REGION 6
1201 ELM STREET, SUITE 500
DALLAS, TEXAS 75270

NPDES Permit No NM0030341

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"),

City of Las Vegas WTP
905 12th Street
Las Vegas, NM 87701

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at 385 NM 65 in Montezuma, San Miguel County, New Mexico

to receiving waters named the Gallinas River, Segment No. 20.6.4.220, of the Pecos River Basin,

the discharge is located on that water at the following coordinates:

Outfall 001: Latitude 35° 39' 07" North and Longitude 105° 16' 31" West

in accordance with this cover page and the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Part I, Part II, and Part III hereof.

This permit, prepared by Aron K. Korir, Physical Scientist, Permitting Section (6WD-PE), shall become effective on October 1, 2022

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, September 30, 2027

Issued on September 28, 2022

Charles W. Maguire
Director
Water Division (6WD)

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PART I – REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. OUTFALL 001 - FINAL Effluent Limits – 0.033 MGD Design Flow

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit (unless otherwise noted), the permittee is authorized to discharge backwash and filter-to-waste water, under emergency conditions, to the Gallinas River, in Segment Number 20.6.4.220, from Outfall 001 (See Part II.D). If discharges occur, such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS Standard Units		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
POLLUTANT	STORET CODE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
pH	00400	6.6	9	One/Week	Grab

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS lbs/day, unless noted			DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS mg/l, unless noted (*1)			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
POLLUTANT	STORET CODE	30-DAY AVG	DAILY MAX	7-DAY AVG	30-DAY AVG	DAILY MAX	7-DAY AVG	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow	50050	Report MGD	***	****	***	***	***	One/Week	Estimated
Total Suspended Solids	00530	Report	N/A	N/A	Report	Report	N/A	One/Week	Grab
Total Recoverable Aluminum	01105	Report	N/A	N/A	Report	Report	N/A	One/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	50060	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19 ug/l (*1)	N/A	Daily	Instantaneous Grab (*1)
Dissolved Oxygen (minimum)	00300	N/A	N/A	N/A	Report	6.0	N/A	One/Week	Grab
Hardness, Dissolved as $CaCo_3$ (*4,5)	00900	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Report	N/A	Per Discharge	Grab

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE MONITORING		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (48-Hr Static Non-Renewal) (*2)	30-DAY AVG MINIMUM	48-Hr MINIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Daphnia pulex	Report	Report	Once/permit term(*3)	Grab
Pimephales promelas	Report	Report	Once/permit term(*3)	Grab

Footnotes:
*1 The effluent limitation for TRC is the instantaneous maximum and shall not be averaged for reporting purposes. Instantaneous maximum is defined in 40CFR part 136 as being measured within 15 minutes of sampling.
*2 Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. See PART II, Whole Effluent Toxicity testing requirements for additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions.
*3 Once per permit-term. In the case of discharge, the permittee shall collect a sample for evaluation of whole effluent toxicity. This permit does not establish requirements to automatically increase the WET testing frequency after a test failure, or to begin a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) in the event of multiple test failures. However, upon failure of any WET test, the permittee must report the test failures to EPA and NMED, Surface Water Quality Bureau, in writing, within 5 business days of notification of the test failure. EPA and NMED will review the test results and determine the appropriate action necessary, if any.
*4. For comparison to hardness dependent WQS, dissolved hardness (as mg CaCO3/L) shall be determined from a sample taken at the same time that the sample for the pollutant is taken.
*5 Total recoverable aluminum shall be tested using EPA approved method as found in CFR 136 table IB, for the determination of total recoverable metals, and as found in 20.6.4.900.2 The criteria is based on analysis of total recoverable aluminum in a sample that is filtered to minimize mineral phases as specified by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED). The NMED specification for filtration can be found at: https://www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality/wp-content/uploads/sites/18/2022/05/8-2-Chemical-Sampling-SOP-20220502_final.pdf. At this website, find chemical sampling in lotic environments part 6.1.4 address total recoverable aluminum filtration.

2. Monitoring Requirement Upon Discharge.

To provide data for use in future re-applications and assessment of impacts on receiving waters reflective of current discharge quality, should discharge from outfall 001 commence the permittee shall take samples necessary for completion of NPDES application form 2C and provide results for the pollutants in Table 1 below

Table 1. Persistent pollutant which will enter a perennial stream requirement*

Pollutant	**Pollutant**	**Pollutant**
Antimony (D)	2-Chlorophenol	Fluoranthene
Arsenic (D)	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Fluorene
Nickel (D)	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Hexachlorobenzene
Selenium (D)	2-Methyl-4-6-Dinitrophenol	Hexachlorobutadiene
Thallium (D)	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene

Zinc (D)	Pentachlorophenol	Hexachloroethane
Cyanide, weak acid dissociable	Phenol	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	2,4,6-Trichlophenol	Isophorone
Acrolein	Acenaphthene	Nitrobenzene
Acrylonitrile	Anthracene	n-Nitrodimethylamine
Benzene	Benzidine	n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine
Bromoform	Benzo(a)anthracene	n-Nitrosodiphenylamine
Carbon Tetrachloride	Benzo(a)pyrene	Pyrene
Chlorobenzene	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Chlorodibromomethane	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Aldrin
Chloroform	Bis (2-chloroethyl) Ether	Alpha-BHC
Dichlorobromomethane	Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) Ether	Beta-BHC
1,2-Dichloroethane	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	Gamma-BHC
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	Chlordane
1,2-Dichloropropane	2-Chloronapthalene	4,4’-DDT and derivates
1,3-Dichloropropene	Chrysene	Dieldrin
Ethylbenzene	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Alpha-Endosulfan
Methyl Bromide	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Beta-Endosulfan
Methylene Chloride	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Endosulfan sulfate
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Endrin
Tetrachloroethylene	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Endrin Aldehyde
Toluene	Diethyl Phthalate	Heptachlor 90
1,2—trans-Dichloroethylene	Dimethyl Phthalate	Heptachlor Epoxide
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Dibutyl Phthalate	PCBs

Trichloroethylene	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Toxaphene
Vinyl Chloride	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	---

*See 2012 NMIP Section D, Table 4.

FLOATING SOLIDS, VISIBLE FOAM AND/OR OILS

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts. There shall be no discharge of visible films of oil, globules of oil, grease or solids in or on the water, or coatings on stream banks.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the discharge after the final treatment unit and prior to the receiving stream. Any addition of pre-coagulant generated solids to the effluent shall be added upstream of the sample point.

B. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

NONE

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING (MINOR DISCHARGERS)

Electronic Reporting Rule

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) results shall be electronically reported to EPA per 40 CFR 127.16. To submit electronically, access the NetDMR website at https://netdmr.epa.gov. Until approved for Net DMR, the permittee shall request temporary or emergency waivers from electronic reporting. To obtain the waiver, please contact: U.S. EPA - Region 6, Water Enforcement Branch, New Mexico State Coordinator (6EN-WC), (214) 665-6468. If paper reporting is granted temporarily, the permittee shall submit the original DMR signed and certified as required by Part III.D.11 and all other reports required by Part III.D. to the EPA and copies to NMED as required (See Part III.D.IV of the permit)

1. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all treatment and control facilities and the quantity and quality of the treated discharge.

2. Monitoring results must be reported using electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) approved formats to EPA. See Part III, D.4 of the permit.

   a. Reporting periods shall end on the last day of the months March, June, September, and December.

   b. The first Discharge Monitoring Report(s) shall represent facility operations from the effective date of the permit through the last day of the current reporting period.

   c. The permittee is required to submit regular quarterly reports as described above postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following each reporting period.

3. NO DISCHARGE REPORTING - If there is no discharge from any outfall during the sampling month, place an "X" in the NO DISCHARGE box located in the upper right corner of the Discharge Monitoring Report.

4. If any daily maximum or monthly average value exceeds the effluent limitations specified in Part I. A, the permittee shall report the excursion in accordance with the requirements of Part III. D.

5. Any daily maximum or monthly average value reported in the required Discharge Monitoring Report which is in excess of the effluent limitation specified in Part I. A shall constitute evidence of violation of such effluent limitation and of this permit.

D. OVERFLOW REPORTING

The permittee shall report all overflows with the DMR submittal. These reports shall be summarized and reported in tabular format. The summaries shall include: date, time, duration, location, estimated volume, and cause of the overflow. They shall also include observed environmental impacts from the overflow; actions taken to address the overflow; and, the ultimate discharge location if not contained (e.g., storm sewer system, ditch, tributary).

Overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be orally reported to EPA at (214) 665-6595, and NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau at (505) 827-0187, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance. A written report of overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be provided to EPA and NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance.

PART II - OTHER CONDITIONS

A. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

EPA-approved test procedures (methods) for the analysis and quantification of pollutants or pollutant parameters, including for the purposes of compliance monitoring/DMR reporting, permit renewal applications, or any other reporting that may be required as a condition of this permit, shall be sufficiently sensitive. A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when (1) the method minimum level (ML) of quantification is at or below the level of the applicable effluent limit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or (2) if there is no EPA-approved analytical method with a published ML at or below the effluent limit (see table below), then the method has the lowest published ML (is the most sensitive) of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters N or 0, for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or (3) the method is specified in this permit or has been otherwise approved in writing by the permitting authority (EPA Region 6) for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. The Permittee has the option of developing and submitting a report to justify the use of matrix or sample-specific MLs rather than the published levels. Upon written approval by EPA Region 6 the matrix or sample-specific MLs may be utilized by the Permittee for all future Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) reporting requirements.

Current EPA Region 6 minimum quantification levels (MQLs) for reporting and compliance are provided in Appendix A of Part II of this permit. The following pollutants may not have EPA approved methods with a published ML at or below the effluent limit, if specified:

POLLUTANT	**CAS Number**	**STORET Code**
Total Residual Chlorine	7782-50-5	50060
Cadmium	7440-43-9	01027
Silver	7440-22-4	01077
Thallium	7440-28-0	01059
Cyanide	57-12-5	78248
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	1764-01-6	34675
4, 6-Dinitro-0-Cresol	534-52-1	34657
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	39032
Benzidine	92-87-5	39120
Chrysene	218-01-9	34320
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	39700
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	34438
Aldrin	309-00-2	39330
Chlordane	57-74-9	39350
Dieldrin	60-57-1	39380
Heptachlor	76-44-8	39410
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	39420
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	39400

Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, if the EPA Region 6 MQL for a pollutant or pollutant parameter is sufficiently sensitive (as defined above) and the analytical test result is less than the

MQL, then a value of zero (0) may be used for reporting purposes on DMRs. Furthermore, if the EPA Region 6 MQL for a pollutant or parameter is not sufficiently sensitive, but the analytical test result is less than the published ML from a sufficiently sensitive method, then a value of zero (0) may be used for reporting purposes on DMRs.

B. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Part III.D.7.b.(3) of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported orally to EPA Region 6, Compliance and Assurance Division, Water Enforcement Branch (6EN-W), Dallas, Texas, and NMED within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

Total Residual Chlorine

C. PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REOPENER

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(d), the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant portions of New Mexico's Water Quality Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Streams are revised, or new water quality standards are established and/or remanded.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.62(s)(2), the permit may be reopened and modified if new information is received that was not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of permit issuance. Permit modifications shall reflect the results of any of these actions and shall follow regulations listed at 40 CFR Part 124.5.

D. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE FOR EMERGENCY DISCHARGE

This is a "No Discharge" permit. In case a discharge occurs due to emergency conditions, the permittee shall submit an affirmative defense which includes:

1. The cause of emergency conditions occurring;
2. The operating logs or relevant evidences which demonstrate that the facility was at the time being properly operated;
3. Documentation showing that all reasonable steps have been taken to minimize the discharge; and
4. Whether or not any flow reached Gallinas River.

E. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (48-HOUR ACUTE NOEC FRESHWATER)

It is unlawful and a violation of this permit for a permittee or his designated agent, to manipulate test samples in any manner, to delay sample shipment, or to terminate or to cause to terminate a toxicity test.

Once initiated, all toxicity tests must be completed unless specific authority has been granted by EPA Region 6 or the State NPDES permitting authority.

1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section.

APPLICABLE TO FINAL OUTFALL(S): 001

REPORTED AS FINAL OUTFALL: 001

CRITICAL DILUTION (%): 24%

EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES (%): 10%, 14%, 18%, 24%, 32%

COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE: Defined at PART I

TEST SPECIES/METHODS: 40 CFR Part 136

Daphnia pulex acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA-821-R-02-012, or the latest update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with eight (8) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using EPA-821-R-02-012, or the latest update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with eight (8) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

b. The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Acute test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.

c. This permit may be reopened to require whole effluent toxicity limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

d. Test failure is defined as a demonstration of statistically significant lethal effects to a test species at or below the effluent critical dilution.

e. This permit does not establish requirements to automatically increase the WET testing frequency after a test failure, or to begin a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) in the event of multiple test failures. However, upon failure of any WET test, the permittee must report the test results to EPA and cc NMED, in writing,

within 5 business days of notification the test failure. EPA will review the test results and determine the appropriate action necessary, if any.

2. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

a. Test Acceptance

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and quality assurance requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied, including the following additional criteria:

i. Each toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have a survival equal to or greater than 90%.

ii. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for: Daphnia pulex survival test; and Fathead minnow survival test.

iii. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal effects are exhibited for: Daphnia pulex survival test; and Fathead minnow survival test.

Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%. A repeat test shall be conducted within the required reporting period of any test determined to be invalid.

b. Statistical Interpretation

For the Daphnia pulex survival test and the Fathead minnow survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a statistically significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in EPA-821-R-02-012 or the most recent update thereof.

If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 2.a above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 90% in the critical dilution concentration and all lower dilution concentrations, the test shall be considered to be a passing test, and the permittee shall report an NOEC of not

less than the critical dilution for the reporting requirements found in Item 3 below.

c. Dilution Water

i. Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of

similar pH, hardness, and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water for;

(A) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and
(B) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.

ii. If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Item 3.a), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:

(A) a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements of Item 3.a was run concurrently with the receiving water control;

(B) the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 48 hours);

(C) the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Item 4 below; and

(D) the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.

d. Samples and Composites

i. The permittee shall collect two flow-weighted composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at Item 1.a above.

ii. The permittee shall collect a second composite sample for use during the 24-hour renewal of each dilution concentration for both tests. The permittee must collect the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 36 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the

collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 6 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage.

iii. The permittee must collect the composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination,

biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.

iv. If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 3 of this section.

3. REPORTING

a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this Part in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA-821-R-02-012, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated, whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the provisions of PART III.C.3 of this permit. The permittee shall submit full reports upon the specific request of the Agency. For any test which fails, is considered invalid or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for agency review.

b. A valid test for each species must be reported during each reporting period specified in PART I of this permit unless the permittee is performing a TRE which may increase the frequency of testing and reporting. Only ONE set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded for each reporting period. The data submitted should reflect the LOWEST Survival results for each species during the reporting period. All invalid tests, repeat tests (for invalid tests), and retests (for tests previously failed) performed during the reporting period must be attached for EPA review.

c. The permittee shall report the following results of each valid toxicity test. Submit retest information, if required, clearly marked as such. Only results of valid tests are to be reported.

i. Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow)

(A) If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TEM6C.

(B) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM6C.

(C) Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM6C.

ii. Daphnia pulex

(A) If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TEM3D.

(B) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOM3D.

(C) Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQM3D.

d. If retests are required by EPA, enter the following codes:

i. For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

ii. For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

APPENDIX A of PART II

The following Minimum Quantification Levels (MQL's) are to be used for reporting pollutant data for NPDES permit applications and/or compliance reporting.

POLLUTANTS	MQL µg/l	POLLUTANTS	MQL µg/l
METALS, RADIOACTIVITY, CYANIDE and CHLORINE			
Aluminum	2.5	Molybdenum	10
Antimony	60	Nickel	0.5
Arsenic	0.5	Selenium	5
Barium	100	Silver	0.5
Beryllium	0.5	Thalllium	0.5
Boron	100	Uranium	0.1
Cadmium	1	Vanadium	50
Chromium	10	Zinc	20
Cobalt	50	Cyanide	10
Copper	0.5	Cyanide, weak acid dissociable	10
Lead	0.5	Total Residual Chlorine	33
Mercury *1	0.0005 0.005		
DIOXIN			
2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00001		
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Acrolein	50	1,3-Dichloropropylene	10
Acrylonitrile	20	Ethylbenzene	10
Benzene	10	Methyl Bromide	50
Bromoform	10	Methylene Chloride	20
Carbon Tetrachloride	2	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	10
Chlorobenzene	10	Tetrachloroethylene	10
Clorodibromomethane	10	Toluene	10
Chloroform	50	1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	10
Dichlorobromomethane	10	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	10	Trichloroethylene	10
1,1-Dichloroethylene	10	Vinyl Chloride	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	10		
ACID COMPOUNDS			
2-Chlorophenol	10	2,4-Dinitrophenol	50
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	Pentachlorophenol	5
2,4-Dimethylphenol	10	Phenol	10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol	50	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10

POLLUTANTS	MQL µg/l	POLLUTANTS	MQL µg/l
BASE/NEUTRAL			
Acenaphthene	10	Dimethyl Phthalate	10
Anthracene	10	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	10
Benzidine	50	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10
Benzo(a)anthracene	5	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	20
Benzo(a)pyrene	5	Fluoranthene	10
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	10	Fluorene	10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5	Hexachlorobenzene	5
Bis(2-chloroethyl)Ether	10	Hexachlorobutadiene	10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)Ether	10	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	Hexachloroethane	20
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	10	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	5
2-Chloronapthalene	10	Isophorone	10
Chrysene	5	Nitrobenzene	10
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	5	n-Nitrosodimethylamine	50
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	20
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	20
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	Pyrene	10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10
Diethyl Phthalate	10		
PESTICIDES AND PCBS			
Aldrin	0.01	Beta-Endosulfan	0.02
Alpha-BHC	0.05	Endosulfan sulfate	0.02
Beta-BHC	0.05	Endrin	0.02
Gamma-BHC	0.05	Endrin Aldehyde	0.1
Chlordane	0.2	Heptachlor	0.01
4,4'-DDT and derivatives	0.02	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Dieldrin	0.02	PCBs	0.2
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.01	Toxaphene	0.3

(MQL's Revised November 1, 2007)

Footnotes:

*1 Default MQL for Mercury is 0.005 unless Part I of your permit requires the more sensitive Method 1631 (Oxidation / Purge and Trap / Cold vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry), then the MQL shall be 0.0005