

Appendix E

Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals

Overview

For any sectors required to conduct benchmark samples for a hardness-dependent metal, this permit includes ‘hardness ranges’ from which benchmark values are determined. To determine which hardness range to use, you must collect data on the hardness of your receiving water(s). Once the site-specific hardness data have been collected, the corresponding benchmark value for each metal is determined by comparing where the hardness data fall within 25 mg/L ranges, as shown in Table E-1.

Table E-1. Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.						
All Units mg/L	Benchmark Values (mg/L, dissolved)					
	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc
0-25 mg/L	0.0008	0.002	0.007	0.083	0.0001	0.021
25-50 mg/L	0.0023	0.005	0.022	0.207	0.0007	0.052
50-75 mg/L	0.0038	0.009	0.039	0.317	0.0016	0.079
75-100 mg/L	0.0052	0.012	0.056	0.420	0.0028	0.105
100-125 mg/L	0.0066	0.015	0.074	0.519	0.0043	0.130
125-150 mg/L	0.0081	0.018	0.092	0.615	0.0060	0.154
150-175 mg/L	0.0095	0.021	0.110	0.708	0.0080	0.177
175-200 mg/L	0.0109	0.024	0.128	0.799	0.0102	0.200
200-225 mg/L	0.0123	0.027	0.146	0.888	0.0127	0.222
225-250 mg/L	0.0137	0.030	0.164	0.975	0.0153	0.244
250+ mg/L	0.0151	0.033	0.182	1.061	0.0182	0.266

How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Parameters

You may select one of three methods to determine hardness, including: individual grab sampling; grab sampling by a group of operators which discharge to the same receiving water; or using third-party data. Regardless of the method used, you are responsible for documenting the procedures used for determining hardness values. Once the hardness value is established, you are required to include this information with your benchmark monitoring records so that the Department can make appropriate comparisons between your benchmark monitoring results and the corresponding benchmark. You must retain all records and monitoring data in accordance with Part 7 of the permit. The three method options for determining hardness are detailed in the following sections.

(1) Permittee Samples for Receiving Stream Hardness

This method involves collecting samples in the receiving water and submitting these to a laboratory for analysis. If you elect to sample your receiving water(s) and submit samples for analysis, hardness must be determined from the closest intermittent or perennial stream downstream of your point of discharge. The sample can be collected during either dry or wet weather. Collection of the sample during wet weather is more representative of conditions during storm water discharges; however, collection of in-stream samples during wet weather events may be impracticable or present safety issues.

Hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

(2) *Group Monitoring for Receiving Stream Hardness*

You can be part of a group of permittees discharging to the same receiving waters and collect samples that are representative of the hardness values for all members of the group. In this scenario, hardness of the receiving water must be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the discharge points of each of the group members.

(3) *Collection of Third-Party Hardness Data*

You can use receiving stream hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. These data may come from a local water utility, previously conducted stream reports, TMDLs, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data should be less than 10 years old.

Water quality data for many of the nation's surface waters are available on-line or by contacting EPA or the Department. EPA's data system STORET, short for STORage and RETrieval, is a repository for receiving water quality, biological, and physical data and is used by state environmental agencies, EPA and other federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, state environmental agencies and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) also have water quality data available that, in some instances, can be accessed online. "Legacy STORET" codes for hardness include: 259 hardness, carbonate; 260 hardness, noncarbonated; and 261 calcium + magnesium, while more recent, "Modern STORET" data codes include: 00900 hardness, 00901 carbonate hardness, and 00902 noncarbonate hardness; or the discrete measurements of calcium (00915) and magnesium (00925) can be used to calculate hardness. Hardness data historically has been reported as "carbonate," "noncarbonate," or "Ca + Mg." If these are unavailable, then individual results for calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) may be used to calculate hardness using the following equation:

$$\text{mg/L CaCO}_3 = 2.497 (\text{Ca mg/L}) + 4.118 (\text{Mg mg/L})$$

When interpreting the data for carbonate and non-carbonate hardness, note that total hardness is equivalent to the sum of carbonate and non-carbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that non-carbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.