

FACTSHEET
(pursuant to NAC 445A.236)

Permittee Name: PLANET HOLLYWOOD
3667 S. LAS VEGAS BLVD
LAS VEGAS, NV 891094345

Permit Number: NV0022985

Permit Type: MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING AND SILVICULTURAL FACILITY
THAT DISCHARGES NON-PROCESS WASTEWATER

Designation: MINOR NPDES

New/Existing: EXISTING

Location: PLANET HOLLYWOOD RESORT CASINO, CLARK
3667 LAS VEGAS BOULEVARD SOUTH, LAS VEGAS, NV 89109
LATITUDE: 36.109722, LONGITUDE: -115.172222
TOWNSHIP: T21S, RANGE: R61E, SECTION: 21

Outfall / Well Num	Outfall / Well Name	Location Type	Well Log Num	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water
001	UNDERGROUND PARKING GARAGE SUMP	External Outfall		36.1110	-115.1720	LAS VEGAS WASH

Permit History/Description of Proposed Action

The Permittee, Planet Hollywood Resort Casino (PHRC), has applied for the renewal of their National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit NV0022985, for their resort casino located at 3667 South Las Vegas Boulevard, in Las Vegas, within Clark County, Nevada. The Permittee proposes to continue to discharge intercepted groundwater to the Clark County storm drain system, then into the Flamingo Wash, which outlets to the Las Vegas Wash.

This permit was first issued on August 3, 2000. The most recent permit was issued on August 1, 2021, and expired on July 31, 2026; the permit has been administratively continued since.

Facility Overview

The Permittee operates the groundwater dewatering system at the PHRC. The dewatering system removes groundwater from below the PHRC's underground parking garage. Groundwater is collected in a series of 6-inch perforated pipes that divert the groundwater to an 8-inch pipe. The 8-inch pipe then diverts the groundwater to a sump which includes two 5 h.p. pumps. The sump is a standard submersible lift station with dual pumps and an automated alarm float. Should the water level get too high, without triggering a discharge, the alarm is triggered, which is then relayed to the maintenance office for additional action to be taken as needed. Under normal operation, when the water reaches a certain level in the sump, the dual pumps activate and push the accumulated water through a pipe to the Clark County storm drain system (via

Outfall 001). The Clark County storm drain system discharges to Flamingo Wash which flows into the Las Vegas Wash.

PHRC's Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual was last reviewed and approved on November 9, 2021. The Technical, Compliance, and Enforcement Branch of the Bureau of Water Pollution Control require O&M Manuals to be updated every ten (10) years, with an updated O&M Manual due on November 9, 2031.

Outfall Summary

Outfall 001 - is for measuring and monitoring of the untreated nuisance groundwater being pumped into the Clark County storm drain, which discharges to the Flamingo Wash, and ultimately to the Las Vegas Wash.

Effluent Characterization

Nevada State Network Discharge Monitoring Report (NetDMR) data, as reported from the years January 2021 to March 2026, was reviewed as part of this permit renewal process. The reported long-term average discharge flow rate was 1,300 gallons per day (Gal/d) based on one instance of discharge, with the rest of the period reviewed being reported as "no discharge". The permitted flow rate was not exceeded.

Notes:

mg/L = Milligrams per Liter

Gal/d = Gallons per Day

S.U. = Standard Units

TDS = Total Dissolved Solids

TIN = Total Inorganic Nitrogen

ug/L = Micrograms per Liter

Outfall 001 (Parking Garage):

Boron: 310 ug/L

Fluoride: 0.44 mg/L

Molybdenum: 17 ug/L

Nitrate as N: 2.8 mg/L

pH: 7.68 S.U.

TIN: 2.8 mg/L

TDS: 2,400 mg/L

All the permitted constituents, apart from those listed above, reported during the same period, were below detectable levels.

Pollutants of Concern

Pollutants of concern are any pollutant, or parameters, that are believed to be present in the discharge and could affect or alter the physical, chemical, or biological conditions of the receiving water. Pollutants of concern are Ammonia as N, Benzene, Beryllium, Boron, Iron, Phosphorus, Selenium, TDS, TIN, Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), Trichloroethylene (TCE) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH).

Receiving Water

The receiving water is the Las Vegas Wash via the Clark County storm drain system. Flamingo Wash is tributary to the Las Vegas Wash.

Applicable Water Quality Standards/Beneficial Uses

These Water Quality Standards (WQSS) include water quality criteria to protect the following beneficial uses: watering of livestock, irrigation, aquatic life, recreation not involving contact with the water, propagation of wildlife, and maintenance of a freshwater marsh. Standards for toxic materials applicable to designated waters under Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.1236 and the narrative standards applicable to all surface waters (NAC 445A.121) also apply.

303 (d) Listing Status

According to Nevada's 2020 – 2022 Water Quality Integrated Report (WQIR), the following beneficial uses

for the Flamingo Wash are not supported:

- The Aquatic Life beneficial use is impaired by 96-hour Iron, 1-hour Selenium, and 96-hour Selenium.
- The Irrigation beneficial use is impaired by Boron.

According to Nevada's 2020 – 2022 WQIR, the following beneficial uses for the Las Vegas Wash above Treatment Plants are not supported:

- The Aquatic Life beneficial use is impaired by 96-hour Iron, 1-hour Selenium, 96-hour Selenium, and TDS.
- The Irrigation beneficial use is impaired by Boron.
- The Recreation Not Involving Contact with the Water beneficial use is impaired by *Escherichiacoli* (*E. coli*).
- The Watering of Livestock beneficial use is impaired by TDS.

TMDL

Per Section 303(d)(1)(C) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), states are required to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for parameters that do not meet water quality standards for a waterbody. TMDLs are implemented during the permitting process by limiting the load of that parameter that may be discharged to the receiving water. According to the Las Vegas Wash TMDL Evaluation dated October 2003, the current total phosphorus and total ammonia (as N) TMDLs on the Las Vegas Wash were established in 1989, and became fully effective in 1994 and 1995, respectively. The TMDLs apply to the downstream segment: Las Vegas Wash at Lake Mead (NAC 445A.2158).

Waste Load Allocation

The Las Vegas Wash at Lake Mead (NAC 445A.2158) has established TMDLs for total ammonia (as N) and total phosphorus. Per the Bureau of Water Quality Planning (BWQP) memo dated May 16, 2024, "For NPDES permitting purposes, total phosphorus discharge loads associated with groundwater dewatering activities in the Las Vegas area can be assumed to be part of the base phosphorus load recognized in the 1989 Las Vegas Wash Total Phosphorous TMDL Load Allocation." Thus, total phosphorus, both concentration and mass, will be monitored and reported. Using the same rationale, total ammonia (as N), both concentration and mass, will be monitored and reported. An quarterly sampling frequency is deemed appropriate to monitor the load to the Las Vegas Wash.

Compliance History

The PHRC has been in basic compliance with their permit terms, except for episodic non-reporting through the NetDMR system and occasional overages of their permitted constituent limits.

Proposed Effluent Limitations

The discharge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below:

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Underground Parking Garage-External Outfall) To Be Reported Monthly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	Daily Maximum	<= 49000 Gallons per Day (gal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	CALCTD
Flow rate	30 Day Average	M&R Gallons per Day (gal/d)		Effluent Gross	001	Continuous	CALCTD

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Underground Parking Garage-External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be)	Daily Maximum		<= 100 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Boron, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		<= 750 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Iron, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		<= 1000 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Nitrogen, ammonia total (as N)	Daily Maximum	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d) ^[1]	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Nitrogen, inorganic total	Daily Maximum		<= 20 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Nitrogen, nitrate total (as N)	Daily Maximum		<= 90 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Nitrogen, nitrite total (as N)	Daily Maximum		M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
pH, maximum	Daily Maximum		<= 9.0 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
pH, minimum	Daily Minimum		>= 6.5 Standard Units (SU)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Phosphorus, total (as P)	Daily Maximum	M&R Pounds per Day (lb/d) ^[1]	M&R Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Selenium, dissolved [as Se]	Daily Maximum		<= 6.3 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT
Solids, total dissolved	Daily Maximum		<= 3000 Milligrams per Liter	Effluent Gross	001	Quarterly	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Underground Parking Garage-External Outfall) To Be Reported Quarterly

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
			(mg/L)				

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1.
- Loading (lbs/day) = Flow (Mgal/d) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Underground Parking Garage-External Outfall) To Be Reported Annually

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Benzene	Daily Maximum		<= 5 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Annual	DISCRT
Hydrocarbons, total petroleum	Daily Maximum		<= 1.0 Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Annual	DISCRT
Tetrachloroethylene	Daily Maximum		<= 5 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Annual	DISCRT
Trichloroethylene	Daily Maximum		<= 5 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Annual	DISCRT

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Underground Parking Garage-External Outfall) To Be Reported Once During The Permit Term

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Arsenic, dissolved (as As)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Cadmium, dissolved (as Cd)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Chromium, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Chromium, Hexavalent [As CR] (Chromium (VI))[¹]	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Chromium, Trivalent [As CR] (Chromium (III))[¹]	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Copper, dissolved (as Cu)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Cyanide, free available	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Fluoride, total (as F) [²]	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Lead, dissolved (as Pb)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Manganese, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Mercury, dissolved (as Hg)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Underground Parking Garage-External Outfall) To Be Reported Once During The Permit Term

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Molybdenum, total recoverable	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Nickel, total (as Ni) ^[1]	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Silver, dissolved (as Ag)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Sulfide, total (as S)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Zinc, dissolved (as Zn)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Acrolein	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Aldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
.alpha.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
.beta.-Endosulfan	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Chlordane (tech mix. and metabolites)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Chlorpyrifos	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Underground Parking Garage-External Outfall) To Be Reported Once During The Permit Term

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
4,4-DDT	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Demeton	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Diazinon	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Dieldrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Endrin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Azinphos-Methyl (Guthion)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Heptachlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Heptachlor epoxide	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Lindane	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Malathion	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Methoxychlor	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
			M&R				

Discharge Limitations Table for Sample Location 001 (Underground Parking Garage-External Outfall) To Be Reported Once During The Permit Term

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements			
Parameter	Base	Quantity	Concentration	Monitoring Loc	Sample Loc	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Mirex	Daily Maximum		Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Nonylphenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Parathion	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Pentachlorophenol	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Toxaphene	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT
Tributyltin	Daily Maximum		M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)	Effluent Gross	001	Once Per Permit Term	DISCRT

Notes (Discharge Limitations Table):

1. Samples must be collected and analyzed for the dissolved fraction.
2. Total recoverable.

Summary of Changes From Previous Permit

Under Outfall 001, To Be Reported Quarterly, the following additions, deletions, and changes were made:

DELETED – Hydrocarbons, total petroleum, with a “Daily Maximum” Base.

ADDED – Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be), with a “Daily Maximum” Base, a “≤100 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)” Concentration, an “Effluent Gross” Monitoring Location, a “001” Sample Location, a “Quarterly” Measurement Frequency, and a “Discrt” Sample Type.

ADDED – Boron, total recoverable, with a “Daily Maximum” Base, a “≤750 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)” Concentration, an “Effluent Gross” Monitoring Location, a “001” Sample Location, a “Quarterly” Measurement Frequency, and a “Discrt” Sample Type.

ADDED - Iron, total recoverable, with a "Daily Maximum" Base, a "≤1000 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)" Concentration, an "Effluent Gross" Monitoring Location, a "001" Sample Location, a "Quarterly"

Measurement Frequency, and a "Disctr" Sample Type.

DELETED - Selenium, total recoverable, with a "Daily Maximum" Base and a " ≤ 20 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)" Concentration.

CHANGED – Selenium, dissolved (as Se), with a "Daily Maximum" Base, a " ≤ 6.3 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)" Concentration, an "Effluent Gross" Monitoring Location, a "001" Sample Location, a "Quarterly" Measurement Frequency, and a "Disctr" Sample Type.

CHANGED – Solids, total dissolved, with a "Daily Maximum" Base, from a " $\leq 1,900$ Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)" Concentration to a " $\leq 3,000$ Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)" Concentration, the remaining monitoring requirements were unchanged from the previous permit.

ADDED - Footnote 1.

1. Loading (lbs/day) = Flow (Mgal/d) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34.

ADDED – Outfall 001, To Be Reported Annually, along with the following parameters:

ADDED – Benzene, with a "Daily Maximum" Base, a " ≤ 5 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)" Concentration, an "Effluent Gross" Monitoring Location, a "001" Sample Location, an "Annual" Measurement Frequency, and a "Disctr" Sample Type.

ADDED – Hydrocarbons, total petroleum, with a "Daily Maximum" Base, a " ≤ 1.0 Milligram per Liter (mg/L)" Concentration, an "Effluent Gross" Monitoring Location, a "001" Sample Location, an "Annual" Measurement Frequency, and a "Disctr" Sample Type.

ADDED – Tetrachloroethylene, with a "Daily Maximum" Base, a " ≤ 5 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)" Concentration, an "Effluent Gross" Monitoring Location, a "001" Sample Location, an "Annual" Measurement Frequency, and a "Disctr" Sample Type.

ADDED – Trichloroethylene, with a "Daily Maximum" Base, a " ≤ 5 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)" Concentration, an "Effluent Gross" Monitoring Location, a "001" Sample Location, an "Annual" Measurement Frequency, and a "Disctr" Sample Type.

Under Outfall 001, To Be Reported Once During the Permit Term, the following parameters and footnotes were added:

CHANGED - All parameters from a "Numeric ## limit Micrograms per Liter" concentration to a "M&R Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)" Concentration, with the remaining parameters being unchanged.

CHANGED - The following parameters from a "total recoverable" unfiltered sample type analyte to a "dissolved" sample type analyte. This includes Arsenic, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.

CHANGED - "Cyanide, total" with a "Daily Maximum" Base was changed to "Cyanide, free" with a "Daily Maximum" Base.

ADDED - Toxic Materials, with a "Daily Maximum" Base, a "M&R Micrograms per Liter" Concentration, a "Effluent Gross" Monitoring Location, a "001" Sample Location, a "Once per Permit Term" Measurement Frequency, and "Disctr" Sample Type.

DELETED - Beryllium, total recoverable (as Be), with a "Daily Maximum" Base.

DELETED - Boron, total recoverable, with a "Daily Maximum" Base.

DELETED - Iron, total recoverable, with a "Daily Maximum" Base.

DELETED - Selenium, total recoverable, with a "Daily Maximum" Base.

1. Samples must be collected and analyzed for the dissolved fraction.
2. Total recoverable.

Technology Based Effluent Limitations

Technology based effluent limitations are not applicable to this permit.

Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

The following water quality based effluent limit (WQBEL) requirements, based on NAC 445A.2156, are included in the proposed permit to ensure that the discharge does not cause WQS violations. In addition, the proposed permit requires monitoring and reporting of constituents that are subject of WQSs and may be present in the discharge. Per NAC 445A.2156, sampling is required for temperature, dissolved oxygen (D.O.), total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform and *E. coli*. The discharge from the facility will travel many miles through the Clark County storm drain system before finally reaching the Las Vegas Wash; therefore, sampling the discharge for temperature and D.O. is irrelevant in this instance. TSS is also not required to be sampled as groundwater, typically, has low suspended solids. Since the discharge is not associated with treated wastewater, and not expected to be in intercepted groundwater, sampling of fecal coliform and *E. coli* are not required.

The proposed permit maintains a daily maximum limit of 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for TIN, as prescribed under NAC 445A.2156, to protect the aquatic life designated beneficial use, with a quarterly reporting requirement.

The proposed permit maintains a daily maximum limit of 90 mg/L for Nitrate as N, as prescribed under NAC 445A.2156, to protect the aquatic life designated beneficial use, with a quarterly reporting requirement.

The proposed permit maintains a daily maximum limit of M&R mg/L for Nitrite as N, as prescribed under NAC 445A.2156, with a quarterly reporting requirement.

The proposed permit retains a daily maximum limit of 9.0 S.U. and a daily minimum limit of 6.5 S.U. for pH as prescribed under NAC 445A.2156 to protect the aquatic life designated beneficial use.

The nearest downstream control point, the Las Vegas Wash at the Historic Lateral, has a Requirement to Maintain Existing Higher Quality (RMHQ) of 95 percent of a single value sample of less than or equal to 1,900 mg/L limit for TDS, and a beneficial use standard of less than or equal to 3,000 mg/L, per NAC 445A.2156. From January 2021 to March 2026, the reported concentration for effluent TDS was 2,400 mg/L for Outfall 001. The current project, by design, does not alter the background TDS, as such the TDS concentration in the effluent is the same as that of the influent. The RPA determined that at Outfall 001 has the potential to cause, or contribute to, an exceedance above the RMHQ and the TDS water quality criterion to protect the watering of livestock designated beneficial use. The TDS in the effluent is consistent with the assumptions for the natural background water.

It also follows that the treated, intercepted groundwater is consistent with NAC 445A.121(8), which states, "The specified standards are not considered violated when the natural conditions of the receiving water is outside the established limits, including periods of extreme high or low flow. Therefore, the proposed permit establishes a limit of 3,000 mg/L for Outfall 001 for TDS, which is deemed protective of the receiving water, with a quarterly reporting requirement. Based on studies done by various groups having interest in the Las Vegas Wash and the constituents found there, TDS concentrations in the shallow groundwater system throughout the Las Vegas Valley, and around the Wash, range from 1,500 mg/L in the central part of the valley to greater than 7,000 mg/L in the southeast Valley.¹ These numbers were supported by Legislative Council Bureau (LCB) File No. R115-22 (R115-22) which is a regulation proposed by Nevada BWQP's to amend the NAC, by creating a separate water quality standards table for channels tributary to the Las Vegas Wash that are currently covered by NAC 445A.2156 via NAC 445A.1239, the "tributary rule". The State Environmental Commission (SEC) unanimously approved it. It is currently waiting for final approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).² TDS concentrations, of the chemistry in the groundwater,

cited in the R115-22, ranged from 1,020 mg/L for median wet weather flows and 3,553 mg/L during median dry weather flows.

Toxic Materials

The discharge limits based on the standards for toxic materials (NAC 445A.1236) were changed to M&R micrograms per liter (ug/L) concentrations, based on non-detect levels reported during the past five years, in this permit. Most of the toxic materials listed only have water quality criteria to protect the municipal or domestic supply beneficial use which is not applicable to the Las Vegas Wash. Although the Las Vegas Wash is not the receiving water, Flamingo Wash is the receiving water. The Las Vegas Wash at the Historic Lateral is the nearest downstream control point. Under the proposed permit, the toxic materials shall be sampled for once a permit term. If, during the next renewal review process, the water quality data shows reasonable potential (via a Reasonable Potential Analysis) for any constituent, the Division will retain that constituent with a limit and may increase the sampling frequency for that constituent during the next permit renewal cycle.

TDS Limitation References:

1. Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee (January 2000), *Las Vegas Wash Comprehensive Adaptive Management Plan (CAMP)*. lvwash.org.
2. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Bureau of Water Quality Planning (July 2022), *Rationale for Proposed Revisions to Water Quality Standards for Channels Tributary to Las Vegas Wash R115-22*, <https://ndep.nv.gov/uploads/water-wqs-docs>.

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

Section 301(b)(1)(c) of the CWA requires effluent limitations necessary to meet WQSs, and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) section 122.44(d) requires permits to include conditions that are necessary to achieve WQSs established under section 303 of the CWA, including state narrative criteria for water quality. Federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) state, "Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute, to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality." The process to determine whether a WQBEL is required as described in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) is referred to as a reasonable potential analysis, or RPA. Furthermore, NAC 445A.243 requires the Division to consider the establishment of effluent limitations necessary to meet WQSs.

For conducting the RPA, the Division used a mass-balanced approach to determine the expected critical downstream receiving water concentration using statistics recommended in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Technical Support Document (TSD) for Water Quality-Based Toxic Control for statistically calculating the projected maximum effluent concentration (i.e., Table 31 of the TSD using the 99 percent probability basis and 99 percent confidence interval). For purposes of the RPA, the critical receiving water flow was assumed to be zero (i.e., no dilution); therefore, the critical effluent pollutant concentrations were compared with the most restrictive water quality criteria under NAC 445A.1236 and NAC 445A.2156 to determine if the discharge has reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an excursion above a State WQS.

The RPA was based on data collected from January 2021 to March 2026 which includes effluent data submitted in DMRs and the Permittee's monitoring laboratory reports. Based on the RPA, the discharge exhibits reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, instream excursions above the applicable water quality criteria for Beryllium, TIN, and TDS. Therefore, limits were included for Beryllium, TIN, and TDS for Outfall 001.

Proposed Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (monthly/weekly/daily)

The proposed permit retains a daily maximum limit of 100 ug/L for Beryllium, as prescribed under NAC 445A.1236, for the protection of the irrigation beneficial use, and it being a pollutant of concern based on

findings established by the RPA, along with having a quarterly reporting requirement.

The proposed permit retains a daily maximum limit of 750 ug/L for Boron, as prescribed under NAC 445A.1236, for the protection of the irrigation beneficial use, along with it being on the 303(d) list, with a quarterly reporting requirement.

The proposed permit retains a daily maximum limit of 1,000 ug/L for Iron, as prescribed by NAC 445A.1236, for protection of the aquatic life beneficial use, along with it being on the 303(d) list, with a quarterly sampling requirement.

The proposed permit establishes a daily maximum limit of 6.3 ug/L for Selenium, as prescribed under NAC 445A.1236, for protection of the aquatic life beneficial use, along with it being on the 303(d) list, with a quarterly sampling requirement. The concentration limit for Selenium was updated when the parameter was changed from a total recoverable analyte to a dissolved analyte to match current WQSs.

Basis for Effluent Limitations

The proposed permit establishes the requirement to sample Benzene due to it being highly volatile and a known human carcinogen. Normally being the result of leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) at gas stations, historical industrial spills, pipeline leaks, and improper disposal of petroleum hydrocarbons. Due to the known active Bureau of Corrective Action (BCA) contaminant plumes of Benzene, within a one-mile radius of the PHRC, and the applied remediation efforts being ongoing, annual monitoring is required.

The proposed permit establishes the requirement to sample for PCE, which is a solvent often used for dry cleaning and as a degreaser. Due to the known active BCA sites that had a release of PCE within a one-mile radius of the PHRC, and the applied remediation efforts ongoing, annual monitoring is required.

The proposed permit retains the requirement to sample TPH which is the result of human extraction, refining, and use of crude oil to make products like gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, kerosene, and jet fuel. It enters the environment primarily through - industrial spills and leaks, LUSTs, urban stormwater runoff from roads and parking lots, and improper disposal of petroleum-based solvents and oils. TPH can cause irritation of throat or stomach, headaches, central nervous system problems with parts of TPH (benzene) being carcinogenic. It is being monitored for public health and the environment. Annual monitoring is required.

The proposed permit establishes the requirement to sample TCE, which was used for local dry cleaning applications, but is now highly limited in United States. Due to the known active BCA sites that had a release of TCE within a one-mile radius of the PHRC, and the applied remediation efforts ongoing, annual monitoring is required.

Anti-backsliding

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations of 40 CFR 122.44(i) prohibit backsliding and require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit. None of the proposed permit effluent limitations were changed to a less restrictive limit compared to those in the previous permit with the exception of TPH, which was changed from a quarterly reporting period to an annual reporting period due to five years of non-detected levels observed. Along with TDS, which was changed from an 1,900 mg/L concentration to a 3,000 mg/L based on the requirement to maintain WQSs for discharging to the Las Vegas Wash. Should concentrations show continued exceedances, additional onsite treatment options may need to be explored.

Limits for parameters, that were reported non-detect during the past five years, were changed from a numeric limit to a monitor and report limit allowing the reporter to track and submit their data based on low concern for these parameters reaching any concentration levels of concern.

Antidegradation

The Division has developed an antidegradation regulation that is applied on a statewide basis, and which

meets the statutory requirements of Nevada's water pollution control law found at Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 445A.520 and NRS 445A.565 and is consistent with the federal antidegradation policy found at Title 40 in the CFR section 131.12. The objective of the Division's antidegradation regulation is to prevent degradation of Nevada's surface waters and maintain the unique attributes and special characteristics and water quality associated with high-quality waters. This objective is achieved through the implementation of procedures to ensure that water is protected from regulated activities that have the potential to degrade the water quality.

The regulation uses four (4) tiers of antidegradation protection. Tier 1 protects water quality for beneficial uses of the water on a parameter-by-parameter basis. Tier 2 protects high-quality waters where data show the water quality is better than levels needed to protect beneficial uses (on a parameter-by-parameter basis). Tier 2.5 and Tier 3 protect water quality and the special characteristics of waterbodies designated with the beneficial uses of "extraordinary, ecological, aesthetic or recreational value" (NAC 445A.122). The Division will conduct an antidegradation review only when a permit application is submitted for a new or expanding point source discharge to a surface water or for a new or altered zone of mixing.

Since the proposed renewal of this permit does not include a new or expanding point source discharge or a new or altered zone of mixing, the antidegradation review is not required.

Special Conditions

There are no Special Approvals / Conditions applicable to this permit.

SA – Special Approvals / Conditions Table

There are no Special Approval / Condition items

Discharges From Future Outfalls/ Planned Facility Changes

There are no planned discharges from future outfalls or facility changes.

Corrective Action Sites

There are nine (9) active BCA sites located within a one-mile radius of the PHRC, made up of seven (7) contaminant plumes (8-000064, 8-000542, 8-000935, 8-001467, 8-001587, H-000119, and H-001356) of either Benzene, PCE, or TCE and two spill remediation sites (8-000015 and 8-0002040) for leaking underground storage tanks.

Wellhead Protection Program

The outfalls are not located within a Wellhead Protection Area, which represents an approximate 10-year capture zone of a well, or within a Drinking Water Protection Area, which is defined by a 3,000-foot radius around a public water system (PWS) well.

Schedule of Compliance:

SOC – Schedule of Compliance Table

There are no Schedule of Compliance items

Deliverable Schedule:

DLV– Deliverable Schedule for Reports, Plans, and Other Submittals

Item #	Description	Interval	First Scheduled Due Date
1	Quarterly DMRs	Quarterly	1/28/2027
2	Annual DMRs	Annually	1/28/2027
3	Once a Permit Term DMRs	Once during the permit term	7/28/2031

Procedures for Public Comment:

The Notice of the Division's intent to issue a permit authorizing the facility to discharge to groundwater of the State of Nevada subject to the conditions contained within the permit, is being mailed to interested persons on our mailing list and will be posted on our website at <https://ndep.nv.gov/posts>. Anyone wishing to comment on the proposed permit can do so in writing until 5:00 P.M. **10/16/2026**, a period of 30 days following the date of the public notice. The comment period can be extended at the discretion of the Administrator.

A public hearing on the proposed determination can be requested by the applicant, any affected State, any affected interstate agency, the Regional Administrator of EPA Region IX or any interested agency, person or group of persons. The request must be filed within the comment period and must indicate the interest of the person filing the request and the reasons why a hearing is warranted. Any public hearing determined by the Administrator to be held must be conducted in the geographical area of the proposed discharge or any other area the Administrator determined to be appropriate. All public hearings must be conducted in accordance with NAC 445A.238.

The final determination of the Administrator may be appealed to the State Environmental Commission pursuant to NRS 445A.605.

Proposed Determination:

The Division has made the tentative determination to issue/re-issue the proposed 5-year permit.

Prepared by: **Melissa Hanson**

Date: **9/11/2026**

Title: **Staff II Engineer**

Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis

Parameter	Units	No. of Effluent Samples	Critical Effluent Concentration	Most Stringent Criterion	Criterion Basis	Does RP Exist?
Metals (Total Recoverable), Cyanide and Phenols						
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	ug/L	1	4,091.0	100	Irrigation	Yes
Molybdenum, Total Recoverable	ug/L	1	224.3	1,650	Chronic Aquatic Life	No
Other Pollutants						
Nitrate, Total (as N)	mg/L	1	36.95	90	QC to Protect Beneficial Use	No
Nitrogen, Total Inorganic (as N)	mg/L	1	36.95	20	RMHQ	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1	31,672.51	1900	RMHQ	Yes