provide at least 10 data points over a period of three months to one year.

(2) **New discharges.** $C_{95(M)}$ is determined based on the estimated maximum effluent concentration for a substance according to Equation C-9. If reasonable potential is exhibited using $C_{95(M)}$, effluent monitoring is required as a permit condition in the same manner as for existing discharges.

252:690-3-91. Performance-based monitoring frequency reductions and increases

(a) When MALs have been established in a previous permit and a parameter(s) has been monitored for one complete permit cycle (five years), performance-based monitoring frequency reductions or increases will be considered.

(1) Except for ammonia, when a permittee has experienced:

(A) no permit limit violation of any kind for a limited parameter during the permit cycle, a performance-based monitoring frequency reduction may be granted according to Table I-1 in Appendix I.

(B) a non-SNC permit limit violation during the permit cycle, the permittee is ineligible for a performance-based monitoring frequency reduction for that parameter for the ensuing permit cycle.

(C) SNC violations for a parameter during the permit cycle, the permittee is:

(i) ineligible for a performance-based monitoring frequency reduction for that parameter for the ensuing permit cycle, and

(ii) a monitoring frequency increase is required in accordance with Table I-2 in Appendix I.

(2) Permittees may request toxicity-based ammonia limit monitoring frequency reductions according to 252:690-3-26 or WET testing frequency reductions according to 252:690-3-42.

(3) The monitoring frequency for a metal may be reduced to once every six (6) months if:

(A) the permit includes a long-term average effluent concentration for the permit cycle of less than ten percent (10%) of the Monthly Average Concentration Limit;

(B) it no longer exhibits reasonable potential (either from monitoring or effluent limit); (C) there is a limit for that parameter in a previous permit that cannot be removed; and

(D) the parameter is not causing the receiving water body to be listed as a Category 5 water body in Oklahoma's Integrated Report.

(b) Performance-based monitoring frequency reductions shall not be based on a weekly average, a daily minimum or a daily maximum concentration limit.

(c) The permit frequency reductions stated in this Section and in Appendix I do not affect the need or number of control tests to be undertaken as required in Appendix A of 252:606.

(d) In accordance with 252:730-5-10 and 252:730-5-16, no frequency reduction shall be allowed for bacteriological limitations.

(e) Any control test undertaken in accordance with OAC 252:606, Appendix A, shall be reported on the DMRs as required by 40 CFR § 122.41 (l)(4)(ii), provided the control test sample meets all the sample protocol requirements as contained in the OPDES permit.

252:690-3-92. Reopener clause

The DEQ will include a reopener clause in permits where effluent or background monitoring is required for the purpose of adjusting, adding or removing permit limitations, if warranted, after collection and evaluation of the effluent or background data.

252:690-3-93. Monitoring for a nutrient limited watershed

A permittee shall monitor monthly for total nitrogen and/or total phosphorus if the discharge is to a nutrient limited watershed as designated in OAC 252:730.

SUBCHAPTER 5. GROUNDWATER PROTECTION**Section**

- 252:690-5-1. General
- 252:690-5-2. Discharge Standards
- 252:690-5-3. General Water Quality
- 252:690-5-4. Industrial Wastewater Systems
- 252:690-5-5. Non-Industrial Impoundments and Land Application
- 252:690-5-6. Public Water Supply Construction Standards
- 252:690-5-7. Public Water Supply Operation
- 252:690-5-8. Individual and small public on-site sewage disposal systems
- 252:690-5-9. Land application of Septage
- 252:690-5-10. Land application of Biosolids
- 252:690-5-11. Underground injection control
- 252:690-5-12. Water pollution facility construction
- 252:690-5-13. Hazardous waste general requirements
- 252:690-5-14. Hazardous waste transfer stations
- 252:690-5-15. Hazardous waste recycling
- 252:690-5-16. Hazardous tank and container recycling.
- 252:690-5-17. Solid waste disposal sites
- 252:690-5-18. Land application of treatment plant sludge
- 252:690-5-19. Groundwater protection in DEQ regulatory activities

252:690-5-1. General

Groundwater is protected through the implementation rules of the DEQ as described in 252:690-5-2 through 5-19.

252:690-5-2. Discharge Standards

Discharge permit criteria allow the DEQ to include measures for the protection of groundwater quality, and require the responsible party to report all spills of reportable quantities and respond accordingly to protect waters of the state, which includes groundwater. Additionally, DEQ may add requirements for the protection of groundwater to general discharge permits. See OAC 252:606 for these requirements.

252:690-5-3. General Water Quality

The requirements in OAC 252:611 for Groundwater Pollution Control must be followed for groundwater remediation projects.

252:690-5-4. Industrial Wastewater Systems

Industrial wastewater systems must follow the requirements of OAC 252:616 for permitting, groundwater separation distances, monitoring, liner standards based on wastewater classifications, tank system standards, land application restrictions and closure criteria to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-5. Non-Industrial Impoundments and Land Application

Non-industrial wastewater impoundments and land application must follow the requirements of OAC 252:621 for permitting, operation, maintenance, land application, monitoring and closure to protect groundwater quality. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) are not covered by this rule.

252:690-5-6. Public Water Supply Construction Standards

Public water supply systems must follow the requirements of OAC 252:626 for groundwater source protection, well construction, well siting, and surface contamination to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-7. Public Water Supply Operation

A public water supply system must operate and maintain its system in compliance with OAC 252:631 for the protection of groundwater sources of public water including the plugging of abandoned public water supply wells.

252:690-5-8. Individual and small public on-site sewage disposal systems

Any person installing or using an onsite sewage disposal system must construct, operate and maintain it in accordance with the rules for soil profiles, percolation tests, siting, tank capacities, leakage testing, and design and construction in OAC 252:641 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-9. Land application of Septage

Any person engaged in the land application of septage must comply with the land application requirements of OAC 252:645 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-10. Land application of Biosolids

Any person or entity engaged in the land application of biosolids must comply with the requirements for site restrictions, application rates, soil and vegetation criteria, record keeping, sampling, disposal and constituent prohibitions, and closure at OAC 252:606-8 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-11. Underground injection control

Any person who owns or operates or proposes to own or operate any Class I, Class III, or Class V injection well facility is subject to the underground injection control construction and operation requirements of OAC 252:652 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-12. Water pollution facility construction

Non-industrial wastewater collection systems and treatment works must meet the requirements listed in OAC 252:656 to protect groundwater quality including the following:

- (1) **Lagoons.** Lagoon standards including liners, seals, siting restrictions, and separation from groundwater must be maintained.
- (2) **Sludge holding facilities.** Sludge holding facilities must meet requirements for soil barriers, and temporary storage limits.
- (3) **Collection systems.** Collection systems must be properly constructed, operated and maintained.
- (4) **Land application systems.** Slow rate application of wastewater is required along with proper treatment, loading rates, adequate absorption, buffer zones, and siting restrictions.

252:690-5-13. Hazardous waste general requirements

Owners and operators of facilities generating, treating, disposing or recycling hazardous waste must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:205 for exclusionary siting, the federal regulations adopted by reference, reporting, remediation, and the no endangerment and degradation criteria to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-14. Hazardous waste transfer stations

Owners and operators of transfer stations where hazardous or both hazardous and solid waste is transferred must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:205 for development and operation plans, design and operation, exclusionary siting and no endangerment criteria to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-15. Hazardous waste recycling

Owners and operators of facilities that recycle hazardous waste generated off-site must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:205 for hazardous waste permits and the specific hazardous waste rules in 40 CFR Part 264 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-16. Hazardous tank and container recycling.

Owners and operators of facilities that recycle tanks and containers received from off-site containing materials that when removed demonstrate characteristics of hazardous waste set forth in subpart C of 40 CFR 261 must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:205 for response to releases, the specific requirements of 40 CFR 261-279 for residues removed from tanks and containers, and the storage criteria for such residues to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-17. Solid waste disposal sites

The owner/operator of any solid waste disposal site must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:515, as appropriate, to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-18. Land application of treatment plant sludge

Any person engaged in the land application of water and wastewater treatment plant sludge must comply with the requirements of OAC 252:520-15 to protect groundwater quality.

252:690-5-19. Groundwater protection in DEQ regulatory activities

(a) Facilities in compliance with the rules contained in chapters listed in OAC 252:690-1-1 are not subject to any additional measures unless they are found to be contaminating groundwater.

(b) Facilities or systems not in compliance with DEQ permits, approvals or the rules listed in OAC 252:690-1-1 and not having received a variance from the chapters listed in OAC 252:690-1-1 or found to be contaminating groundwater may be required to:

- (1) develop a site-specific groundwater site assessment and remediation plan in accordance with OAC 252:611-5;
- (2) perform subsurface monitoring;
- (3) perform groundwater remediation using risk-based criteria or other protective criteria as determined by the DEQ; or
- (4) implement other groundwater pollution prevention measures as determined by the DEQ.

SUBCHAPTER 7. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

252:690-7-1. Required WQSIP Elements

(a) Pursuant to 27A O.S. §1-1-202(B), each agency's WQSIP must include eight elements for each of its jurisdictional areas of environmental responsibility. The eight required elements are:

(b) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** This element describes the processes, procedures and methodologies utilized to ensure that programs within jurisdictional areas of environmental responsibility comply with antidegradation standards and lead to:

- (1) Maintenance of water quality where beneficial uses are supported.
- (2) Removal of threats to water quality where beneficial uses are in danger of not being supported.
- (3) Restoration of water quality where beneficial uses are not being supported.

(c) **Application of USAP.** This element describes the procedures to be utilized by the agency in the application of USAP to make impairment determinations. USAP implementation criteria are found at OAC 252:740. The procedure by which a DEQ program area utilizes USAP in making waterbody beneficial use impairment determinations, or the manner in which USAP-derived support/impairment information is utilized in program area functions is described. USAP studies are spatial/temporal waterbody investigations utilizing established numerical criteria and/or implementation guidelines to determine whether existing and designated beneficial uses are being supported or not supported.

(d) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** This element describes the various agency programs and subprograms within each jurisdictional area of environmental responsibility. A program area is described in sufficient detail to convey the manner and process by which surface WQS or groundwater protection implementation is achieved.

(d) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** This element includes technical information and procedures to be utilized in implementing the WQSIP. Technical information, databases, software programs and operational procedures, be they of federal or agency division/program area origin, that are utilized by a program area to implement the DEQ WQSIP are described.

(f) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** This element describes how agency administrative rules, program area policies and guidance, and standardized methods of conducting business have been or will be developed to facilitate integration of the WQSIP into the water quality management activities within each jurisdictional area of environmental responsibility.

(g) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** This element describes the manner in which an agency will comply with mandated statewide requirements affecting water quality developed by other state environmental agencies including, but not limited to, TMDL development, point source wastewater discharge permitting activities, and NPS pollution prevention programs. The manner in which a program area utilizes statewide requirements affecting water quality is described in sufficient detail to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

(h) **Public and interagency participation.** This element requires a summary of written comments and testimony received pursuant to all federal and state interagency reviews and public meetings held by the state environmental agency, and the state environmental agency's response thereto, for the purpose of providing public participation related to its WQSIP. This element applies to both the initial WQSIP promulgation and revisions thereto.

(i) **Evaluation of the effectiveness of agency activities.** This element describes objective methods and means to evaluate the effectiveness of activities conducted pursuant to an agency's WQSIP in achieving WQS. BUMP and USAP assessments are the two primary means by which the effectiveness of water quality management activities may be evaluated on a continuing basis. Fish community biotrend monitoring and regulated activity self-monitoring provide additional means of evaluating program effectiveness.

(1) **BUMP.** The OWRB's Beneficial Use Monitoring Program was created in 1998 at the direction of the State Legislature. The program's monitoring is composed of five key elements, as follows:

- (A) Periodic river and stream monitoring, itself composed of two components:
 - (i) Monitoring at a series of fixed locations, determined by the OWRB in consultation with other state environmental agencies.
 - (ii) Monitoring at a series of stations which rotate on an annual basis, the location and monitoring parameters of which are based largely on the state's list of impaired waterbodies (commonly referred to as the 303(d) list, established pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA).
- (B) Fixed station load (flow) monitoring.
- (C) Fixed station lakes monitoring.
- (D) Fixed station groundwater monitoring.
- (E) Intensive investigative sampling involving identified impaired waters, primarily for the purpose of documenting the source of the impairment and determining appropriate restorative actions.

(2) **USAP.** Waterbody impairment and restoration studies, field surveys, monitoring results, or other available data will be assessed utilizing USAP.

(3) **Fish community biotrends monitoring.** This activity provides an additional biologically-oriented measure of the effectiveness of water quality management activities. Together, BUMP data, USAP studies and Fish Community Biotrends monitoring provide the best overall measures of WQS compliance and beneficial use support.

(4) **Regulated activity self-monitoring.** Site-specific monitoring of surface waters and groundwater outside the scope of BUMP and USAP is available to DEQ on a continuing basis from the regulated community through its various regulatory programs.

- (A) **OPDES permits.** Self-monitoring required by OPDES permits issued by the Department. Continued compliance of point source dischargers in a waterbody segment with their OPDES permit limitations, as assessed through self-monitoring, should correlate

with a waterbody's compliance with state WQS as assessed through BUMP and USAP investigations. Likewise, self-monitoring of groundwater included in an OPDES permit is useful for assessing groundwater quality management where surface impoundments and/or land application are utilized.

(B) **Land protection activities.** Self-monitoring of surface waters and groundwater required by solid waste, hazardous waste, underground injection and site remediation regulatory activities yields valuable information for determining compliance with WQS and the effectiveness of land protection activities.

(C) **Water supplies.** Self-monitoring of public and private water supplies (both surface waters and groundwater) provides valuable information which may indicate present or impending problems in the maintenance of, or success in the restoration of, the suitability of those surface water supplies and groundwater sources for the public and private water supply beneficial use.

252:690-7-2. WQSIP Elements by Jurisdictional Area

(a) **General.** The eight required WQSIP elements are presented by jurisdictional area, and in some cases individual program areas within the scope of the jurisdictional area. DEQ's WQSIP will evolve to adapt to future changes in the WQS and WQS implementation criteria.

(b) **DEQ Jurisdictional Areas.** The jurisdictional areas of the Department of Environmental Quality are listed in 27A O.S. §1-3-101(B), 27A O.S. § 2-6-103(B)(2), and 82 O.S. § 1085.30.

(c) **Water Quality Planning.**

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** The antidegradation policy in the WQS prohibits an increase in loading that would impair or further impair an existing use. In addition, the policy prohibits degradation of outstanding resource waters and high-quality waters, even if existing and designated uses would still be attained. Current CPP procedures regarding the 303(d) list, TMDL's, and loading allocations for both point and nonpoint sources of pollution are consistent with these provisions. DEQ may also adopt variances and site-specific criteria as set forth in 27A O.S. § 2-6-103(B).

(2) **Application of USAP.** Although evaluation of beneficial use support is not a water quality planning responsibility, its TMDL function is closely related and is utilized on a continuing basis to identify water bodies where USAP might be utilized to reevaluate a waterbody's beneficial uses. USAP, WQS, and EPA guidance will be considered to set appropriate target end points in the development of TMDLs.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** The CPP document, developed pursuant to requirements of Section 303(e) of the CWA, provides the basis and guidance for all water quality planning activities at DEQ. Water quality planning staff are responsible for several water quality planning program elements:

(A) Developing procedures for planning and implementing water quality management programs in the CPP.

(B) Preparing recommendations for the listing and delisting of waterbodies in the 303(d) List.

(C) Establishing TMDLs for 303(d)-listed waterbodies and coordinating TMDLs with other state environmental agencies.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Technical information and procedures used in water quality planning activities are included in the CPP. Because it is such a significant element in water quality planning, the TMDL development process is described

in detail. Proposed adoption of a TMDL is considered a major change to the state's Water Quality Management Plan. Public participation in TMDL development and adoption shall be conducted in accordance with state requirements and the procedures outlined in the CPP. The TMDL loading allocation process culminates in the allocation of pollutant loads among various point sources, nonpoint sources, natural background sources and a margin of safety (MOS), according to the following equation: $TMDL = WLA + LA + MOS$. TMDL is loading capacity, the maximum amount of pollutant loading a water body can receive without violating WQS. WLA is wasteload allocation, the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to existing and future point sources. LA is load allocation, the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to existing and future nonpoint sources and to natural background sources. MOS is margin of safety, the prescribed mechanism to account for the uncertainty in determining the amount of pollutant load and its effect on water quality. MOS is typically considered implicitly with conservative assumptions within calculations or models, explicitly during allocation of loads, or both. The major components of TMDL development are assessment of existing conditions, determination of maximum allowable loading, and allocation of loadings.

(A) Assessment of Existing Conditions

(i) **Water Quality.** The first step in assessing the current conditions is to gather available data and information on the water body. At a minimum, the water quality data (if available) that was used for listing the water body (re: 303(d) List) should be reviewed. The sufficiency and adequacy of existing data is evaluated and described. DEQ will consider data to be sufficient and adequate when the data accurately characterizes the conditions of the water body, watershed, pollutant, and pollutant sources throughout typical geographic and temporal conditions with reasonable certainty. Some TMDL projects will require additional watershed information relating to particular water quality conditions, as existing data alone may be insufficient to support the analytical needs of TMDL projects. Data on low-flow conditions, storm-flow conditions, and seasonal variations are gathered when appropriate to the situation. Data will be evaluated considering USAP, WQS, and EPA guidance.

(ii) **Pollutant Load.** Before pollutant loads are allocated among sources, the location and types of sources, and the current and projected pollutant load for each source are identified. Current loading and source contributions are established by measuring pollutant loads directly, calculating or estimating loads from water quality and flow data, estimating loads with mathematical models, or using a combination of these methods. Examples of data utilized for pollutant source analysis include: watershed and sub watershed boundaries; hydrologic interaction between surface water and groundwater; locations of stream segments; locations of pollutant sources; types of pollutant sources; anticipated growth of discharges; meteorological/rainfall data and runoff coefficients; land uses and land cover; and, soil types. An inventory is developed of all known factors in the watershed which influence water quality. These factors might include permitted industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), waste application sites, cropland, forestry operations, industrial stormwater runoff, urban runoff, construction activities, and other sources such as natural background. This information will be collected and maintained by sub-watershed where possible to enhance the identification of cause-and-effect relationships. The watershed inventory is compiled from land use data, special

investigations, DEQ complaint investigations, DEQ permit databases, surface water monitoring data, input from other agencies, and watershed stakeholder input through an outreach process.

(B) **Maximum Allowable Loading.** A water body's loading capacity is an estimate of the maximum amount of pollutant loading the water body, considering critical conditions (i.e. flow, temperature, etc.), can receive over time without exceeding WQS. Hydrological, biological, chemical, and pollutant fate and transport data are required to calculate a water body's loading capacity. The maximum loading capacities of a waterbody are determined in most cases using a water quality model or models adapted specifically for the waterbody in question. The model used is selected on a case-by-case basis and is based on available resources, the identified pollutant source(s) and the availability of water quality data.

(C) **Allocation of Loadings.** Future growth, spatial and temporal variations in flows and loadings, antibacksliding, antidegradation and pollutant sources and source categories must be considered and incorporated when developing a loading, unless it is demonstrated that one or more of these factors is not relevant to the particular load allocation.

(D) **Pollution Allocation Strategies.** There are three common methods for allocating loads; equal percent removal, equal effluent concentrations, and a hybrid method. Other methods are considered if necessary.

(i) **Equal Percent Removal.** Equal percent removal exists in two forms. In one, the overall removal efficiencies of the sources are set so that they are all equal. In the other, the incremental removal efficiencies beyond the current discharge are equal.

(ii) **Equal Effluent Concentration.** This method is self-evident. It is similar to equal percent removal if influent concentrations at all sources are approximately the same.

(iii) **Hybrid Method.** With this method, the criteria for waste reduction may not be the same from one source to the next. One source may be allowed to operate unchanged while another may be required to provide the entire load reduction. More generally, however, a proportionality rule may be assigned that requires the percent removal to be proportional to the input source loading or flow rate.

(iv) **Other Methods.** Any other method contained in EPA guidance. DEQ shall approve the use of the method on a case-by-case basis.

(E) **Pollutant Trading.** Where appropriate and technically feasible, tradeoffs among wasteload allocations are considered. Technological feasibility, economic issues, and regulatory authority are evaluated when trading allocations. Pollutant trades are acceptable so long as WQS (including antidegradation regulations and policies) and minimum applicable technology-based controls are met.

(F) **Margin of Safety.** The margin of safety (MOS) is the prescribed mechanism to account for the uncertainty associated with TMDL projects. Guidelines for appropriate margins of safety are included in the CPP. The MOS can be included in more than one of the TMDL analytical steps. To represent the MOS, conservative assumptions should be used in completing one or more of the following steps:

(i) derivation of numeric water quality targets;

(ii) determination of pollutant sources;

(iii) representation of pollutant fate and transport relationships; and

(iv) determination of the degree of pollutant reduction achievable through management measures and control actions

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** DEQ administrative rules and WQD policies are currently in place which integrate the requirements of the WQSIP into water quality planning. Should WQSIP revisions be necessary in future years, rule changes and policy changes will be made to address and incorporate such requirements.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** TMDL activities comply with the procedures established in the CPP. Coordination of TMDL activities among state agencies is the primary responsibility of the TMDL Work Group, which is chaired by DEQ and includes the state environmental agencies with water quality responsibilities.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The 303(d) listing/delisting process, which in turn utilizes USAP, will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of all DEQ programs related to surface water quality.

(c) **Point Source Discharges - OPDES Permitting.** The primary mechanism for controlling pollution from point source discharges to waters of the state is through the OPDES permitting, compliance monitoring and enforcement processes. OPDES permits include such effluent limitations as are necessary to protect water quality and existing and designated beneficial uses of the receiving water(s).

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.**

(A) **General.** The WQS provides a tiered antidegradation policy designating levels of protection. An OPDES permit and the pollutant limitations therein must, at a minimum, serve to protect the existing and designated beneficial uses of the receiving surface water, thereby affording it protection from degradation at the most basic level (Tier 1). In those cases where existing or proposed discharges are to a designated HQW, SWS, or to waters of ecological and/or recreational significance or endangered/threatened species habitat (OAC 252:740, Appendix B waters), a higher degree of protection from degradation (Tier 2) must be afforded the waterbody. In no case will any discharge be permitted which would, if it occurred, lower existing water quality in an SWS or HQW, regardless of the date of its original existence. A designated Scenic River and/or Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) and their watersheds must be afforded the highest degree of protection (Tier 3), which may even involve denial of a permit to discharge or denial of an increased pollutant loading in the discharge, depending on whether the discharge existed on or prior to June 11, 1989 (non-stormwater), or June 25, 1992 (stormwater).

(B) **Fact Sheet/Statement of Basis.** An OPDES permit's Fact Sheet/Statement of Basis must address how permit limitations are developed, which in turn assures compliance with the WQS and WQS implementation criteria for protecting existing and designated beneficial uses. To ensure that compliance with antidegradation requirements is addressed in an individual OPDES permit, the permit's Fact Sheet or Statement of Basis shall specifically describe the antidegradation level applicable to the receiving water and any permitting considerations necessary to afford that level of protection. In cases where permit issuance is denied based on Tier 2 or Tier 3 antidegradation criteria, the statement of basis for the permit denial shall so state. Authorizations issued under a General Permit do not require separate fact sheets. As General Permits expire and are reissued, the associated fact sheets will incorporate a discussion of antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area, but such determinations of beneficial use support or impairment may directly affect the OPDES permitting process in terms of the level of pollutant control technology that may need to be employed for discharges to an impaired waterbody and compliance with the anti-backsliding provisions in Section 402(o) of the CWA. This becomes particularly important when a facility's effluent contains the pollutant(s) causing or contributing to the impairment of a waterbody. For this reason, OPDES permitting procedures will include a review of the 303(d) list and available USAP data applicable to the receiving water.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.**

(A) **Direct discharges.** Municipal POTWs and industrial facilities under DEQ jurisdiction which discharge process wastewaters directly to waters of the state are required to obtain OPDES permits from the Department. Included are discharge authorizations under a General Permit for those facility classes for which general permits have been developed, discharges from water treatment plant wastewaters (OAC 252:631, Subchapter 1), and discharges generated by groundwater remediation activities (OAC 252:611, Subchapter 5). These OPDES permits limit the concentration and loading of specified pollutants in such discharges and require periodic self-monitoring and reporting of levels of the limited pollutants in the facility's discharge(s). Numeric limitations result from the application of the more stringent of technology or water quality-based criteria. OPDES permits may include narrative limitations, effluent or receiving water background monitoring, schedules of compliance and such other special conditions as may be necessary to prevent, control or abate pollution.

(B) **Indirect discharges.** OPDES permits may also take the form of individual IU permits for industrial facilities which discharge to a non-pretreatment program POTW.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.**

(A) **Permitting procedures.** OPDES permit limitations are developed using the more stringent of technology-based limitations (secondary treatment standards for municipal POTWs and industrial category-specific ELGs for industries) or water quality-based limitations derived utilizing the WQS and WQS implementation criteria in OAC 252:740 and OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3. Where technology-based limitations for conventional pollutants are not sufficient to maintain WQS-prescribed criteria a WLA is developed, approved by EPA Region 6, and publicly noticed. Where technology-based limitations for conventional pollutants are not sufficient to maintain WQS-prescribed DO criteria for fish and wildlife propagation, a DO-based WLA for oxygen demanding substances (ammonia plus either BOD₅ or CBOD₅) and DO is generated, approved by EPA Region 6, and publicly noticed. DO-based monthly average ammonia limits, as well as technology-based ammonia limits for certain categories of industries, are compared against the toxicity-based monthly average ammonia limit derived from the 6 mg/l chronic screening value for ammonia at the edge of the chronic mixing zone. Where the toxicity-based ammonia limit is more stringent than either a DO-based limit or a technology-based limit, the toxicity-based limit is established in the permit. Where a DO-based ammonia limit applies for a portion of the year, but not the entire year, a toxicity-based limit applies during the season for which the DO-based WLA is silent. For pollutants with numerical criteria in the WQS, water quality-based permit limitations are required where a measurable pollutant in an effluent exhibits reasonable potential. WLAs and criterion LTAs are calculated, and permit

limits are developed from the criterion LTAs. The most stringent monthly average limit and its associated daily maximum limit are established in the permit. Where reasonable potential is exhibited to exceed an NRWQC human health/fish consumption criterion in the absence of a promulgated state criterion, effluent monitoring, rather than a limitation, is required and OWRB is notified so that they may consider the need for a water quality criterion. Permit limits are developed in accordance with OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3. Where an industrial technology-based limitation applies to a pollutant and reasonable potential is not exhibited for the effluent to exceed an applicable water quality criterion for that pollutant, the technology-based limitation is itself screened to determine whether it would, if the pollutant were present in the effluent at a concentration equal to the technology standard's monthly average limit, exhibit reasonable potential. If so, a water quality-based permit limitation is required for that pollutant.

(B) WQS criteria screening. Because of the complexity of the mathematical and statistical computations necessary to screen for reasonable potential, calculate WLAs and limiting criterion LTAs, and develop permit limits, WQD has developed two spreadsheets for this purpose, one for discharges to streams and the other for discharges to lakes. Together they are referred to by DEQ as OWQScreen. The Permitting Section will utilize, maintain and update OWQScreen, as necessary, to remain current with the WQS and WQS implementation criteria in OAC 252:740 and OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3. Site-specific OWQScreen spreadsheets will be developed on an as-needed basis for receiving waters for which site-specific metals criteria are developed and adopted into the WQS in accordance with OAC 252:730, Appendix E. Should TBLLs be required in DEQ-issued IU permits or in municipally-issued IU permits, OWQScreen also provides the capability to calculate the entire array of (theoretical) water quality-based permit limits for pollutants with numerical criteria in the WQS (i.e., limits that would be established in a given OPDES permit were reasonable potential demonstrated to exceed an applicable water criterion).

(C) Effluent and background monitoring. Ten data points are required to properly characterize the standard deviation of an effluent or background data distribution. Often there are no background data available and only a single effluent data point. Where the use of such limited effluent and background data does not result in reasonable potential for a pollutant, a permit writer must determine whether additional effluent or background monitoring is warranted as a permit condition. A permittee shall monitor monthly for total nitrogen and/or total phosphorus if the discharge is to a nutrient limited watershed as designated in OAC 252:730. Procedures are established at OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3, to objectively and uniformly evaluate where additional monitoring is warranted where less than 10 data points are available.

(5) Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities. Because of the SB 549-mandated reallocation of a major portion of the WQS implementation criteria to the various state environmental agencies, DEQ has promulgated WQS implementation criteria for point source discharges and groundwater protection in OAC 252:690, based on the WQS and the foundational statewide implementation criteria in OAC 252:740.

(6) Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements. Procedures for the development of individual and general OPDES permits issued to municipal POTWs and industrial facilities utilize and are in compliance with all applicable statewide surface water quality requirements. Compliance with statewide groundwater quality requirements in OPDES permits is described in Part II(q). OPDES permits require that environmental

laboratories utilized in fulfilling analytical monitoring requirements be certified by the SEL (see Part II(n)). In the permitting of surface coal mine discharges, WQD must interface with the ODM, since surface coal mine discharge permit limitations and monitoring requirements are tied to the status of the mine (active, Phase I SMCRA bond release awaiting Phase II release, of post-Phase II release). WQD must also interface with Corporation Commission in the permitting of LUST groundwater remediation-related discharges. WQD must receive notification from Corporation Commission when a LUST remediation project is terminated so that the OPDES permit may be terminated.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** For surface waters, BUMP data and beneficial use support/impairment studies utilizing USAP are capable of providing long-term evaluations in selected areas of whether OPDES permitting activities (as well as WQS water quality criteria, WQS implementation criteria and permitting procedures upon which the water quality-based portion of the program is based) adequately protect assigned beneficial uses and maintain or improve water quality on site-specific, segment and basin-wide levels. Where existing and designated beneficial uses are not being met according to Tier 1 antidegradation requirements or where water quality degradation is experienced counter to Tier 2 or Tier 3 antidegradation requirements, the program's point source permitting procedures, as well as the WQS and WQS implementation criteria, may need reexamination. Background pollutant levels, where used in the OPDES permitting process, may be compared against BUMP and USAP data where permit limitations appear not to protect and maintain beneficial uses as intended. The use of unrepresentative background information may over- or under-estimate the assimilation capacity of a receiving water. Likewise, BUMP and USAP procedures may need to be reexamined.

(d) **Point Source Discharges – Pretreatment**

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** Incorporation of the general pretreatment regulations at 40 C.F.R. Part 403 into OPDES permits for POTWs with approved pretreatment programs or POTWs developing such pretreatment programs provides an additional means of compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** IU permits for industrial discharges to POTWs in approved pretreatment program municipalities are issued by the designated municipal control authority. General oversight is provided by DEQ's pretreatment program staff, which has approval authority. Pretreatment program staff reviews pretreatment program submittals, revisions to previously approved pretreatment programs, and pretreatment program annual reports for compliance with the National Pretreatment Regulations found at 40 C.F.R. Part 403. DEQ issues IU permits for industrial discharges to non-pretreatment program POTWs. Inspection and enforcement oversight for both approved pretreatment programs and IU permits for industries discharging to non-pretreatment program POTWs is provided by the WQD Industrial Enforcement Section.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** OWQScreen spreadsheets provide the capability to calculate potential effluent limits for TBLLs. Pretreatment program

staff will disseminate this information to municipalities with approved pretreatment programs for their use.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Integration of the WQSIP into water quality management activities is accomplished through the OPDES permitting process.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Pretreatment program procedures utilize and are in compliance with all applicable statewide surface water quality requirements.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of pretreatment program water quality management activities is directly monitored on a statewide basis by Pretreatment Compliance Inspections and Pretreatment Audits of POTW pretreatment programs, as well as through a POTW's compliance with its permit limitations, as tracked by ICIS.

(e) **Point Source Discharges – Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)**

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses is provided through incorporation of WET testing procedures and, if necessary, WET limits into OPDES permits. A narrative toxicity criterion implementation strategy for ammonia was developed cooperatively between DEQ, OWRB and EPA Region 6 permitting staff in November 2000 and was revised in January 2001.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Toxics staff reviews OPDES permit WET testing requirements during the permit drafting process. In addition to reviewing draft permits, the Toxics staff reviews WET testing summary reports submitted by the regulated community in accordance with the conditions of their OPDES permits to ensure that the information input to ICIS via DMRs accurately reflects actual test results and the completion of valid testing. Where persistent lethality has been demonstrated through repeated WET testing, the permittees are required to conduct a TRE. TREs or TIEs may be required for intermittent lethality or persistent sublethality. Permits may also contain provisions for management practices to control toxicity. The Toxics staff reviews TRE/TIE progress, provides general oversight to the TRE/TIE process, and coordinates DEQ involvement regarding corrective actions and related WET or pollutant-specific limitations to be incorporated into affected OPDES permits.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** OWQScreen provides the capability to determine the appropriate type of WET test, critical dilution and dilution series for an OPDES permit. Toxics staff, through critical review of submitted WET test reports, will assist permitting staff in determining whether WET limits are necessary and whether performance-based monitoring frequency reductions are warranted.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Integration of the WQSIP into water quality management activities is accomplished through the OPDES permitting process.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** The Toxics staff reviews OPDES permit WET testing requirements during the permit drafting process to ensure

that appropriate WET testing is prescribed in the permit and is in accordance with the requirements of OAC 252:730 and OAC 252:690, Subchapter 3.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of biomonitoring permitting procedures, the review of WET testing results and the oversight of TRE/TIE activities is evaluated to a considerable extent through the affected facilities achieving compliance with the WQS narrative toxicity criterion. BUMP and fish community biotrend information may also provide valuable feedback on the effectiveness of biomonitoring activities.

(f) **Point Source Discharges – Stormwater Management**

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.**

(A) **General.** In a manner similar to that for individual OPDES permits, requirements for sector-specific industrial facilities, regulated construction sites, and MS4s must protect the existing and designated beneficial uses of the receiving surface water at the Tier 1 level. Tier 2 and Tier 3 levels of protection apply to stormwater discharges as well. Where Tier 3 level protection is necessary (except for stormwater discharges from temporary construction activities), only stormwater discharges existing as of June 25, 1992, may be permitted. In no case will any discharge be permitted which would, if it occurred, lower existing water quality in an SWS or HQW, regardless of the date of its original existence.

(B) **Storm water construction permit.** DEQ has issued a Stormwater Construction Permit, pursuant to 27A O.S. § 2-14-101 *et seq.*, and in accordance with OAC 252:004. The permitting process utilizes a watershed-specific sensitive area identification system for endangered species rather than the more general county-indexed identification system developed by EPA. Applications for a construction stormwater permit for a development site within a sensitive area are scrutinized in greater depth by the USFWS. Stricter erosion control methods and best management practices may be required where Tier 3 level protection is required.

(C) **Industrial stormwater multi-sector general permit.** DEQ has issued a Multi-Sector General Permit for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities. Where no additional stormwater-related pollutant loading is permitted in a Scenic River watershed, an applicant for an MSGP may either utilize an existing discharge or provide the capability to capture and totally retain all stormwater that enters or is incident upon such property.

(D) **Small MS4 general permit.** DEQ has issued a Final Small MS4 General Permit for small municipal separate storm sewer system discharges.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Regulated construction sites must obtain a Stormwater Construction Permit authorization. Sector-specific industrial facilities under DEQ jurisdiction which discharge stormwater directly to waters of the state are required to obtain an OPDES Industrial MSGP authorization. Stormwater permits may also take the form of individual industrial OPDES permits for facilities discharging to waters of the state directly or via discharge to the stormwater collection system of an MS4 municipality.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Application, authorization and termination procedures, and coverage limitations are specified in the permits. Information provided by the USFWS is utilized in determining where more restrictive conditions are

required in stormwater general permits to protect sensitive habitat areas identified by the USFWS. Inspections are conducted when termination of coverage under a stormwater permit is requested in order to verify that the site is stabilized and/or stormwater discharges have ceased.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** The MSGP requires an Annual Site Compliance Evaluation Report to be completed by facility owners, managers or operators. The report will describe reportable spills and stormwater-related events which may have affected surface water or groundwater quality. Changes or amendments to SWP3s or BMP documents will also be documented through this report. This new reporting method replacing the use of reporting stormwater monitoring activities by DMR will require facility owners, managers and/or operators to become directly involved with permit compliance.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Stormwater permitting activities utilize and are in compliance with all applicable statewide surface water quality requirements.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The MSGP requires facility owners, managers and/or operators to become directly involved with permit compliance and will ensure a more effective stormwater management program. Stormwater discharges from certain industrial sectors are subject to numeric effluent limits and monitoring requirements. DMRs submitted by these facilities are evaluated for compliance with effluent limits. Municipalities with an MS4 permit must submit an annual report describing stormwater control activities and improvements.

(g) **Nonpoint Source Pollution.** WQD is responsible for assessment and consideration of loads from nonpoint sources. The effect of nonpoint source pollution is an integral part of TMDLs and basin-wide planning.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** To the extent possible through site investigations and cooperation with other state agencies, the TMDL process takes into account nonpoint sources of pollution in establishing point source wasteload allocations and nonpoint source load allocations which will comply with antidegradation requirements and protect existing and designated beneficial uses.

(2) **Application of USAP.** Although evaluation of beneficial use support is not a water quality planning staff responsibility, its surface water quality-related programs, particularly the TMDL program, will be utilized on a continuing basis to identify water bodies where USAP might be utilized to reevaluate a waterbody's beneficial uses as affected by nonpoint sources. USAP, WQS, and EPA guidance will be considered to set appropriate target end points in the development of TMDLs.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Water quality planning staff are responsible for two water quality planning program elements, both of which involve the need to account for nonpoint sources of pollution:

(A) Procedures for planning and implementing water quality management programs in the CPP.

(B) Preparing recommendations for the listing and delisting of waterbodies in the 303(d) List, and development of TMDLs.

- (4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Technical information and procedures used in water quality planning activities, including accounting for nonpoint sources of pollution, are included in the CPP.
- (5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Federal and state rules and WQD policies are in place that integrate the requirements of the WQSIP into water quality planning. Should WQSIP revisions be necessary in future years, rule changes and/or policy changes will be made to address and incorporate such new requirements.
- (6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** TMDL activities require consideration of nonpoint sources of pollution and must comply with the procedures established in the CPP which involve consideration thereof. Coordination of TMDL activities among state agencies is the primary responsibility of the TMDL Work Group, which is chaired by DEQ and includes the state environmental agencies with water quality responsibilities.
- (7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.
- (8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The 303(d) listing/delisting process, which in turn utilizes USAP, will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of DEQ programs related to nonpoint source aspects of surface water quality.
- (h) **Section 106 Pollution Control Program.** This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.
- (i) **Water Quality Protection and Certification.** Surface water and groundwater quality protection are described under the various program areas in the Plan. Water quality certification under Section 401 of the CWA is a specific responsibility of WQD.
- (1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** Section 401 water quality certifications are the vehicle that a state uses to ensure that federal permits comply with State antidegradation requirements and existing and designated beneficial uses are not compromised. These water quality certifications are DEQ documents that impose conditions in federal permits or licenses that are specifically intended to ensure attainment of the specific antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses assigned in the WQS.
- (2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of the Section 401 certification process, although beneficial use support/non-support determinations and resulting listing/delisting of waterbodies on the 303(d) List may affect Section 401 certifications.
- (3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Applicants for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the construction or operation of facilities, dredge or fill, or other activities which may result in any discharge into, or pollution or alteration of, waters of the state must obtain a Section 401 water quality certification from DEQ. Applications for Section 401 certifications are submitted to DEQ in accordance with OAC 252:611, including mitigation plans when required by the federal permitting entity.
- (4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Technical information and procedures used to implement water quality protection are located at OAC 252:611. DEQ maintains a database of all water quality certifications issued to projects on waters of the state.
- (5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Existing Section 401 certification procedures are consistent with the purpose and content of this Plan.
- (6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Compliance with statewide water quality requirements is an inherent part of the Section 401 certification

process. Water quality certification uses permit review, permit conditions, and the expertise of other state agencies to accomplish the task of ensuring compliance with statewide water quality requirements.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of Section 401 water quality certification can be observed in the attainment and maintenance of existing and designated beneficial uses by the affected facilities or operations.

(j) **Operator Certification.** This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(k) **Land Protection.** Several jurisdictional areas (UIC, hazardous waste, solid waste, Superfund, Brownfields and radiation management) are subsumed under Land Protection.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** All permits and approvals issued by LPD include technical provisions to protect groundwater and/or surface water. Should releases occur, the owner/operator of a regulated facility will be required to take appropriate measures to protect fresh water sources, and conduct remedial actions as necessary.

(A) **UIC.** UIC permits provide a technically sound basis to ensure that injected fluids do not migrate from the permitted zones of injection and compromise the protection of underground sources of drinking water. Financial assurance is required for closure (plugging and abandonment) and post-closure care (groundwater monitoring) is required as applicable.

(B) **Hazardous waste/solid waste.** For all land-based hazardous waste disposal facilities, existing rules require that the owner/operator monitor for releases to groundwater. Surface water is generally only monitored if a release is suspected. Monitoring wells are the usual method of release detection. Plans for closure and post-closure and any appropriate monitoring or remedial actions are required in the permit. Financial assurance is required for closure and post-closure care (maintenance and monitoring). The Solid Waste program issues permits for technically complete applications that ensure protection of groundwater and prevention of surface water contamination from runoff. Financial assurance for post-closure care and monitoring of groundwater are included in Municipal Solid Waste Management permits.

(C) **Superfund/Brownfields.** LPD is charged with Superfund responsibilities of the state under CERCLA except for SARA Title III planning requirements. The Brownfields Redevelopment/Voluntary Cleanup program is included in this jurisdictional area.

(D) **Radiation management.** Radiation protection permitting and licensing requirements ensure that antidegradation requirements are met and protection of beneficial uses of both surface waters and groundwaters are maintained.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area. However, in voluntary cleanups, use support assessments obtained through the USAP process will be considered in final remedy decision-making during the risk assessment and exposure scenario development.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.**

(A) **UIC.** UIC permits are issued to private and commercial facilities wishing to inject fluids underground for disposal or mineral extraction purposes under OAC 252:652 and 40 C.F.R. Parts 144 through 146 and 148.

(B) **Hazardous waste/solid waste.** Hazardous and solid waste permits are issued to treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs) and municipal and commercial solid waste facilities. The hazardous waste program issues permits for TSDs pursuant to OAC 252:205 and 40 C.F.R. Parts 260 through 270. Solid waste permits are issued under OAC 252:515. Facilities wishing to close solid or hazardous waste management facilities must comply with all the post-closure care and groundwater monitoring requirements of the above-cited regulations.

(C) **Superfund/Brownfields.** This program identifies, investigates, designs, and conducts remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and conducts groundwater remediation where feasible. The Superfund program acts in a support role to EPA and other state emergency response entities in emergency response actions. This program has a positive effect on water quality by identifying and remediating waste sources that have significant potential to affect water quality, and by containing, monitoring or remediating affected groundwater and surface water. Brownfields authority is found at 27A O.S. §2-15-101 *et seq.*, and Superfund authority is found at 40 C.F.R. Part 300.

(D) **Radiation management.** Licensing activities for the use and management of byproduct material, special nuclear material, and sources of radiation, except for activities pertaining to diagnostic x-ray systems, are controlled by the LPD's Radiation Management Section since completion of delegation of these authorities from the NRC.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.**

(A) **UIC.** UIC permits specify the conditions under which a UIC well will be permitted. Considerations include zone(s) of injection, rates, pressures, temperatures and annulus monitoring requirements. Monitoring locations, frequencies, parameters and reporting are specified. A detailed closure plan including financial assurance is also required in the permit.

(B) **Hazardous waste/solid waste.** Hazardous waste and solid waste permits specify conditions for facility construction and operation, groundwater monitoring, and reporting specific parameters that indicate releases to groundwater. The location and frequency of monitoring wells are designed to detect releases should they occur. Action levels are specified in the permit. Risk-based remediation would consider protection of aquifers in the decision-making process. Surface water monitoring occurs when potential releases to surface water exist, or when impacted groundwater interfaces with surface water. Closure, post-closure and corrective action plans, as well as financial assurance, are required by the permits.

(C) **Superfund/Brownfields.** Superfund/Brownfields include determinations of ARARs for remedial decision-making or risk-based closure for protection of surface water and groundwater. Groundwater uses will be considered to determine cleanup and remediation decisions. Emergency response actions will also include protection of public water supplies, surface water and groundwater. The remediation of sites in the Superfund/Brownfields program sometimes requires the treatment and discharge of wastewater and/or stormwater. The program coordinates with WQD to identify the appropriate discharge and permitting requirements. These requirements would be evaluated as ARARs in any cleanup decisions. Many sites in these programs have historic groundwater and surface water contamination. Cleanup decisions are risk-based and generally include MCLs or other criteria to protect groundwater or surface water. Antidegradation and beneficial uses are considered for cleanup. Cleanup for some sites

may include containment of contaminants to prevent further degradation of groundwater or surface water. A systematic monitoring program may verify natural attenuation of contamination in groundwater.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** The Department currently has rules (both federal and state) and agency policies in place that fully implement applicable portions of the WQS. Departmental rule or policy changes will be made as necessary to implement new or modified aspects of the WQS.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Siting of new facilities and regulated units must be permitted in such a manner that sensitive surface water and groundwater supplies are protected. In addition, operators of permitted facilities are required to perform appropriate monitoring so that releases can be detected and contained in a timely manner and corrective action, if necessary, can be implemented to remediate an impacted water body.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of LPD activities to protect water quality is evaluated by the routine monitoring of permitted facilities for both groundwater and surface water impacts. On-site inspections of permitted facilities and site visits to voluntary cleanup efforts ensure compliance with applicable rules and regulations. In addition, the environmental indicators reporting requirements provide a suitable evaluation methodology for the permitted and voluntary remediation sites within the jurisdiction of LPD.

(1) **Water and Wastewater Treatment Systems (Non-Industrial).** This program area includes the construction permitting of municipal and other publicly-owned water and wastewater treatment systems, including the land application of wastewater and non-industrial sludge (biosolids) therefrom, as well as the approval of private individual and small on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** There is an inherent presumption that adherence to minimum design and construction standards will achieve the objectives of water quality maintenance and support of existing and designated beneficial uses of surface waters and groundwaters. On occasion, water quality-based considerations associated with the attainment and maintenance of higher quality waters, especially relating to dissolved oxygen depletion in receiving waters, may be established through TMDLs requiring a level of sewage treatment more stringent than "secondary." In such cases, construction permitting procedures will ensure that construction permits issued for such systems provide the required level of treatment. Applications for construction permits are reviewed to ensure that new facilities or modifications to existing facilities are not inconsistent with treatment requirements and size restrictions contained in the Water Quality Management Plan.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this program area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** Minimum water and wastewater system construction standards and biosolids/water plant residuals reuse and disposal standards are found at OACs 252:606, 252:621, 252:626, 252:631, 252:641 and 252:656. These minimum standards have been demonstrated to achieve water treatment and distribution objectives and sewage collection, treatment and disposal objectives on a widespread geographical basis, including the State of Oklahoma. Construction permit applications and

sludge management plan applications are required to contain engineering reports, plans, specifications and sludge management or residuals disposal plans sufficient to demonstrate compliance with these minimum standards for construction or advanced levels of sewage treatment. Local DEQ offices approve the design of private individual and small on-site sewage disposal systems in accordance with OAC 252:641. These systems are inspected and installations are approved by the ECLS Division through its local offices.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** Minimum water and wastewater system construction standards and biosolids/water plant residuals reuse and disposal standards are found at OACs 252:606, 252:621, 252:626, 252:631, 252:641 and 252:656.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** DEQ will from time to time revise or amend rules concerning construction standards or operational requirements to better protect the quality of waters of the state. Internal policies and guidelines will also be used to integrate the Plan into water and wastewater treatment system permitting activities.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** Applicable rules for construction permitting and biosolids/residuals beneficial reuse provide for consideration of and compliance with statewide water quality requirements.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** DEQ will review groundwater and surface water quality information obtained through monitoring activities conducted by DEQ, OWRB, OCC, USGS, and others as well as site-specific information to determine whether groundwater and surface water quality is being impacted.

(m) **Emergency Response.** This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(n) **Environmental Laboratory Services.**

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** The SEL provides analytical support for DEQ and other state agency programs that seek to define compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses. The Fish Community Biotrends monitoring program and the Toxics and Reservoirs program may be used to evaluate long-term trends, both positive and negative, in fish population and toxic contaminant concentrations in fish flesh.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The SEL may play a supporting role for other state agency functions which are charged with USAP-related activities. One of the SEL's most significant contributions to USAP efforts is its Fish Community Biotrends monitoring program.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** The SEL provides essential support for Section 106 pollution control activities, and data produced by the SEL is used extensively in programs funded under Section 106 for areas within DEQ's jurisdiction. It provides support and review of QA Project Plans for all program areas. Laboratories which report results for compliance with NPDES/OPDES permit requirements are required to hold certification from the SEL's laboratory certification unit. The Fish Community Biotrends monitoring program and the Toxics and Reservoirs program may be used to evaluate effects of both point source and nonpoint source discharges on fish populations and the human health aspects of eating fish flesh. The SEL provides support in developing sampling designs, sample analysis, and data analysis for DEQ monitoring activities as well as for private citizens and other state agencies. The SEL provides analytical support, when needed, for special purpose point source compliance monitoring and evaluation, nonpoint source pollution studies, as well as for the

TMDL process. The SEL provides analytical support to WQD for compliance determination, investigations, remediation-related monitoring and other monitoring related to actual or suspected groundwater pollution by water and wastewater treatment facilities, as well as the land application of both municipal and industrial wastewaters and sludges. The SEL provides analytical support to LPD for compliance determination, investigations, remediation-related monitoring and other monitoring related to identification of hazardous substances, hazardous waste and solid waste disposal sites, Superfund and Brownfield sites and residuals from past practices of radioactive waste disposal. The SEL provides analytical support to both LPD and Corporation Commission in the regulation of UIC wells. The SEL also provides analytical support to DEQ and other state environmental agencies for emergency response situations.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** The SEL assesses the health of aquatic communities via the formal protocol established in its Fish Community Biotrends monitoring program. It conducts its Toxics and Reservoirs program according to an established sampling and analytical protocol. The SEL is accredited by NELAC.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** The Laboratory Certification Program and the SEL's NELAC certification will ensure that data of known quality and comparability is available for environmental programs.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** The Toxics and Reservoirs program is administered as a direct implementation of and is in compliance with the toxics in fish tissue criteria found at OAC 252:730. The SEL also provides a Section 106 supporting role for other DEQ functions which have direct responsibilities for implementing the WQS and WQS implementation criteria.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** The effectiveness of SEL-rendered services to other Section 106-funded activities is measured largely through the effectiveness of those individual programs. Evaluation of the effectiveness of interdivisional and interagency cooperation in investigating possible nonpoint sources and evaluating point source dischargers to determine if they cause or contribute to the alert levels of toxics in fish tissue is provided in part by BUMP data and in part by the effectiveness of the individual programs involved.

(o) **Hazardous Substances,** Aspects of DEQ's WQS implementation related to the regulation of hazardous substances is described 252:690-7-2(k).

(p) **Wellhead and Surface Source Water Protection.** This jurisdictional area is subsumed under WQD's source water protection program, which includes both surface waters and groundwaters.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** The DEQ source water protection program provides for a focus on water quality antidegradation and protection of beneficial uses for both surface waters and groundwaters.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support and impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this jurisdictional area.

(3) **Description of programs affecting water quality.** DEQ's source water protection program has a surface source water protection program which parallels the concept of the existing EPA-approved wellhead protection program, as well as a continuation of the existing wellhead protection program. The delineation process will follow the same format in identifying three protection zones for both surface sources and groundwater sources. Similar procedures and guidelines are used to encourage local participation and implementation.

(4) **Technical information and procedures for implementation.** The WQD Source Water Protection Plan provides the technical guidance and procedures for implementation of this program.

(5) **Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities.** Integration of the Plan will be through rules and internal WQD policies and guidelines, as well as coordination with other state and federal agencies.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** The groundwater portion of the Source Water Protection Plan provides a basis for delineation of special source groundwaters. Coordination with other affected entities is addressed in the Source Water Protection Plan.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** Special monitoring may be initiated if potential sources of contamination of groundwater or surface water are identified.

(q) **Groundwater Protection.**

(1) Descriptions of groundwater quality protection procedures in the various DEQ program areas are provided in the subsections dealing with Land Protection, Water and Wastewater Treatment Systems, and Wellhead and Surface Source Water Protection.

(2) For those locations identified in OAC 252:730, Appendix H as a limited use groundwater, and there is a request for the use of said groundwater, certain limitations on the extraction and the use of the groundwater apply.

(r) **Utilization and Enforcement of WQS and WQS Implementation.** This subsection describes compliance inspection and enforcement activities of permitted point source dischargers and other wastewater treatment facilities conducted by the local ECLS offices and the WQD Municipal and Industrial Wastewater Enforcement Sections. Utilization of the WQS and WQS implementation by other DEQ program areas is described under the other jurisdictional areas of this Plan.

(1) **Compliance with antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses.** The WQD Municipal and Industrial Wastewater Enforcement Sections ensure that antidegradation requirements and protection of beneficial uses is maintained by performing inspections of and, if necessary, taking enforcement action for significant permit violations against OPDES permit holders. Required inspections, bypass reporting requirements, and procedures for investigating and resolving complaints are directed towards removing threats to water quality, restoration of water quality where beneficial uses are threatened, and maintaining water quality where beneficial uses are supported. Noncompliance with administrative rules and OPDES permits subjects the facility to enforcement action. The WQD Municipal and Industrial Wastewater Enforcement Sections ensure that wastewater treatment systems comply with antidegradation requirements and protect beneficial uses by monitoring such systems and initiating enforcement action against treatment systems that violate OPDES permit conditions. Total retention (non-discharging) lagoon systems are inspected by ECLS to ensure the systems are being properly maintained. Systems that land apply wastewater or sludge are inspected to ensure the systems follow the technical requirements and criteria in their land application permits and/or sludge management plans. Systems which are not properly maintaining and operating their systems based on these inspections are subject to enforcement action.

(2) **Application of USAP.** The making of beneficial use support/impairment determinations for surface waters is not a component of this jurisdictional area.

(3) Description of programs affecting water quality. All OPDES permittees are subject to inspections of facilities to ensure that they are being properly operated and maintained. Additionally, permit holders are required to implement a self-monitoring program and submit analytical results to DEQ as required by each facility's OPDES permit. These results are received monthly, logged into the ICIS database, and reviewed to ensure compliance with the OPDES permit. All unpermitted system bypasses are required to be reported in order to track which facilities may be experiencing collection system or treatment facility overloading problems. The WQD Municipal and Industrial Enforcement Sections are an integral part of the environmental complaint process, bearing the responsibility of investigating and carrying out enforcement actions when necessary, often in conjunction with environmental program specialists from ECLS local county offices. ECLS environmental program specialists in the local DEQ offices conduct inspections of all permitted wastewater facilities at a prescribed frequency. When significant violations are identified, notices to comply are issued by the local DEQ office and follow up inspections are conducted within two weeks. If the violation persists, the facility is referred to WQD to initiate formal enforcement procedures. Violations of on-site sewage regulations (OAC 252:641) are identified both through the inspection of system installations and through the investigation of complaints of surfacing or discharging sewage. In both cases, ECLS and WQD have implemented standard enforcement procedures including NOV, COs and AOs designed to ensure prompt return to compliance by violators. Methods of monitoring systems include inspections, review of bypass reports and review of discharge monitoring reports. Additionally, the environmental complaint process is effective in determining systems which may pose threats to water quality. Systems which do not discharge wastewater are routinely inspected and enforcement action is taken if the system is not properly maintained. All treatment systems are required to comply with their OPDES permit and failure to comply subjects the system to enforcement action.

(4) Technical information and procedures for implementation. Facility performance is monitored through inspections, DMRs, bypass reports and the filing of environmental complaints. One or more of these systems may be used to initiate enforcement action against a facility as they may identify a failure of the facility to comply with permit requirements and state or federal regulations. Enforcement actions may include an NOV, CO or AO. Enforcement actions may involve compliance schedules, which are tracked through a database and reviewed monthly to ensure compliance with the tasks required to bring the system into compliance. ECLS has established procedures for facilities found not in compliance with applicable regulations. Typically, when the ECLS environmental program specialist identifies a critical violation, he/she issues the facility a written warning to correct the situation within two weeks. If the facility remains non-compliant after two weeks, the facility is referred to the WQD to initiate formal enforcement action. ECLS has developed a procedure to ensure compliance with on-site sewage regulations. Non-compliance may result from either installation deficiencies found during the construction inspection or from cases of surfacing sewage found during investigations of complaints. In either case, if an NOV and follow-up inspection do not result in the system coming back into compliance, the owner of the system may be subjected to other enforcement actions.

(5) Integration of WQSIP into water quality management activities. To the extent integration of the Plan requires DEQ to establish policies of general applicability and future effect, that implement statutory language, or that describe the procedure and practice before DEQ, DEQ will promulgate such policies through the rule making provisions of the

Administrative Procedures Act. Rules will be added or amended as appropriate to the various chapters of DEQ's existing rules.

(6) **Compliance with mandated statewide water quality requirements.** The WQD Municipal and Industrial Wastewater Enforcement Sections' water quality management activities comply with applicable statewide water quality requirements by enforcing adherence to the effluent limitations and other special conditions contained in OPDES permits, which are based on the WQMP, CPP, WQS and WQS implementation criteria.

(7) **Public and interagency participation.** DEQ regularly collects and will collect a summary of comments and will provide responses thereto relating to promulgation of DEQ's WQSIP.

(8) **Evaluation of effectiveness of agency activities.** EPA Region 6 oversees the water quality management activities of the WQD Municipal and Industrial Wastewater Enforcement Sections for major dischargers, including CEIs, enforcement activities and compliance schedules.

(s) **Environmental Regulation, Pollution Control and Abatement.** This program area is related to the assumption of jurisdiction by DEQ of surface water and groundwater pollution issues not subject to the statutory authority of other state environmental agencies. Such issues would be subsumed under other program areas in this Plan. Thus, this program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(t) **Public and Private Water Supplies.** This program area is related to drinking water supplies and treatment and thus is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(u) **Air Quality.** This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

(v) **Computerized Water Quality Data Information System.** This program area is not directly applicable to WQS implementation.

252:690-7-3. Public and Interagency Participation

(a) **Initial promulgation of Plan.** The initial promulgation of the Plan will receive public and interagency review and comment. This required element will be completed when the public participation period has been completed and a response to all comments received as a result of the public participation process has been appended to the Plan.

(b) **Revisions to Plan.** As with initial promulgation, triennial reviews of and revisions to the Plan, as well as any intermediate revisions thereto, shall undergo public and interagency review, and the response to all comments received shall be appended to the Plan.

**APPENDIX A. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN,
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY [REVOKED]**

APPENDIX B. PRIORITY AND NONPRIORITY POLLUTANTS WITH NUMERICAL CRITERIA REQUIRING REASONABLE POTENTIAL SCREENING

The priority pollutants are listed in Table B-1. Those having state numerical criteria or federal numerical guidelines for the consumption of fish flesh (re: NRWQC), and which require reasonable potential screening if present in an effluent are marked with a diamond (♦). Pollutants with state numerical criteria are indicated according to type of criteria. Pollutants which have NRWQC human health/fish flesh guidelines are screened only if the Fish Consumption beneficial use applies to the discharge and there is no state criterion for the pollutant. Predicted exceedances of NRWQC guidelines will result in effluent and/or background monitoring. Nonpriority pollutants with state and federal criteria are listed in Table B-2. WET testing parameters and their STORET numbers are listed in Table B-3.

Table B-1. Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS No.	STORE T No.	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Metals, Cyanide and Total Phenols	Antimony, total	7440360	01097	60	♦	---	---	---	---
	Arsenic, total	7440382	01002	0.5	♦	♦	♦	♦	---
	Beryllium, total	7440417	01012	5	---	---	---	---	---
	Cadmium, total	7440439	01027	1	---	♦	♦	♦	---
	Chromium, total	7440473	01034	10	---	♦	♦	♦	---
	Chromium (3+)	16065831	01033	10					
	Chromium (6+)	18540299	01032	10					
	Copper, total	7440508	01042	1	♦	♦	---	♦	---
	Lead, total	7439921	01051	0.5	---	♦	♦	♦	---
	Mercury, total	7439976	71900	0.05	♦	♦	♦	♦	---
	Nickel, total	7440020	01067	10	♦	♦	♦	---	---
	Selenium, total	7782492	01147	5	♦	♦	---	♦	---
	Silver, total	7440224	01077	0.5	---	♦	♦	♦	---
	Thallium, total	7440280	01059	0.5	♦	♦	♦	---	---
	Zinc, total	7440666	01092	20	♦	♦	---	♦	---
	Cyanide, total	57125	00720	10	♦	♦	---	♦	---
	Phenols, total	108952	46000	10	---	---	♦	---	---
		2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p Dioxin	1746016	34675	0.00001	♦	---	♦	---

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Pub. No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999

² DEQ-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 252:730, Subchapter 5

Table B-1 (continued). Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS No.	STORE T No.	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Volatile Organics	Acrolein	107028	34210	50	◆	---	◆	---	---
	Acrylonitrile	107131	34215	50	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	Benzene	71432	34030	10	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	Bromoform	75252	32104	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	32102	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
	Chlorobenzene	108907	34301	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	32105	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Chloroethane	75003	34311	50	---	---	---	---	---
	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	110758	34576	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Chloroform	67663	32106	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	32101	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	34496	10	---	---	---	---	---
	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	34536	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	34501	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	34541	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	34561	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Ethylbenzene	100414	34371	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
	Methyl bromide [Bromomethane]	74839	34413	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	Methyl chloride [Chloromethane]	74873	34418	50	---	---	---	---	---
	Methylene chloride	75092	34423	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	34516	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	34475	10	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	Toluene	108883	34010	10	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	156605	34546	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane [1-1-1 TCE]	71556	34506	10	---	---	◆	---	---
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	34511	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Trichloroethylene	79016	39180	10	◆	---	---	---	---
	Vinyl chloride	75014	39175	10	◆	---	---	---	---

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999

² DEQ-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 252:730, Subchapter 5

Table B-1 (continued). Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS No.	STORE T No.	MQL (mg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Acid Organics	2-Chlorophenol	95578	34586	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	34601	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	34606	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol [2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol]	534521	34657	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	34616	50	◆	--	---	---	--
	2-Nitrophenol	88755	34591	20	---	---	---	---	---
	4-Nitrophenol	100027	34646	50	---	---	---	---	---
	p-Chloro-m-cresol	59507	34452	20	---	---	---	---	--
	Pentachlorophenol	87865	39032	50	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	Phenol	108952	34694	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	34621	20	◆	---	---	---	---
Base / Neutral Organics	Acenaphthene	83329	34205	20		---	---	---	---
	Acenaphthylene	208968	34200	20	---	---	---	---	---
	Anthracene	120127	34220	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Benzidine	92875	39120	50	◆	---	---	◆	---
	Benzo(a)anthracene	56553	34526	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Benzo(a)pyrene	50328	34247	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene [3,4-Benzofluoranthene]	205992	34230	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Benzo(ghi)perylene	191242	34521	20	---	---	---	---	---
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	34242	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	111911	34278	20	---	---	---	---	---
	Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	111444	34273	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	39638329	34283	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117817	39100	20	◆	---	◆	---	---
	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553	34636	20	---	---	---	---	---
	Butylbenzyl phthalate	85687	34292	20	◆	---	◆	◆	---
	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	34581	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005723	34631	20	---	---	---	---	---
	Chrysene	218019	34320	20	◆	---	---	---	---
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53703	34556	20	◆	---	---	---	---	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	34536	20	◆	---	---	---	---	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	34566	20	◆	---	---	---	---	

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999

² DEQ-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 252:730, Subchapter 5

Table B-1 (continued). Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS No.	STORE T No.	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Base / Neutral Organics	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	34571	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	34631	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Diethyl phthalate	84662	34336	20	◆	---	◆	---	---
	Dimethyl phthalate	131113	34341	20	◆	---	◆	---	---
	Di-n-butyl phthalate	84742	39110	20	◆	---	◆	---	---
	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	34611	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	34626	20	---	---	---	---	---
	Di-n-octyl phthalate	117840	34596	20	---	---	---	---	---
	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	122667	34346	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Fluoranthene	206440	34376	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Fluorene	86737	34381	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	39700	10	◆	---	◆	---	---
	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	34391	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	34386	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Hexachloroethane	67721	34396	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Ideno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	193395	34403	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Isophorone	78591	34408	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Naphthalene	91203	34696	10	---	---	---	---	---
	Nitrobenzene	98953	34447	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	n-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	34438	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	34428	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	34433	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Phenanthrene	85018	34461	20	---	---	---	---	---
Pyrene	129000	34469	20	◆	---	---	---	---	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	34551	20	◆	---	---	---	---	
Pesticides	Aldrin	309002	39330	0.05	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	alpha-BHC	319846	39337	0.05	◆	---	---	---	---
	beta-BHC	319857	39338	0.05	◆	---	---	---	---
	gamma-BHC [Lindane]	58899	34266	0.05	◆	◆	◆	◆	---
	delta-BHC	319868	34259	0.05	---	---	---	---	---
	Chlordane	57749	39350	0.2	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	4,4'-DDT	50293	39300	0.05	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	4,4'-DDE	72559	39320	0.05	◆	---	---	---	---

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999

² DEQ-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 252:730, Subchapter 5

Table B-1 (continued). Priority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS No.	STORE T No.	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Pesticides	4,4'-DDD	72548	39310	0.05	◆	---	◆	---	---
	Demeton			1					
	Diazinon			1					
	Dieldrin	60571	39380	0.05	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	34361	0.05	◆	◆	---	---	---
	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	34356	0.05	◆	◆	---	---	---
	Endosulfan sulfate	1031078	34351	0.05	◆	---	---	---	---
	Endrin	72208	39390	0.05	◆	◆	◆	◆	---
	Endrin aldehyde	7421934	34366	0.05	◆	---	---	---	---
	Heptachlor	76448	39410	0.05	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	Heptachlor epoxide	1024573	39420	0.05	◆	---	---	---	---
	Toxaphene	8001352	39400	0.3	◆	◆	---	◆	---
PCBs	PCB-1242		39496	0.25	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1254		39504	0.25	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1221		39488	0.25	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1232		39492	0.25	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1248		39500	0.25	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1260		39508	0.25	---	---	---	---	---
	PCB-1016		34671	0.25	---	---	---	---	---
	PCBs, total		04166	0.25	◆	◆	◆	---	---
	2,4,5 – TP (Silvex)			0.25					

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999

² DEQ-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 252:730, Subchapter 5

Table B-2. Nonpriority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS No.	STORE T No.	MQL (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Nonpriority Pollutants	Ammonia	7664417	00610	100	---	³	---	---	---
	Asbestos	1332214	948	---	◆	---	---	---	---
	Barium	7440393	01007	10	◆	---	---	◆	---
	Bis-chloromethyl ether	542881	34268	20	◆	---	---	---	---
	Chloride	16887006	941	10000	---	---	---	---	◆
	Chlorine	7782505	50060	100	---	³	---	---	---
	2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid [2,4,5-TP Silvex]	93721	39760	0.5	---	◆	---	◆	---
	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid [2,4-D]	94757	39730	1	---	---	---	◆	---
	Chloropyrifos [Dursban]	2921882	81403	0.05	---	◆	---	---	---
	Demeton	8065483	39560	1	---	◆	---	---	---
	Detergents, total		51582	100	---	---	---	◆	---
	Diazinon	333415	10408	1	---	◆	---	---	---
	Fluoride @ 90° F	16984488	951	1000	---	---	---	◆	---
	Guthion [Methyl azinphos]	86500	39580	1	---	◆	---	---	---
	Hexachlorocyclohexane-Technical	319868	77835	5	◆	---	---	---	---
	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine [RDX]	121824	81364	140	---	◆	---	---	---
	Iron	7439896	00980	200	◆	---	---	---	---
	Malathion	121755	39530	1	---	◆	---	---	---
	Manganese	7439965	01055	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	Methoxychlor	72435	39480	0.05	◆	◆	---	◆	---
	Methylene blue active substances	61734	47021	100	---	◆	---	◆	---
	Mirex	2385855	39755	0.05	---	◆	---	---	---
	Nitrate	14797558	00620	50	◆	---	---	◆	---
Nitrosamines		---	50	◆	---	---	---	---	
n-Nitrosodibutylamine	924163	78207	50	◆	---	---	---	---	

¹From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

²DEQ-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 252:730, Subchapter 5.

³Ammonia and chlorine criteria apply to implementation of narrative toxicity criterion under OAC 252:730 and 40 C.F.R. Part 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

Table B-2 (continued). Nonpriority Pollutants with State Water Quality Criteria or National Recommended Water Quality Criteria Requiring Reasonable Potential Screening

	Pollutant	CAS No.	STORE T No.	MQ L (µg/l)	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
						Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
Nonpriority Pollutants	n-Nitrosodiethylamine	55185	78200	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	n-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930552	78206	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	Nonylphenol	25154523	10395	100	---	◆	---	---	---
	Parathion	56382	39540	1	---	◆	---	---	---
	Pentachlorobenzene	608935	77793	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	Perchlorate	7601903	3215	5	---	◆	◆	---	---
	Phthalate esters (except butylbenzyl)		39117	---	---	---	---	◆	---
	Sulfate		00946	10000	---	---	---	---	◆
	Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]		70300	10000	---	---	---	---	◆
	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95943	78028	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954	81848	50	◆	---	---	---	---
	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene		81360	---	---	◆	---	---	---

¹From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

²DEQ-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 252:730, Subchapter 5.

Table B-3. WET Testing and WET Limit Parameters

Pollutant			STORE T No.	NRWQC Human Health ¹	State Criteria ²			
					Aquatic Toxicity	Human Health	Raw Water	Agriculture
48-hour Acute LC50, Static Renewal, Freshwater	Daphnia magna	P/F survival	TIM3C	---	◆	---	---	---
		LC50 effluent concentration	TAM3C	---	◆	---	---	---
		% mortality in 100% effluent	TJM3C	---	◆	---	---	---
	Daphnia pulex	P/F survival	TIM3D	---	◆	---	---	---
		LC50 effluent concentration	TAM3D	---	◆	---	---	---
		% mortality in 100% effluent	TJM3D	---	◆	---	---	---
	Pimephales promelas	P/F survival	TIM6C	---	◆	---	---	---
		LC50 effluent concentration	TAM6C	---	◆	---	---	---
		% mortality in 100% effluent	TJM6C	---	◆	---	---	---
	WET Limit	LC50 > 100%	22414	---	◆	---	---	---
7-day Chronic NOEC, Static Renewal, Freshwater	Ceriodaphnia dubia	P/F survival	TLP3B	---	◆	---	---	---
		NOECL (lethality)	TOP3B	---	◆	---	---	---
		% mortality in critical dilution	TJP3B	---	◆	---	---	---
		P/F reproduction	TGP3B	---	◆	---	---	---
		NOECS (reproduction)	TPP3B	---	◆	---	---	---
		% CV	TQP3B	---	◆	---	---	---
	Pimephales promelas	P/F survival	TLP6C	---	◆	---	---	---
		NOECL (lethality)	TOP6C	---	◆	---	---	---
		% mortality in critical dilution	TJP6C	---	◆	---	---	---
		P/F growth	TGP6C	---	◆	---	---	---
		NOECS (growth)	TPP6C	---	◆	---	---	---
		% CV	TQP6C	---	◆	---	---	---
	WET Limit	NOECL ≥ critical dilution	22414	---	◆	---	---	---

¹ From National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, Publication No. EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999.

² DEQ-adopted numerical water quality criteria, OAC 252:730, Subchapter 5.

**APPENDIX C. METHODOLOGY AND EQUATIONS FOR CHARACTERIZING
EFFLUENT AND BACKGROUND CONCENTRATIONS IN DETERMINATION OF
REASONABLE POTENTIAL TO EXCEED NUMERICAL CRITERIA**

I. EFFLUENT

A. Measures of central tendency. $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ represents the mean of an effluent distribution. $C_{E(\text{mean})}$ is a geometric mean, unless the geometric mean is not determinable in which case an arithmetic mean is used. Where one or the other form of the mean must be used in an equation, that form is explicitly stated.

(1) $C_{E(\text{avg})}$. $C_{E(\text{avg})}$ is calculated as follows:

$$C_{E(\text{avg})} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i \right)}{N} \quad [\text{C-1}]$$

(2) $C_{E(\text{geomean})}$. $C_{E(\text{geomean})}$ is calculated according to either of the following two forms, which are equivalent.

$$C_{E(\text{geomean})} = \text{EXP} \left(\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \ln(x_i) \right)}{N} \right) = \sqrt[N]{\prod_{i=1}^N X_i} \quad [\text{C-2}]$$

B. Effluent variability. An effluent data set's standard deviation is the primary measure of its variability. Generally, as the mean of an effluent distribution increases, its standard deviation also tends to increase. The coefficient of variation is a measure of a data set's variability relative to its arithmetic mean.

(1) **Standard deviation of untransformed effluent data set (s_x).** The standard deviation of an untransformed effluent data set is calculated as follows:

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{N \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i^2) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i \right)^2}{N(N-1)}}, \quad [\text{C-3}]$$

where N is the number of data points in the effluent data set.

(2) **Standard deviation of log-transformed effluent data set ($s_{\ln(x)}$).** The standard deviation of a log-transformed effluent data set is calculated as follows:

$$s_{\ln(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{N \sum_{i=1}^N (\ln(x_i))^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \ln(x_i) \right)^2}{N(N-1)}}, \quad [\text{C-4}]$$

where N is the number of data points in the effluent data set.

The standard deviation of a log-transformed data set applies only to the transformed data set and cannot be translated back into an equivalent untransformed data set standard deviation, for example:

$$\text{EXP}(s_{\ln(x)}) \neq s_x$$

(3) **CV.** The CV of an untransformed data set is calculated as follows, when using at least ten (10) data points (if less than ten (10) data points are available, a value of 0.6 is assumed):

$$\text{CV} = \frac{s_x}{C_{E(\text{avg})}}, \quad [\text{C-5}]$$

where $C_{E(\text{avg})}$ and s_x are determined according to Equations C-1 and C-3, respectively.

C. C₉₅ and C_{95(M)}. The use of both C₉₅ and C_{95(M)} assumes a log-normal effluent distribution. For the purpose of determining whether **effluent limitations** are required, C₉₅ represents the 95th percentile effluent concentration. For the purpose of determining whether further **effluent monitoring** is required, if C₉₅ does not exhibit reasonable potential then C_{95(M)} is used.

(1) **C₉₅.** The method by which C₉₅ is determined is dependent on whether there are 10 or more data points available.

(a) **Less than 10 data points available.** The mean effluent concentration ($C_{E(\text{mean})}$) is multiplied by a reasonable potential factor (RPF₉₅), which represents the 95th percentile maximum likelihood estimator for a log-normal distribution, according to Equation C-6. If only one data point is available, it is assumed to represent the effluent mean. RPF₉₅ is calculated according to Equation C-7, assuming a CV of 0.6.

$$C_{95} = C_{E(\text{mean})} \times \text{RPF}_{95} \quad [\text{C-6}]$$

$$\text{RPF}_{95} = \text{EXP}\left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + \text{CV}^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + \text{CV}^2)\right) \quad [\text{C-7}]$$

Since a CV of 0.6 is assumed, RPF₉₅ = 2.135 and Equation C-6 reduces to C₉₅ = C_{E(mean)} × 2.135. Where determinable, the geometric mean, C_{E(geomean)}, shall be used as C_{E(mean)}

in Equation C-6. The arithmetic mean, $C_{E(avg)}$, may be used if the geometric mean is unknown or undeterminable.

(b) **Ten or more data points available.** C_{95} is obtained directly from the data set as the inverse of the cumulative log-normal distribution function at a 95% probability using Equation C-8.

$$C_{95} = \text{EXP} \left(\ln(x)_{avg} + 1.645 \times s_{\ln(x)} \right) \quad [\text{C-8}]$$

where $\ln(x)_{avg}$ is the arithmetic mean of the log-transformed effluent data set and $s_{\ln(x)}$ is the standard deviation of the log-transformed effluent data set.

(2) $C_{95(M)}$. The smaller the size of an effluent data set, the greater the uncertainty of its distribution. The extreme case occurs where only one data point is available. Where less than 10 data points are available to determine C_{95} , further effluent monitoring may be warranted for the purpose of future reevaluation of reasonable potential. The method used, referred to as the TSD method, is described in Section 3.3.2 of Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control, EPA Publication No. EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991. A log-normal distribution and a CV of 0.6 are assumed. $C_{95(M)}$ is calculated according to Equation C-9.

$$C_{95(M)} = C_{E(max)} \times \text{RPF}_{95(M)} \quad [\text{C-9}]$$

$C_{E(max)}$ is the highest concentration of a toxicant in its effluent data set. If only one data point is available, it is considered to be $C_{E(max)}$. $\text{RPF}_{95(M)}$ is determined at a 95% confidence level and a 95% probability basis, according to Equation C-10.

$$\text{RPF}_{95(M)} = \frac{\text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right)}{\text{EXP} \left(z_N \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right)} \quad [\text{C-10}]$$

where z_N is the upper k^{th} percentile of the normal distribution, $k = (1 - \text{confidence level})^{1/N} = (0.05)^{1/N}$ for the 95% confidence level, and $CV=0.6$.

Table C-1 lists RPF_{95(M)} values for values of N from 1 to 9, where CV is assumed to be 0.6.

Table C-1. RPF_{95(M)} and z_N Values for N<10

N	z _N	RPF _{95(M)}
1	-1.645	6.199
2	-0.760	3.795
3	-0.336	3.000
4	-0.068	2.585
5	0.124	2.324
6	0.272	2.141
7	0.390	2.006
8	0.489	1.898
9	0.574	1.811

(II) BACKGROUND (C_B).

(A) Numerical criteria for toxic substances: As described in OAC 252:690-3-11 and 14, C_B is the background concentration representative of low stream flow (7Q2) conditions.

(B) Human health and raw water criteria. As described in OAC 252:690-3-11 and 15, C_B is the long term background concentration representative of average stream flow conditions, and is expressed as a geometric mean.

(C) Agriculture criteria. As described in OAC 252:690-3-11 and 16, if site-specific mineral constituent background data is used (as opposed to the historical YMS and SS criteria in Appendix F of OAC 252:730), C_B is calculated as the arithmetic average of the site-specific background data distribution. If historical YMS and SS data from Appendix F of OAC 252:730 are used, C_B is calculated according to Equation C-11.

$$C_B = 2 \times C_{B(YMS)} - C_{B(SS)} \quad [C-11]$$

APPENDIX D. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING CRITICAL DILUTIONS AND DILUTION SERIES

The narrative toxicity criterion is implemented according to procedures in OAC 252:740 and OAC 252:690-3-17 through 3-43. Critical dilutions are expressed in terms of percent effluent. Both types of WET testing require that test organisms be subjected to a series of effluent dilutions based on the critical dilution. Tables D-1 and D-2 reflect the 0.75 dilution series to be used for each percent critical dilution. For WET testing purposes, Q_e is the design flow for a municipal POTW or the highest monthly average flow over the most recent two year period of record for an industrial facility. Q_u is the higher of the 7Q2 or 1cfs. $Q^* = Q_e/Q_u$.

(1) **Acute WET testing critical dilution.** The ACD is 100%.

(2) **Chronic WET testing critical dilution for streams.** Equations for calculating the CCD are as follows:

$$\text{CCD} = 100 \times \frac{1.94 Q^*}{(1 + Q^*)}, \text{ where } Q^* \leq 0.1823. \quad [\text{D-1}]$$

$$\text{CCD} = 100 \times \frac{1}{(6.17 - 15.51 Q^*)}, \text{ where } 0.1823 < Q^* < 0.3333. \quad [\text{D-2}]$$

$$\text{CCD} = 100, \text{ where } Q^* \geq 0.3333. \quad [\text{D-3}]$$

Table D-1. 0.75 Dilution Series for Critical Dilutions from 10% through 75%

Percent Effluent					
Dilution 1	Dilution 2	Dilution 3	Dilution 4 (Critical Dil)	Dilution 5	Dilution 6
4.2	5.6	7.5	10	13	---
4.6	6.2	8.3	11	15	---
5.1	6.8	9.0	12	16	---
5.6	7.5	10	13	17	---
5.9	7.9	11	14	19	---
6.3	8.4	11	15	20	---
6.8	9.0	12	16	21	---
7.2	9.6	13	17	23	---
7.6	10	14	18	24	---
8.0	11	14	19	25	---
8.4	11	15	20	27	---
9.0	12	16	21	28	---
9.3	12	17	22	29	---
9.7	13	17	23	31	---
10	14	18	24	32	---
11	14	19	25	33	---
11	15	20	26	35	---
11	15	20	27	36	---
12	16	21	28	37	---
12	16	22	29	39	---
13	17	23	30	40	---
13	17	23	31	41	---
14	18	24	32	43	---
14	19	25	33	44	---
14	19	26	34	45	---
15	20	26	35	47	---
15	20	27	36	48	---
16	21	28	37	49	---
16	21	29	38	51	---
16	22	29	39	52	---
17	23	30	40	53	---
17	23	31	41	55	---
18	24	32	42	56	---
18	24	32	43	57	---
19	25	33	44	59	---
19	25	34	45	60	---
19	26	35	46	61	---
20	26	35	47	63	---
20	27	36	48	64	---

Table D-1 (continued). 0.75 Dilution Series for Critical Dilutions from 10% through 75%

Percent Effluent					
Dilution 1	Dilution 2	Dilution 3	Dilution 4 (Critical Dil)	Dilution 5	Dilution 6
21	28	37	49	65	---
21	28	38	50	67	---
22	29	38	51	68	---
22	29	39	52	69	---
22	30	40	53	71	---
23	30	41	54	72	---
23	31	41	55	73	---
24	32	42	56	75	---
24	32	43	57	76	---
24	33	44	58	77	---
25	33	44	59	79	---
25	34	45	60	80	---
26	34	46	61	81	---
26	35	47	62	83	---
27	35	47	63	84	---
27	36	48	64	85	---
27	37	49	65	87	---
28	37	50	66	88	---
28	38	50	67	89	---
29	38	51	68	91	---
29	39	52	69	92	---
30	39	53	70	93	---
30	40	53	71	95	---
30	41	54	72	96	---
31	41	55	73	97	---
31	42	56	74	99	---
32	42	56	75	100	---

Table D-2. 0.75 Dilution Series for Critical Dilutions Above 75%

Percent Effluent					
Dilution 1	Dilution 2	Dilution 3	Dilution 4	Dilution 5 (Critical Dil)	Dilution 6
24	32	43	57	76	100
24	32	43	58	77	100
25	33	44	59	78	100
25	33	44	59	79	100
25	34	45	60	80	100
26	34	46	61	81	100
26	35	46	62	82	100
26	35	47	62	83	100
27	35	47	63	84	100
27	36	48	64	85	100
27	36	48	65	86	100
28	37	49	65	87	100
28	37	50	66	88	100
28	38	50	67	89	100
28	38	51	68	90	100
29	38	51	68	91	100
29	39	52	69	92	100
29	39	52	70	93	100
30	40	53	71	94	100
30	40	53	71	95	100
30	41	54	72	96	---
31	41	55	73	97	---
31	41	55	74	98	---
31	42	56	74	99	---
32	42	56	75	100	---

**APPENDIX E. EQUATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TEMPERATURE
CRITERIA TO PROTECT THE FISH AND WILDLIFE PROPAGATION BENEFICIAL
USE**

(1) **General.** The temperature criterion is implemented according to procedures in OAC 252:740 and OAC 252:690-3-44 through 3-50. Wasteload allocation, criterion long term average and permit limit development equations are described in this appendix.

(2) **Reasonable potential.**

See OAC 252:740.

(3) **WLA_T.** Trout fisheries by definition require a WLA_T of 20 °C (see OAC 252:690-3-53). Other than for trout fisheries, if $\Delta T_{\max} > 2.8$ °C, a WLA is required.

(A) **Streams.**

$$WLA_T = T_a + \frac{1.44 (1 + Q^*)}{Q^*}, \text{ where } Q^* \leq 0.1823. \quad [E-1]$$

$$WLA_T = T_a + 17.276 - 43.428 Q^*, \text{ where } 0.1823 < Q^* < 0.3333. \quad [E-2]$$

$$WLA_T = T_a + 2.8, \text{ where } Q^* \geq 0.3333. \quad [E-3]$$

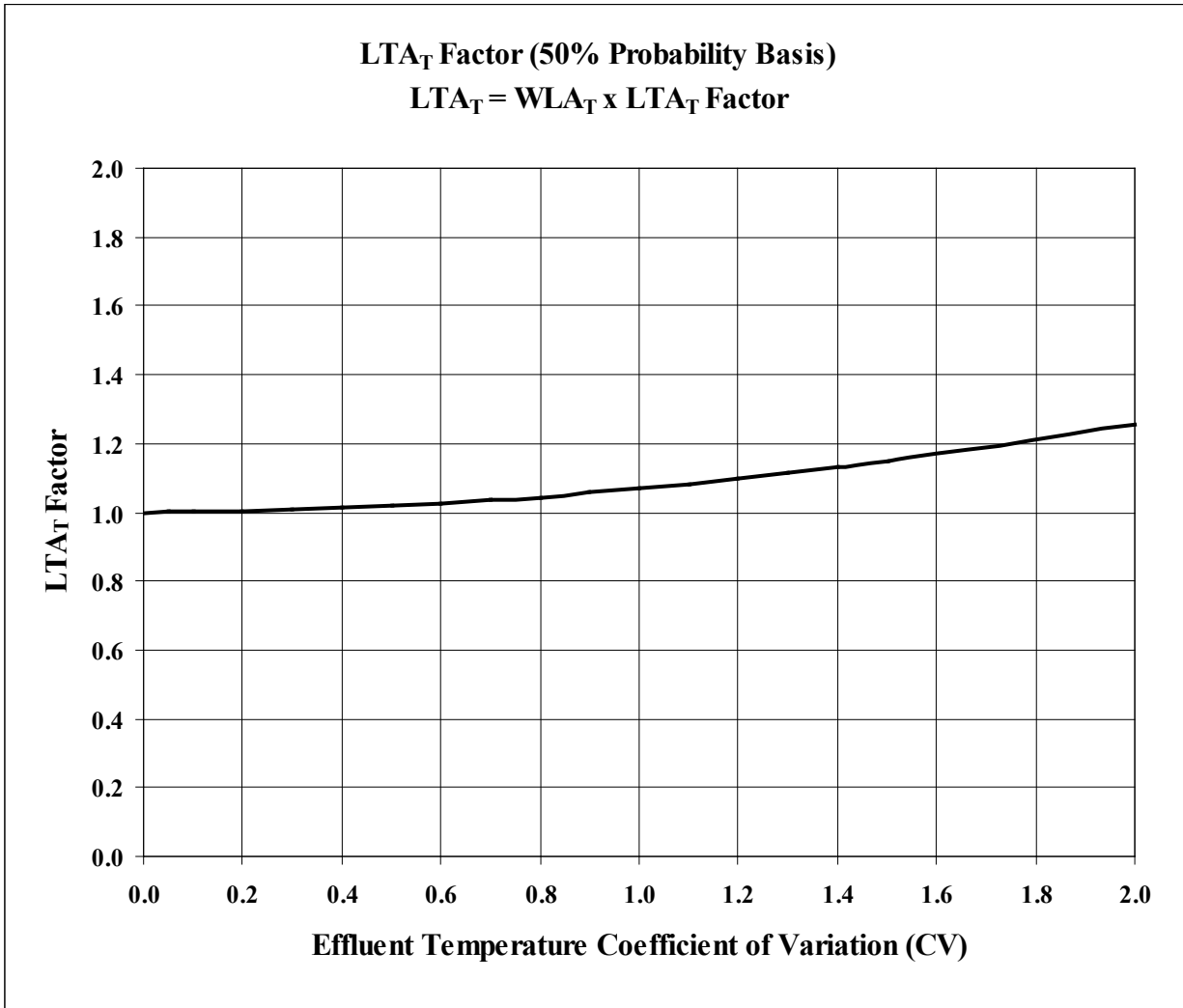
(B) **Lakes.**

$$WLA_T = T_a + \frac{56.42}{D}, \text{ where the discharge is by pipe.} \quad [E-4]$$

$$WLA_T = T_a + \frac{11.76}{\sqrt{W}}, \text{ where the discharge is by canal.} \quad [E-5]$$

(4) **LTA_T (50% probability basis).**

$$LTA_T = WLA_T \times \text{EXP} \left(0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{7} \right) \right) \quad [E-6]$$



(5) Permit limitations.

(A) MAL_T (95% probability basis).

$$MAL_T = LTA_T \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [E-7]$$

If calculated MAL_T exceeds 52 °C, it is capped at 52 °C for antidegradation purposes.

(B) WAL_T (95% probability basis).

$$WAL_T = LTA_T \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_w} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_w} \right) \right) \quad [E-8]$$

If calculated WAL_T exceeds 52 °C, it is capped at 52 °C for antidegradation purposes.

(C) DML_T

If a daily maximum limit is required for thermal antidegradation purposes, then $DML_T = 52$ °C.

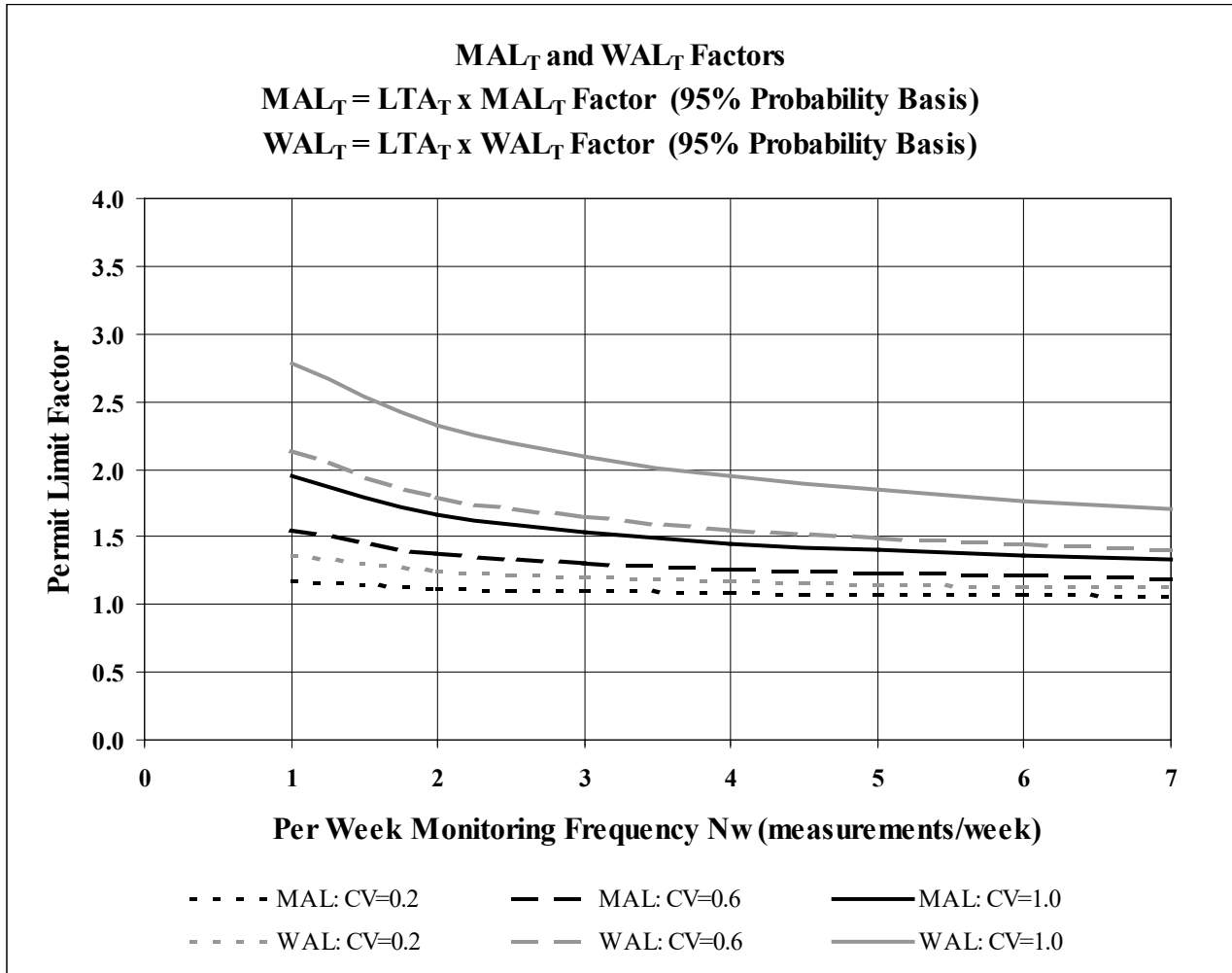


Figure E-2. Temperature MAL and WAL Permit Limit Factors vs. Per Week Monitoring Frequency N_w

**APPENDIX F. EQUATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NUMERICAL CRITERIA
FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES TO PROTECT THE FISH AND WILDLIFE
PROPAGATION BENEFICIAL USE**

(1) **General.** Acute and chronic toxicity numerical criteria are implemented according to OAC 252:740 and OAC 252:690-3-51 through 3-57. WLA, criterion LTA and permit limit development equations are described in this appendix.

(2) **Reasonable potential for discharges to streams.**
See OAC 252:740.

(3) **Reasonable potential for discharge to lakes.**
See OAC 252:740.

(4) **WLA_A and WLA_C for discharges to streams.**

(A) **Acute criteria WLA.**

$$WLA_A = C_B + \frac{100 (C_A - C_B)}{Q_e}, \text{ where } Q_e \text{ is expressed in cfs.} \quad [F-1]$$

$$WLA_A = C_B + \frac{64.63 (C_A - C_B)}{Q_e}, \text{ where } Q_e \text{ is expressed in mgd.} \quad [F-2]$$

(B) **Chronic criteria WLA.**

$$WLA_C = C_B + \frac{(1 + Q^*) (C_C - C_B)}{(1.94 Q^*)}, \text{ where } Q^* \leq 0.1823. \quad [F-3]$$

$$WLA_C = C_B + (6.17 - 15.51 Q^*) (C_C - C_B), \text{ where } 0.1823 < Q^* < 0.3333. \quad [F-4]$$

$$WLA_C = C_C, \text{ where } Q^* \geq 0.3333. \quad [F-5]$$

(5) **WLA_A and WLA_C for discharges to lakes.** The chronic WLA is calculated if a chronic criterion applies. An acute WLA is used only in the absence of a chronic criterion.

$$WLA_{C,A} = C_B + \frac{20.15 (C_{C,A} - C_B)}{D}, \text{ where the discharge is by pipe.} \quad [F-6]$$

$$WLA_{C,A} = C_B + \frac{4.2 (C_{C,A} - C_B)}{\sqrt{W}}, \text{ where the discharge is by canal.} \quad [F-7]$$

(6) **LTA_A and LTA_C (99% probability basis).** Whether the receiving water is a stream or lake, criterion LTAs are calculated in the same fashion. LTA_{TOX} is the more stringent of the two toxicity LTAs.

$$LTA_A = WLA_A \times \text{EXP} \left(0.5 \ln \left(1 + CV^2 \right) - 2.326 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + CV^2 \right)} \right) \quad [\text{F-8}]$$

$$LTA_C = WLA_C \times \text{EXP} \left(0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{4} \right) - 2.326 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{4} \right)} \right) \quad [\text{F-9}]$$

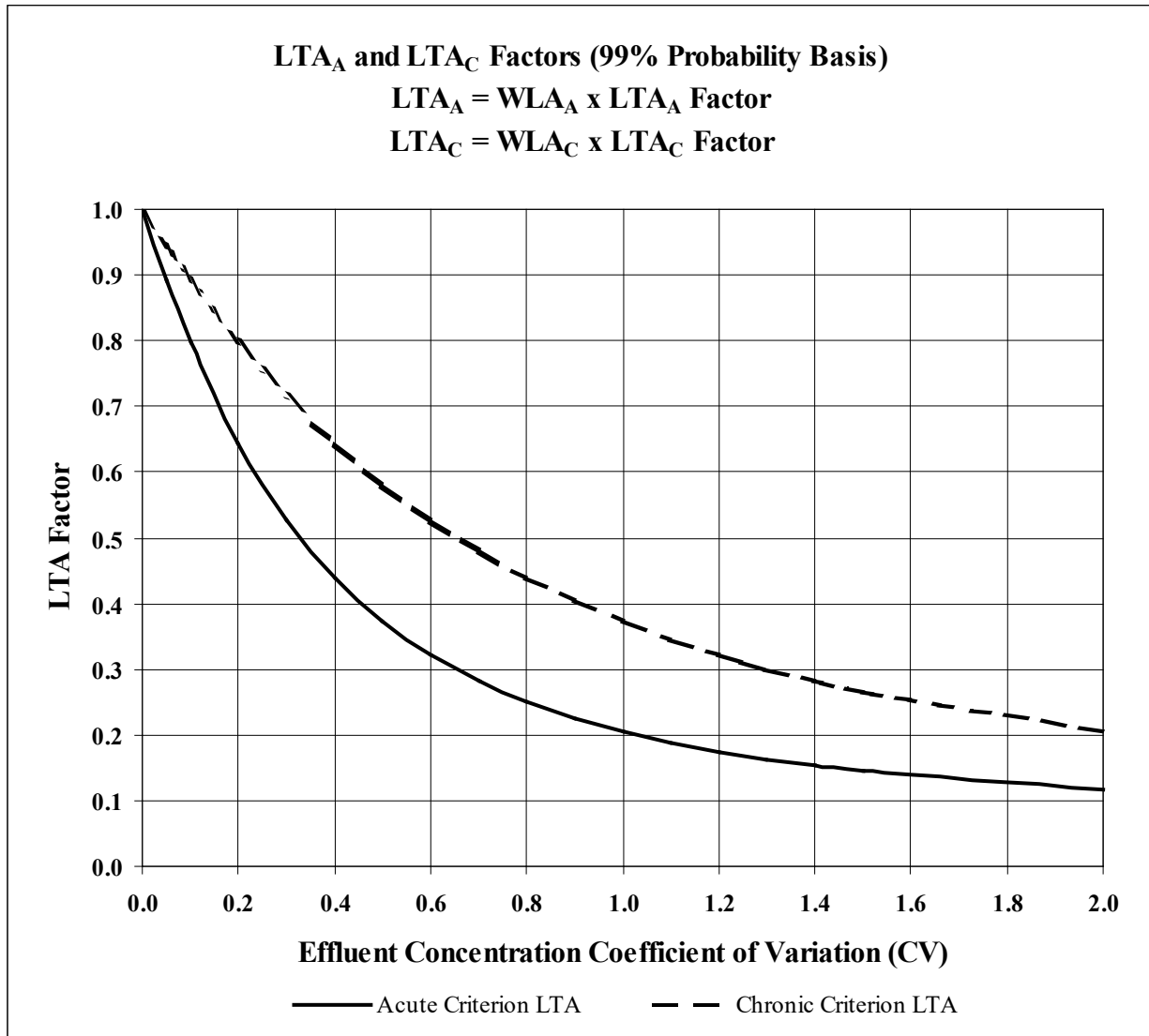


Figure F-1. Aquatic Toxicity LTA Factors vs. Effluent Coefficient of Variation

(7) **Permit limitations.**

(A) MAL_{TOX} (95% probability basis).

$$MAL_{TOX} = LTA_{TOX} \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [F-10]$$

(B) DML_{TOX} (99% probability basis).

$$DML_{TOX} = LTA_{TOX} \times \text{EXP} \left(2.326 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right) \quad [F-11]$$

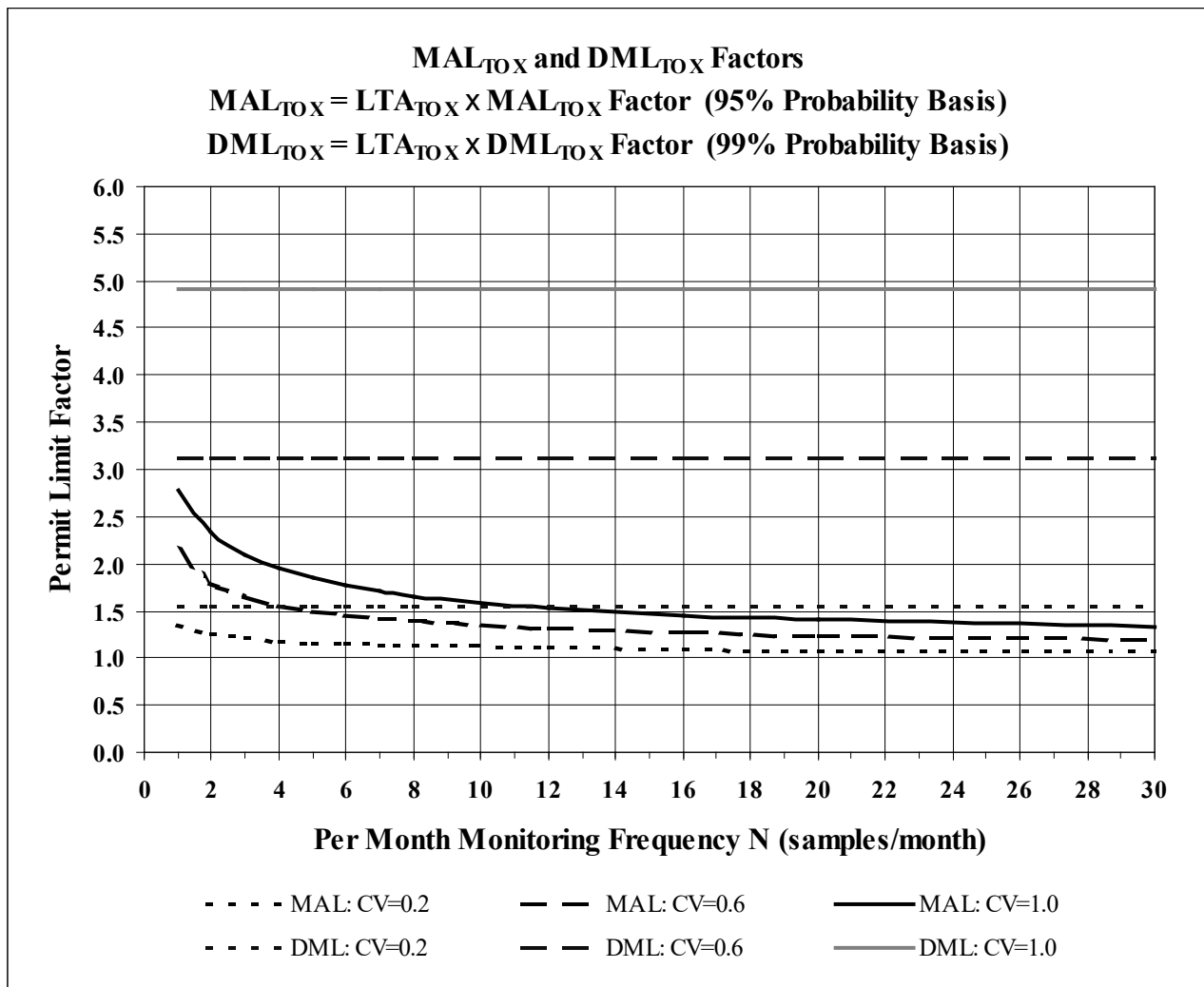


Figure F-2. Toxicity-Based MAL and DML Permit Limit Factors vs. Per Month Monitoring Frequency N_m

APPENDIX G. EQUATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NUMERICAL HUMAN HEALTH AND RAW WATER CRITERIA TO PROTECT THE FISH CONSUMPTION AND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY BENEFICIAL USES

(1) **General.** Human health numerical criteria (for consumption of fish flesh and consumption of fish flesh and water) and raw water column criteria are implemented according to OAC 252:740 and OAC 252:690-3-64 through 3-77. Wasteload allocation, criterion long term average and permit limit development equations are described in this appendix.

(2) **Reasonable potential.**

See OAC 252:740.

(3) **WLA_{FF}, WLA_{FFW} and WLA_{RAW}.**

$$WLA_{FF} = C_{FF} + \frac{(C_{FF} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [G-1]$$

$$WLA_{FFW} = C_{FFW} + \frac{(C_{FFW} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [G-2]$$

$$WLA_{RAW} = C_{RAW} + \frac{(C_{RAW} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [G-3]$$

(4) **LTA_{FF}, LTA_{FFW} and LTA_{RAW}.**

$$LTA_{FF} = WLA_{FF} \quad [G-4]$$

$$LTA_{FFW} = WLA_{FFW} \quad [G-5]$$

$$LTA_{RAW} = WLA_{RAW} \quad [G-6]$$

(5) **Permit Limitations.** MALs and DMLs are calculated for the human health/fish flesh, human health/fish flesh and water, and raw water column criteria according to the following equations, where "HH" is used as the common descriptor for all three criteria.

(A) **MAL_{HH}.**

$$MAL_{HH} = LTA_{HH} \quad [G-7]$$

(B) DML_{HH} (99% probability basis).

$$DML_{HH} = LTA_{HH} \times \text{EXP} \left(\frac{2.326 \sqrt{\ln(1+CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1+CV^2)}{1.645 \sqrt{\ln\left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m}\right)} - 0.5 \ln\left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m}\right)} \right) \quad [G-8]$$

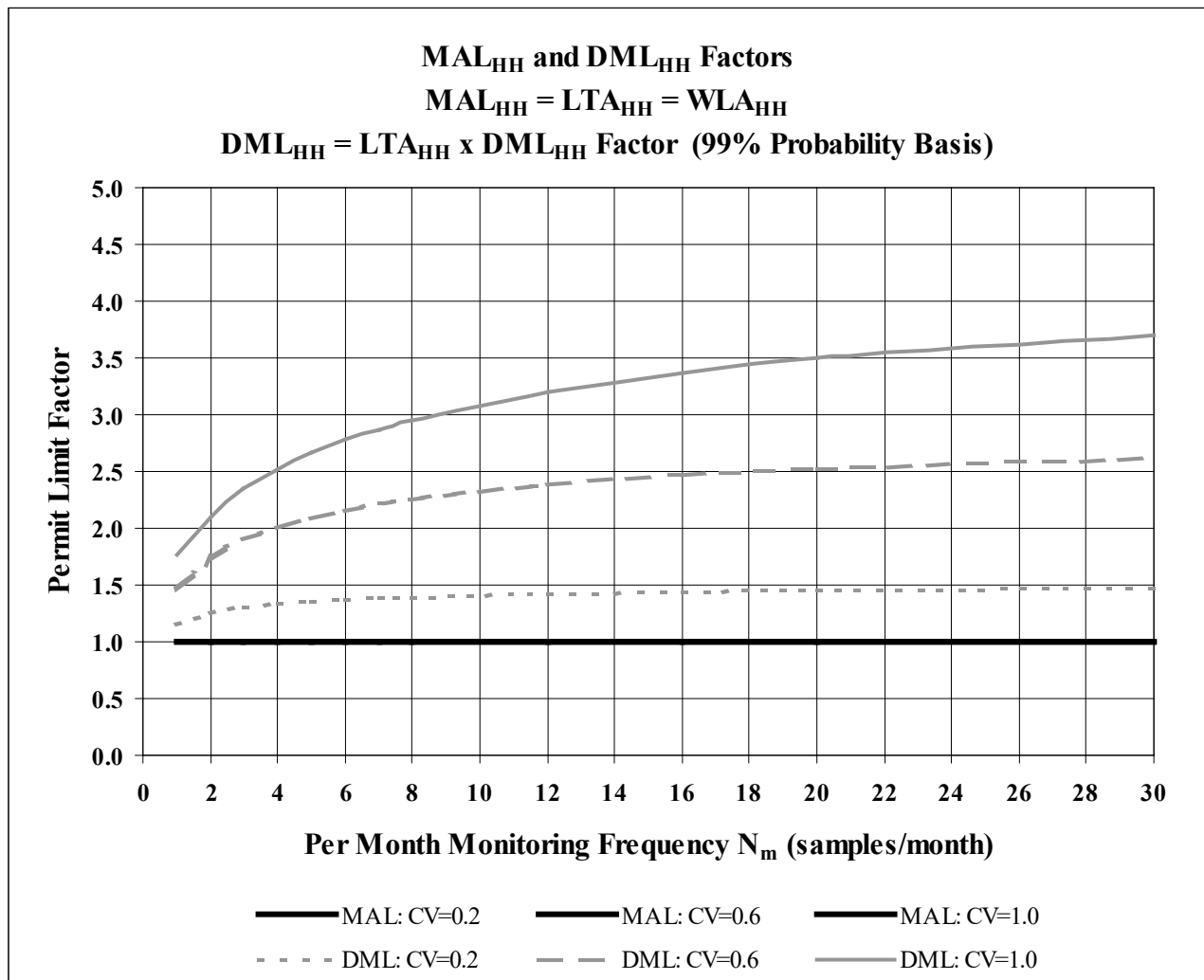


Figure G-1. Human Health-Based MAL and DML Permit Limit Factors vs. Per Month Monitoring Frequency N_m

**APPENDIX H. EQUATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NUMERICAL CRITERIA
TO PROTECT THE AGRICULTURE BENEFICIAL USE**

(1) **General.** Agriculture use YMS and SS numerical criteria are implemented according to OAC 252:740 and OAC 252:690-3-79 through 3-85. Wasteload allocation, criterion long term average and permit limit development equations are described in this appendix.

(2) **Reasonable potential.**

See OAC 252:740.

(3) **WLA_{YMS} and WLA_{SS}.**

$$WLA_{YMS} = C_{YMS} + \frac{(C_{YMS} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [H-1]$$

$$WLA_{SS} = C_{SS} + \frac{(C_{SS} - C_B)}{Q^*} \quad [H-2]$$

(4) **LTA_{YMS} and LTA_{SS} for mineral constituents**

$$LTA_{YMS} = WLA_{YMS} \quad [H-3]$$

$$LTA_{SS} = WLA_{SS} \times \text{EXP} \left(0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{4} \right) - 2.326 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{4} \right)} \right) \quad [H-4]$$

(5) **LTA_{CL}, LTA_{SO4}, and LTA_{TDS}.**

$$LTA_{CL} = \text{MIN} (LTA_{YMS}, LTA_{SS}) \text{ for chlorides.} \quad [H-5]$$

$$LTA_{SO4} = \text{MIN} (LTA_{YMS}, LTA_{SS}) \text{ for sulfates.} \quad [H-6]$$

$$LTA_{TDS} = \text{MIN} (LTA_{YMS}, LTA_{SS}) \text{ for total dissolved solids.} \quad [H-7]$$

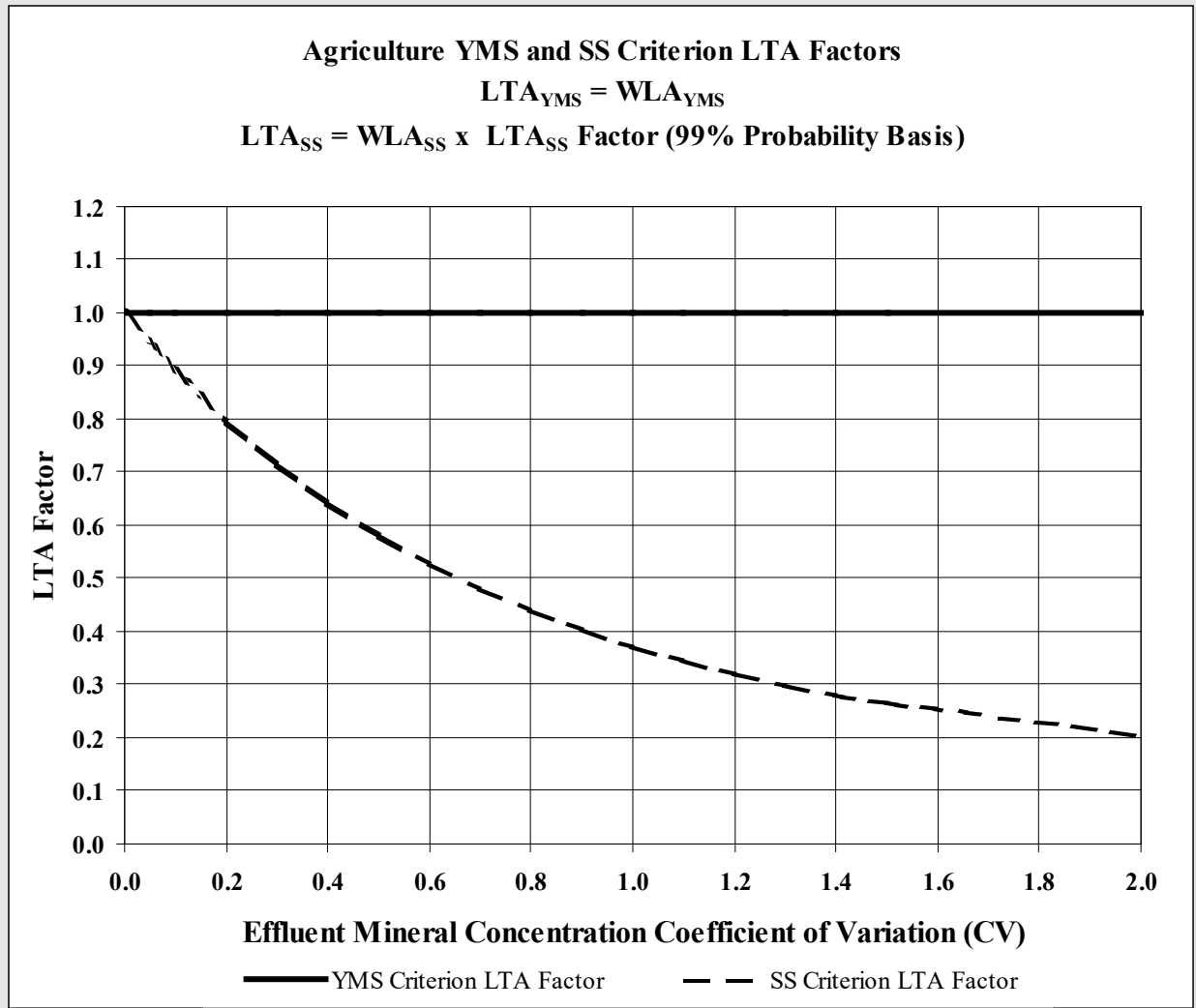


Figure H-1. Agriculture Criteria LTA Factors vs. Effluent Coefficient of Variation

(6) **Permit Limitations.** The more stringent of the YMS and SS LTAs for each mineral constituent is used to develop water quality-based permit limitations for that substance. OAC 252:730 requires that the long term average mineral constituent concentrations used to develop permit limitations be not less than 700 mg/l for TDS and not less than 250 mg/l for chlorides and sulfates. The following permit limit development equations account for this minimum LTA requirement.

(A) **MAL_{CL}, MAL_{SO4}, and MAL_{TDS} (95% probability basis).**

$$MAL_{CL} = \text{MAX}(250, LTA_{CL}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [\text{H-8}]$$

$$MAL_{SO4} = \text{MAX}(250, LTA_{SO4}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [H-9]$$

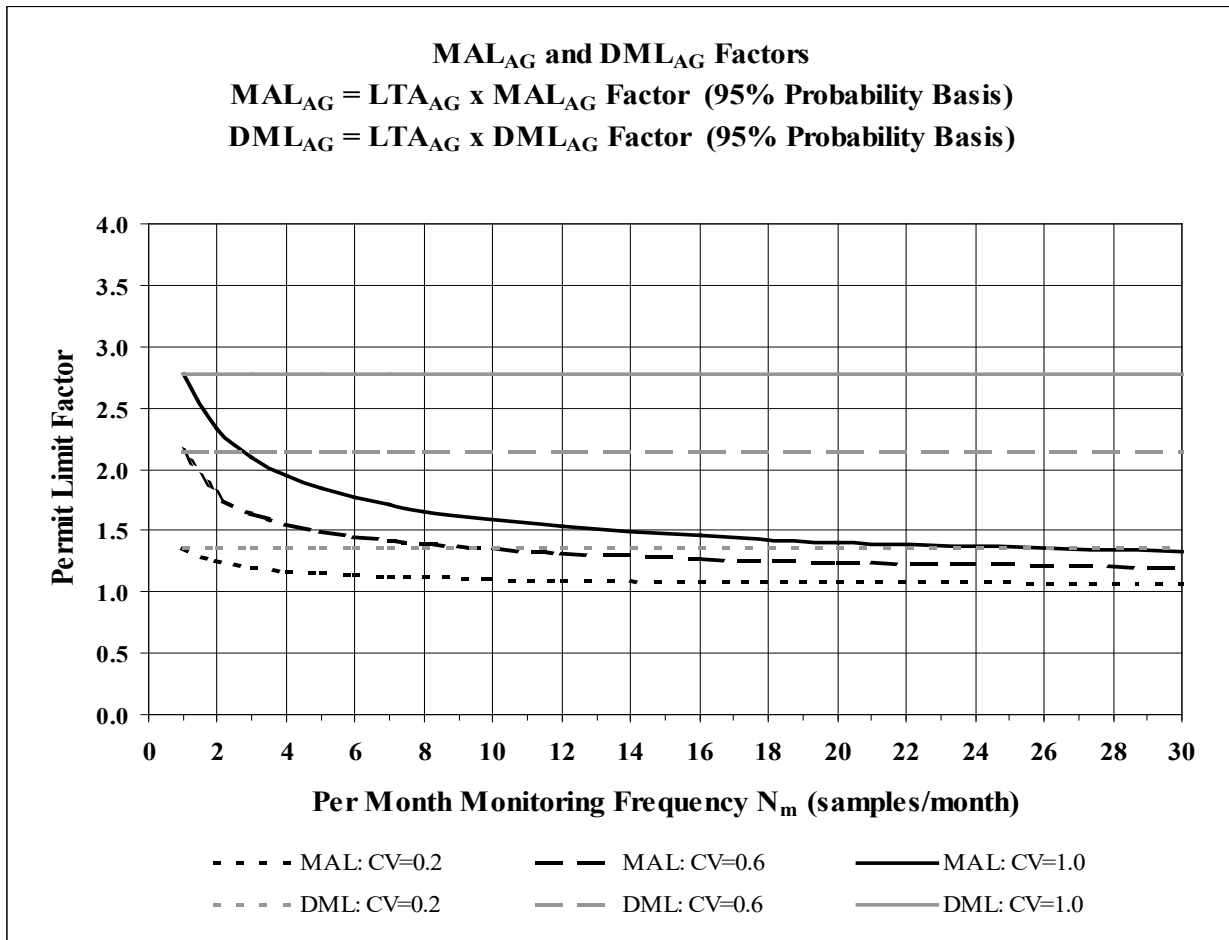
$$MAL_{TDS} = \text{MAX}(700, LTA_{TDS}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right)} - 0.5 \ln \left(1 + \frac{CV^2}{N_m} \right) \right) \quad [H-10]$$

(B) **DML_{CL}, DML_{SO4}, and DML_{TDS} (95% probability basis).**

$$DML_{CL} = \text{MAX}(250, LTA_{CL}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right) \quad [H-11]$$

$$DML_{SO4} = \text{MAX}(250, LTA_{SO4}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right) \quad [H-12]$$

$$DML_{TDS} = \text{MAX}(700, LTA_{TDS}) \times \text{EXP} \left(1.645 \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)} - 0.5 \ln(1 + CV^2) \right) \quad [H-13]$$



**APPENDIX I. PERFORMANCE-BASED EFFLUENT MONITORING FREQUENCY
REDUCTIONS AND INCREASES**

If a permit contains a monthly average mass loading limit, but not a monthly average concentration limit, the equivalent monthly average concentration limit may be derived from the monthly average mass loading limit and the flow basis (the high 30-day average flow during the previous permit cycle for industrial facilities and the design flow for municipal facilities).

**Table I-1. Performance Based Monitoring Frequency Reductions
(No Permit Violations During The Previous Permit Cycle)***

Baseline Monitoring Frequency (previous permit cycle)	Ratio (Percent) of Long-term Average Effluent Concentration for The Previous Permit Cycle to Monthly Average Concentration Limit ^a				
	< 25%	≥25% and <50%	≥50% and <65%	≥65% and <75%	≥75%
7/week (daily)	2/week	3/week	4/week	5/week	6/week
6/week	2/week	3/week	3/week	4/week	5/week
5/week	1/week	2/week	3/week	4/week	4/week
4/week	1/week	2/week	2/week	3/week	NR
3/week	1/week	2/week	2/week	NR	NR
2/week	2/month	1/week	1/week	NR	NR
1/week	1/month	2/month	NR	NR	NR
2/month	1/month	NR	NR	NR	NR
1/month	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
1/2 months	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

^a NR means "no reduction."

* The frequency reductions stated in Table I-2 do not affect the need to conduct control tests and do not affect the number of control tests to be conducted. See OAC 252:690-3-91.

Table I-2. Monitoring Frequency Increases

Baseline Monitoring Frequency (previous permit cycle)	Increased Monitoring Frequency for parameters demonstrating a violation during the previous permit cycle ^a
7/week (daily)	NI
6/week	7/week
5/week	7/week
4/week	6/week
3/week	5/week
2/week	4/week
1/week	3/week
2/month	2/week
1/month	1/week
1/2 months (every other month)	2/month
1/3 months (once per quarter)	1/month
1/6 months (semi-annually)	1/month
1/year	1/month

^a NI means "no increase"