(ii) Description of receiving waters. The following information (if known) for each outfall through which effluent is discharged to waters of the United States:

(A) Type (e.g., stream, river, lake, estuary, ocean) and name of receiving water;

(B) Name of watershed/river/stream system and United States Soil Conservation Service 14-digit watershed code;

(C) Name of State Management/River Basin and United States Geological Survey 8-digit hydrologic cataloging unit code; and

(D) Critical flow of receiving stream and total hardness of receiving stream at critical low flow (if applicable); and

(iii) *Description of treatment.* The following information describing the treatment provided for discharges from each outfall to waters of the United States:

(A) The highest level of treatment (e.g., primary, equivalent to secondary, secondary, advanced, other) that is provided for the discharge for each outfall and:

(1) Design biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅ or CBOD₅) removal (percent);

(2) Design suspended solids (SS) removal (percent); and, where applicable;

(*3*) Design phosphorus (P) removal (percent);

(4) Design nitrogen (N) removal (percent); and

(5) Any other removals that an advanced treatment system is designed to achieve.

(B) A description of the type of disinfection used, and whether the treatment plant dechlorinates (if disinfection is accomplished through chlorination);

(3) Effluent monitoring for specific parameters. (i) As provided in paragraphs (j)(3) (ii) through (x) of this section all applicants shall submit to the Director effluent monitoring information for samples taken from each outfall through which effluent is discharged to waters of the United States, except for CSOs. The Director may allow applicants to submit sampling data for only one outfall on a case-by-case basis, where the applicant has two or more outfalls with substantially identical effluent;

(ii) All applicants must sample and analyze for the pollutants listed in Appendix J of this part, Table 1;

(iii) The following applicants must sample and analyze for the pollutants listed in Appendix J of this part, Table 2, and for any other pollutants for which the State or EPA have established water quality standards applicable to the receiving waters:

(A) All POTWs with a design influent flow rate equal to or greater than one million gallons per day;

(B) All POTWs with approved pretreatment programs or POTWs required to develop a pretreatment program; and

(Č) Other POTWs, as required by the Director;

(iv) Unless otherwise required by the Director, applicants are not required to sample for the pollutants listed in Appendix J of this part, Table 3;

(v) The Director should require sampling for additional pollutants, as appropriate, on a case-by-case basis;

(vi) Applicants must provide data from a minimum of three samples taken within three years prior to the date of the permit application. Samples must be representative of the discharge from each outfall, and at least two samples should be at least four months, but no more than eight months apart. Existing data may be used, if available, in lieu of sampling done solely for the purpose of this application. The Director should require additional samples, as appropriate, on a case-by-case basis;

(vii) All existing data for pollutants specified in paragraphs (j)(3) (ii) through (v) of this section that is collected within three years of the application must be included with the pollutant data submitted by the applicant. If, however, the applicant samples for a specific pollutant on a monthly or more frequent basis, it is only necessary, for such pollutant, to provide all data collected within one year of the application;

(viii) Applicants must collect samples of effluent and analyze such samples for pollutants in accordance with analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 unless an alternative is specified in the existing NPDES permit. When no analytical method is approved, applicants may use any suitable method and must provide a description of the method. Grab samples must be used for pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, fecal coliform, E. coli, and enterococci. For all other pollutants, 24-hour flow-weighted composite samples must be used. For a flow-weighted composite sample, only one analysis of the composite of aliquots is required. A single grab sample may be taken for effluent from holding ponds or other impoundments, so long as they have a retention time of greater than 24 hours;

(ix) The effluent monitoring data provided must include at least the following information for each parameter: (A) Maximum daily discharge, expressed as concentration or mass, based upon actual sample values;

(B) Average daily discharge for all samples, expressed as concentration or mass, based upon actual sample values, and the number of samples used to obtain this value;

(C) The analytical method used; and

(D) The threshold level (i.e., method detection limit, minimum level, or other designated method endpoints) for the analytical method used; and

(x) Unless otherwise required by the Director, metals must be reported as total recoverable;

(4) Effluent monitoring for whole effluent toxicity. (i) All applicants shall provide an identification of any biological toxicity tests that the applicant knows or has reason to believe have been made during the three years prior to the date of the application on any of the applicant's discharges or on a receiving water in relation to a discharge.

(ii) As provided in paragraphs (j)(4) (iii) through (ix) of this section, the following applicants shall submit to the Director the results of valid whole effluent biological toxicity tests for acute or chronic toxicity for samples taken from each outfall through which effluent is discharged to surface waters, except for combined sewer overflows:

(A) All POTWs with design influent flow rate equal to or greater than one million gallons per day;

(B) All POTWs with approved pretreatment programs or POTWs required to develop a pretreatment program; and

(C) Other POTWs, as required by the Director, based on consideration of the following factors:

(1) The variability of the pollutants or pollutant parameters in the POTW effluent (based on chemical-specific information, the type of treatment plant, and types of industrial contributors);

(2) The ratio of effluent flow to receiving stream flow;

(3) Existing controls on point or nonpoint sources, including total maximum daily load calculations for the receiving stream segment and the relative contribution of the POTW;

(4) Receiving stream characteristics, including possible or known water quality impairment, and whether the POTW discharges to a coastal water, one of the Great Lakes, or a water designated as an outstanding natural resource water; or

(5) Other considerations (including, but not limited to, the history of toxic impacts and compliance problems at the POTW) that the Director determines