

Appendix J
Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals

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Overview

To determine which hardness range to use, you shall 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 1.

Table 1. Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Beryllium, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.

All Units mg/L	Benchmark Values (mg/L, total)						
	Beryllium	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc
0-25 mg/L	0.01	0.0009	0.0038	0.021	0.15	0.0001	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.02	0.0015	0.0056	0.035	0.20	0.0003	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.04	0.0027	0.0090	0.067	0.32	0.0007	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.08	0.0039	0.0123	0.103	0.42	0.0013	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.11	0.0052	0.0156	0.142	0.52	0.0020	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.16	0.0065	0.0189	0.184	0.61	0.0028	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.20	0.0078	0.0221	0.227	0.71	0.0037	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.26	0.0092	0.0253	0.272	0.80	0.0047	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.31	0.0106	0.0285	0.320	0.89	0.0058	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.38	0.0120	0.0316	0.368	0.98	0.0071	0.25
250-275 mg/L	0.44	0.0134	0.0348	0.418	1.06	0.0084	0.27
275-300 mg/L	0.51	0.0149	0.0379	0.470	1.15	0.0098	0.29
300-325 mg/L	0.58	0.0163	0.0410	0.522	1.23	0.0113	0.31
325-350 mg/L	0.66	0.0178	0.0440	0.576	1.31	0.0129	0.34
350-375 mg/L	0.74	0.0193	0.0471	0.631	1.39	0.0146	0.36
375-400 mg/L	0.83	0.0208	0.0502	0.687	1.48	0.0164	0.38
400+ mg/L	0.87	0.0216	0.0517	0.715	1.52	0.0173	0.39

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 in your first benchmark report submitted to Ohio EPA so that the Agency can make appropriate comparisons between your benchmark monitoring results and the corresponding benchmark. You shall retain all report and monitoring data in accordance with Part 7.5 of the permit. The three options for determining hardness are described in the following sections.

(1) Permittee Samples for Receiving Stream Hardness

This method involves collecting samples of the receiving water and submitting them to a laboratory for analysis. If you elect to sample your receiving water(s) and submit samples for analysis, hardness shall 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.

Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity

Hardness shall 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 shall be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, hardness measurements shall 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 submit 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, previous stream surveys, 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 U.S. EPA or Ohio EPA. U.S. 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 Ohio EPA, U.S. EPA and other federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, Ohio EPA 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 noncarbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that noncarbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.