## Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission

## POLLUTION CONTROL STANDARDS

for Discharges to the Ohio River

2015 Revision

## Notice of Requirements

You are hereby notified that, having considered all the evidence presented at public hearings, the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission, at its regularly held meeting on October 8, 2015, acting in accordance with and pursuant to the authority contained in Article VI of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact, adopted and promulgated, subject to revision as changing conditions require, Pollution Control Standards 2015 Revision for the modification or treatment of all sewage from municipalities or other political subdivisions, public or private institutions, corporations or watercraft, and for the modification or treatment of all industrial wastes discharged or permitted to flow into the Ohio River from the point of confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, designated as Ohio River mile point 0.0 to Cairo Point, Illinois, located at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and being 981.0 miles downstream from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Under the terms and provisions of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact, all sewage from municipalities or other political subdivisions, public or private institutions, corporations or watercraft and all industrial wastes discharged or permitted to flow into the Ohio River will be required to be modified or treated to the extent specified in the standards established as above set forth.

To the extent that Pollution Control Standards 2013–2015 Revision, which were established by Commission action October 108, 20132015, have been amended or restated by virtue of Pollution Control Standards 2015 , the Pollution Control Standards 2013 Revision, including any definitions and application procedures appended to or incorporated therein, are rescinded.

Richard Harrison, P.E. Executive Director and Chief Engineer



- 11. Is the range of acute-chronic ratios greater than a factor of ten?
- 12. Is the FCV reasonable in comparison with the available acute and chronic data?
- 13. Is the measured or predicted chronic value for any commercially or recreationally important species below the FCV?
- 14. Are any of the other data important?
- 15. Do any data look like they might be outliers?
- 16. Are there any deviations from the guidance in this part? Are they acceptable?
- B. On the basis of all available pertinent laboratory and field information, determine if the criterion is consistent with sound scientific evidence. If it is not, another criterion, either higher or lower, shall be derived consistent with the Guidance in this part.

## **Methodology for Deriving Aquatic Life Values: Tier II**

## XII. Secondary Acute Value

If all eight minimum data requirements for calculating an FAV using Tier I are not met, a Secondary Acute Value (SAV) shall be calculated for a chemical as follows:

To calculate a SAV, the lowest GMAV in the database is divided by the Secondary Acute Factor (SAF) (Table A-1 of this appendix) corresponding to the number of satisfied minimum data requirements listed in the Tier I methodology (section III.B.1 of this appendix). Requirements for definitions, data collection and data review, contained in sections I, II, and IV shall be applied to calculation of a SAV. If all eight minimum data requirements are satisfied, a Tier I criterion calculation may be possible. In order to calculate a SAV, the database must contain, at a minimum, a genus mean acute value (GMAV) for one of the following three genera in the family Daphnidae - Ceriodaphnia sp., Daphnia sp., or Simocephalus sp.

If appropriate, the SAV shall be made a function of a water quality characteristic in a manner similar to that described in Tier I.

## XIII. Secondary Acute-Chronic Ratio



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