This document does not substitute for EPA regulations; nor is it a regulation itself. Thus, it does not and cannot impose legally binding requirements on the EPA, the states, tribes or the regulated community, and may not apply to a particular situation based on the circumstances. If there are any differences between this web document and the statute or regulations related to this document, the statute and/or regulations govern. The EPA may change this guidance in the future.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 1, 1979

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

MEMORANDUM

TO : David Sabock, Acting Chief

Criteria Branch (WH-551)

FROM : Richard G. Stoll, Jr.

Deputy Associate General Counsel

Water and Solid Waste Division (A-131)

SUBJECT: "Mixing Zones" For Water Quality Standards

In our phone conversation of this morning, you asked me to state in writing whether "mixing zones" for water quality standards (WQS) are legal. We believe that the use of mixing zones in WQS is authorized by the Clean Water Act (CWA).

First, EPA's longstanding interpretation of the CWA is that mixing zones are authorized. This is reflected in (i) EPA's numerous state WQS approvals over the last several years where the WQS contained mixing zones, and (ii) EPA's explicit recognition of mixing zones in §5.5 of the November, 1976 WQS Guidelines (Chapter 5). Nothing in the 1977 CWA amendments purports to nullify this longstanding interpretation.

Second, the requirements in the CWA for total daily maximum load (TMDL) calculations and guidelines (\$303(d), \$304(a)(2)(D)) would appear to be superfluous if mixing zones were not permitted. Nothing in the 1977 CWA amendments called these sections into question. In fact, we issued a final TMDL notice on December 28, 1978 (43 Fed. Reg. 60662).