



REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202-2733

NPDES Permit No NM0028762

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 Aztec - Water Treatment Plant
201 West Chaco
Aztec, New Mexico 87410

is authorized to discharge to receiving waters named Lower Animas Ditch, an irrigation facility with return flows at various locations, including diversions to Hampton Arroyo and Williams Arroyo, subject to Section 20.6.4.98 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) (if non-perennial) and Section 20.6.4.99 NMAC (if perennial); then Animas River, from Estes Arroyo upstream to the Southern Ute Indian Tribal boundary, a classified segment described in Section 20.6.4.404 NMAC and from the confluence with the San Juan River upstream to Estes Arroyo, a classified segment described in Section 20.6.4.403 NMAC; then San Juan River, a classified segment described from the Navajo Nation Boundary at Hogback to Animas River in Section 20.6.4.401 NMAC in the San Juan River Basin,

from a facility located at New Mexico Highway 173 in the City of Aztec in San Juan County, New Mexico, the discharges are located on that water at the following coordinates:

Outfall 001: Latitude 36° 50' 00" North and Longitude -107° 58' 45" 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 is a reissue, prepared by Maria Okpala, Environmental Engineer, Permitting Section (6WD-PE), and shall become effective on January 1, 2022

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, December 31, 2026

Issued on December 2, 2021

Charles W. Maguire
Director
Water Division (WD)

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

PART I – REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. FINAL Effluent Limits – Outfall 001 – Intermittent Flow

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting to the permit expiration date (unless otherwise noted), the permittee is authorized to discharge backwash water to the lower Animas Ditch, thence to various locations, including diversions to Hampton Arroyo and Williams Arroyo, subject to Section 20.6.4.98 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) (if non-perennial) and Section 20.6.4.99 NMAC (if perennial); then Animas River, from Estes Arroyo upstream to the Southern Ute Indian Tribal boundary, a classified segment described in Section 20.6.4.404 NMAC and from the confluence with the San Juan River upstream to Estes Arroyo, a classified segment described in Section 20.6.4.403 NMAC; then San Juan River, a classified segment described from the Navajo Nation Boundary at Hogback to Animas River in Section 20.6.4.401 NMAC in the San Juan River Basin, various locations via the Animas River, thence to the San Juan River, Waterbody Segment No. 20.6.4.403 NMAC of the San Juan River Basin from Outfall 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

| EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS | | DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS | | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | Standard Units | | | |
| POLLUTANT | STORET CODE | MINIMUM | MAXIMUM | MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY | SAMPLE TYPE |
| pH | 00400 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 1/Week (*1) | Grab |

| EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS | | DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS | | | | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | lbs/day, unless noted | | mg/l, unless noted | | | |
| POLLUTANT | | MONTHLY AVG | DAILY MAX | MONTHLY AVG | DAILY MAX | MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY | SAMPLE TYPE |
| Flow | | Report MGD | Report MGD | *** | *** | 2/Week (*1) | Estimate (*2) |
| Total Suspended Solids | | N/A | N/A | 20 | 30 | 1/Week (*1) | Grab |
| Total Residual Chlorine | | N/A | N/A | N/A | 11 µg/L | 1/Day (*1) | Grab |
| Cyanide, Total Recoverable | | Report | Report | Report | Report | 1/Quarter (*1) | Grab |
| Total Dissolved Solids | | Report | Report | Report | Report | 1/Quarter (*1) | Grab |

| EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS | DISCHARGE MONITORING | MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (7day Chronic Static Renewal) (*3, *4) | Value | MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY | SAMPLE TYPE |
| Ceriodaphnia dubia | Report | Once/Term | 24-Hr Composite |
| Pimephales promelas | Report | Once/Term | 24-Hr Composite |

Footnotes:

- *1 When discharging.
- *2 "Estimate" flow measurements shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions established at Part III.C.6. Flow may be estimated using sound analytical techniques.
- *3 Monitoring and reporting requirements begin on the effective date of this permit. Compliance with the Whole Effluent Toxicity limitations is required on Permit Effective Date. See PART II, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements for additional WET monitoring and reporting conditions.
- *4 Once per permit term. The test is to be performed during the first springtime after the permit effective date, during the irrigation season when irrigation return flows in the lower Animas Ditch likely discharge back to the Animas River when most sensitive juvenile life forms are likely to be present in the receiving water and colder ambient temperatures might adversely affect treatment processes. 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 NMED, Surface Water Quality Bureau, in writing, within 5 business days of notification the test failure. EPA and NMED will review the test results and determine the appropriate action necessary, if any.

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 treatment system and prior to the receiving stream.

B. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE**Delta-BHC Study**

The permittee is required to submit a detailed plan to test for Delta-BHC at the source water intake within six months after the effective date of the permit to both EPA and NMED for approval. The plan must also include any use of delta-BHC at the facility, if any. Once approved, the permittee must collect and analyze samples for delta-BHC at least once a quarter or more frequent during the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year of the permit. The results of this study shall be attached to the DMR reports to EPA.

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING (MINOR DISCHARGERS)

1. 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) 665-7179. 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 (under Part III.D.4 of the permit).

Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) shall be submitted quarterly. Each quarterly submittal shall include separate forms for each month of the reporting period.

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

3. 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.

4. Thereafter, the permittee is required to submit regular quarterly reports as described above and shall submit those reports postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following each reporting period.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. All reports shall be sent both to EPA and the New Mexico Environment Department at the addresses shown in Part III of the permit.

9. The permittee shall send a copy of application for permit renewal to New Mexico Environment Department at the mailing address listed in Part III of the permit.

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 O, 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 | POLLUTANT | CAS Number |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Total Residual Chlorine | 782-50-5 | Benzo(a)pyrene | 50-32-8 |
| Cadmium | 7440-43-9 | 3,4-Benzofluoranthene | 205-99-2 |
| Silver | 7440-22-4 | Benzo(k)fluoranthene (207-08-9) | 207-08-9 |
| Thallium | 7440-28-0 | Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene (193-39-5) | 193-39-5 |
| Cyanide | 57-12-5 | Dibenzo(a, h)anthracene (53-70-3) | 53-70-3 |
| Acrolein | 107-02-8 | Aldrin | 309-00-2 |
| Acrylonitrile | 107-13-0 | Chlordane | 57-74-9 |
| 4, 6-Dinitro-0-Cresol | 534-52-1 | Dieldrin | 60-57-1 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 87-86-5 | Heptachlor | 76-44-8 |
| Benzidine | 92-87-5 | Heptachlor epoxide | 1024-57-3 |
| Chrysene | 218-01-9 | Toxaphene | 8001-35-2 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 118-74-1 | Toxaphene (8001-35-2) | 8001-35-2 |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine | 62-75-9 | Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) | 1764-01-6 |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | 56-55-3 | | |

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 concurrently to NMED within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

None

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 State of New Mexico water quality standards are established and/or remanded.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.62(a)(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. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (7 DAY CHRONIC NOEC)

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 | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| CRITICAL DILUTION (%) | 100% |
| EFFLUENT DILTION SERIES (%) | 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, 100% |
| TEST SPECIES AND METHODS | Ceriodaphnia dubia / Method 1002.0 (EPA-821-R-02-013 or latest version) |
| | Pimephales promelas/ Method 1000.0 (EPA/821/R-02-013 or latest version) |
| SAMPLE TYPE | Defined in PART I |

- b. The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is herein 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. Chronic lethal 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. Chronic sub-lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant sub-lethal effect (i.e., growth or reproduction) at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.
- c. This permit may be reopened to require WET limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

| Condition/Criteria | <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> | <i>Pimephales promelas</i> |
|--|---|---|
| Test Duration | Until 60% or more of surviving control females have 3 broods (max 8 days) | 7 days |
| # of replicates per concentration | 10 | 5 |
| # of organisms per replicate | 1 | 8 |
| # or organisms per concentration | 10 | 40 (minimum) |
| # of test concentrations per effluent | 5 and a control | 5 and a control |
| Holding time * | 36 hours for first use | 36 hours for first use |
| Sampling Requirement * | Minimum of 3 samples | Minimum of 3 samples |
| Test Acceptability Criteria | ≥80% survival of all control organisms. | ≥80% survival of all control organisms. |
| | Average of 15 or more neonates per surviving control female. | Average dry weight per surviving organism in control must be ≥0.25mg. |
| | 60% of surviving control females must produce 3 broods. | |
| Coefficient of Variation ** | 40% or less, unless significant effects are exhibited. | 40% or less unless significant effects are exhibited. |
| Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD range) for Sublethal Endpoint ** | 13 – 47 | 12 - 30 |

* 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 and the minimum number of effluent portions 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, and must meet the holding time between collection and first use of the sample. 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.

**Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%, or a PMSD value greater than the higher value on the range provided.

a. Statistical Interpretation

The statistical analyses used to determine if there is a 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 the appropriate method manual listed in Part II or the most recent update thereof.

b. Dilution Water

- 1) 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;
 - i. toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and
 - ii. toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.
- 2) If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria), 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:
 - i. a synthetic dilution water control which fulfills the test acceptance requirements was run concurrently with the receiving water control;
 - ii. the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion,
 - iii. the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required; and
 - iv. 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.

c. Samples and Composites

- 1) The permittee shall collect a minimum of three samples (flow-weighted composite if possible) from the outfall(s).
- 2) The permittee shall collect a second and third sample (composite samples if possible) for use during the 24-hour renewal of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 36 hours for first use of the sample. 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. A holding time up to 72 hrs is allowed upon notification to EPA and NMED of the need for additional holding time.
- 3) The permittee must collect the composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of the discharge duration, and of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.

2. 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 the most current publication of the method manual, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated, whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report and submit them 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. One set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded on the DMR for each reporting period. Additional results are reported under the retest codes below.
- c. The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test on the subsequent monthly DMR for that reporting period as follows below. Submit retest information clearly marked as such with the following month's DMR. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR.

| Reporting Requirement | Parameter STORET CODE | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> | <i>Pimephales promelas</i> |
| Enter a "1" if the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter a "0". | TLP3B | TLP6C |
| Report the NOEC value for survival | TOP3B | TOP6C |
| Report the LOEC value for survival | TXP3B | TXP6C |
| Enter a "1" if the NOEC for growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter a "0". | TGP3B | TGP6C |
| Report the NOEC value for growth or reproduction | TPP3B | TPP6C |
| Report the LOEC value for growth | TYP3B | TYP6C |
| Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation | TQP3B | TQP6C |
| (If required) Retest 1 – Enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival, growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter "0". | 22418 | 22415 |
| (If required) Retest 2- Enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival, growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter "0". | 22419 | 22416 |
| (If required) Retest 3- Enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival, growth or reproduction is less than the critical dilution, otherwise enter "0". | 51444 | 51443 |

3. REQUIRED TEST ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA AND TEST CONDITIONS

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:

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 | Thallium | 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 | MLL µg/l | POLLUTANTS | MLL 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-Chloronaphthalene | 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 |

(MLL'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