



REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202-2733

NPDES Permit No TX0134041

**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"),

BridgeTex Pipeline Company, L.P.
Bryan Terminal
One William Center OTC-8
Tulsa, OK 74172

is authorized to discharge hydrostatic test water from a pipeline located east of SH 190 and Democrat Rd. in Kurten, Brazos County, Texas

from Outfall 001: Latitude 30° 47' 29.4" N; Longitude 96° 15' 8.26" W; Allcorn Creek to the Navasota River below Lake Limestone in Waterbody Segment Code No. 1209 of the Brazos River Basin.,

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 first-time permit and shall become effective on

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

Issued on

Prepared by

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Director
Water Division (6WQ)

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Permitting Section (6WQ-PP)

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PART I – REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Outfalls 001- Final Effluent Limits

During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting until the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge hydrostatic wastewater from the Outfall 001, thence to Navasota River below Lake Limestone in Waterbody Segment Code No. 1209. 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	6.5	9.0	Daily (*1)	Grab

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		lbs/day, unless noted		mg/l, unless noted			
POLLUTANT	STORET CODE	MON AVG	DAY MAX	MON AVG	DAY MAX	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow	50050	Report MGD	Report MGD (*2)	N/A	N/A	Daily (*1)	Estimate (*3)
Oil & Grease	00556	Report	Report	N/A	15	Daily (*1)	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	00530	Report	Report	30	45	Daily (*1)	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	50060	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.011	Daily (*1)	Grab

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE MONITORING		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (Texas, 24-Hour Acute LC50) (*4)	30-Day AVG MINIMUM	7-Day MINIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Ceriodaphnia dubia	Report	Report	Once/Quarter (*1)	Grab
Pimephales promelas	Report	Report	Once/Quarter (*1)	Grab

Footnotes:

- *1 When discharging.
- *2 The discharge flow rate shall be controlled to prevent the erosion of soils, to minimize the disturbance and re-suspension of bottom sediments and to avoid adverse impact to any wetlands or other materials and the consequent addition of suspended solids to the discharge. In particular, contact with unvegetated or disturbed ground surfaces shall be avoided.
- *3 "Estimate" flow measurements shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions established at Part III.C.6. Flow may be estimated using best engineering judgment.
- *4 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.

SAMPLING LOCATION(S) AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

SAMPLING LOCATION(S)

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the discharge point prior to the receiving stream.

FLOATING SOLIDS, VISIBLE FOAM AND/OR OILS

The discharge shall not cause oil, grease, or related residue which produces a visible film or globules of grease on the surface or coat the banks or bottoms of the watercourse; or toxicity to man, aquatic life, or terrestrial life.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

OTHER REQUIREMENT

All hydrostatic test water shall be free from any kind of welding scrap or other foreign material before being discharged into the receiving waters.

B. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

NONE

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING (MINOR DISCHARGERS)

1. The EPA published the electronic reporting rule in the federal register (80 FR 64063) on October 22, 2015. The rule became effective on December 21, 2015. One year after the effective date of the final rule, NPDES regulated entities that are required to submit DMRs (including majors and non-majors, individually permitted facilities and facilities covered by general permits) must do so electronically. All DMRs shall be electronically reported effective December 21, 2016, per 40 CFR 127.16. If you are submitting on paper before December 21, 2016, you must report on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form EPA No. 3320-1 in accordance with the "General Instructions" provided on the form. No additional copies are needed if reporting electronically, however when submitting paper form EPA No. 3320-1, 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 other agencies as required. (See Part III.D.IV of the permit.). To submit electronically, access the NetDMR website at www.epa.gov/netdmr and contact the R6NetDMR@epa.gov in-box for further instructions. PA and authorized NPDES programs will begin electronically receiving these DMRs from all DMR filers and start sharing these data with each other.

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 month.
3. The permittee is required to submit regular monthly reports as described above and shall submit those reports postmarked no later than the 25th day of the month following each reporting period.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all treatment and control facilities and the quantity and quality of the treated discharge.
8. All reports shall be sent both to EPA and the Texas Railroad Commission at the addresses shown in Part III of the permit.

D. WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL PROHIBITION

Products containing chromium and zinc will be prohibited from use as additives to the utility waters.

PART II - OTHER CONDITIONS

GENERAL:

A. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

See list of MQL's at Appendix A of Part II below. For pollutants listed on Appendix A of Part II with MQL's, analyses must be performed to the listed MQL. If any individual analytical test result is less than the MQL listed, a value of zero (0) may be used for that pollutant result for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

In addition, any additional pollutant sampling for purposes of this permit, including renewal applications or any other reporting, shall be tested to the MQL shown on the attached Appendix A of Part II. Results of analyses that are less than the listed MQL may be reported as "non detect" (ND).

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 Railroad Commission of Texas, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

TRC

C. 40 CFR PART 136 ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, monitoring shall be conducted according to the analytical, apparatus and materials, sample collection, preservation, handling, etc., procedures listed at 40 CFR Part 136 in effect on the effective date of this permit. Appendices A, B, and C to 40 CFR Part 136 are specifically referenced as part of this requirement. Amendments to 40 CFR Part 136 promulgated after the effective date of this permit shall supersede these requirements as applicable.

Sufficiently Sensitive Analytical Methods (SSM)

The permittee must use sufficiently sensitive EPA-approved analytical methods (SSM) (under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapters N or O) when quantifying the presence of pollutants in a discharge for analyses of pollutants or pollutant parameters under the permit. In case the approved methods are not sufficiently sensitive to the limits, the most SSM with the lowest method detection limit (MDL) must be used as defined under 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv)(A). If no analytical laboratory is able to

perform a test satisfying the SSM in the region, the most SSM with the lowest MDL must be used after adequate demonstrations by the permittee and EPA approval.

D. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.62, the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant portions of Texas Water Quality Standards and/or implementation of the State WQS via Permitting are revised, new water quality standards are established and/or remanded and any other policy, or if procedures and implementation guidelines are adopted by the State that change applicable water quality standards and permit implementation.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.62, 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.

E. Sanitary waste is not authorized in this permit.

F. If a new or revised TMDL is determined for any of the receiving streams for the Outfalls listed on the Permit Outfall Table above, the permit may be reopened, and new limitations based on the TMDL may be incorporated into the permit.

G. If any solid waste is generated and not shipped off-site for disposal, the permittee shall use only those solid waste disposals or reuse practices complying with federal regulations established in 40 CFR Part 257 "Criteria for Classification of Solid

H. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (TEXAS 24 HOUR ACUTE LC50 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 ON DMR AS FINAL OUTFALL: 001

CRITICAL DILUTION (%): 100%

EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES (%): 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100%

COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE: Defined at PART I

TEST SPECIES/METHODS: 40 CFR Part 136

Ceriodapnia dubia or Daphnia pulex acute static nonrenewal 24 hour 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 acute static nonrenewal 24 hour 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.

24 HOUR ACUTE TEST SUBSTITUTIONS If any other tests conducted under biomonitoring requirements elsewhere in PART II of this permit include the 100% effluent concentration in the dilution series, the mean survival results at 24 hours from those tests, for each species, may be submitted to fulfill the requirements of this section. See Item 4.b of this section for acceptable test substitutions. The >50% survival in 100% effluent for 24 hour period standard applies to all tests utilizing a 100% effluent dilution, regardless of whether the results are submitted for compliance with the minimum testing frequency.

b. The permittee shall test the effluent for lethality in accordance with the provisions of this section. Such testing will determine if an effluent sample meets the Texas Surface Water Quality Standard listed at 30 TAC '307.6(e)(2)(B) of greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24 hour period.

c. The permittee shall submit the results of these tests on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) due in the month following the test.

d. Five (5) dilutions in addition to an appropriate control (0% effluent) shall be used in the tests. These effluent concentrations shall be 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100%.

e. 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.

2. PERSISTENT LETHALITY

a. If any toxicity test at the 100% effluent concentration demonstrates 50% or greater mortality, the permittee shall conduct two (2) additional tests (retests) for each species that demonstrates mortality and report these results as required in Item 4 of this section. The two additional retests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. Five (5) dilutions in addition to an appropriate control (0% effluent) shall be used in the two (2) retests. These effluent concentrations shall be 32%, 42%, 56%, 75%, and 100%. If one of the retests indicates 50% or greater mortality at the 100% effluent concentration, the permittee shall notify the EPA in writing within five (5) days. If none of the retests indicates 50% or greater mortality at the 100% effluent concentration, the permittee shall continue testing at the original frequency.

b. Within thirty (30) days after submitting the original and retest results which demonstrate 50% or greater mortality at the 100% effluent concentration, the permittee shall initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) in accordance with the procedures stated Item 5 below and substituting the timetable given in Item 2.c, below. The permittee shall continue biomonitoring quarterly (as a minimum) during the TRE, using the affected species, unless otherwise authorized by the permitting authority. All information related to the TRE shall be directed to the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 office, Toxicity Coordinator.

c. Within eighteen (18) months from the date of completion of the test confirming 50% or greater mortality at the 100% effluent concentration, the permittee shall submit a Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Activities detailing the specific actions and control mechanism(s) and necessary to achieve greater than 50% survival in 100% effluent for a period of 24 hours. The final report shall also contain a corrective action schedule for implementing the control measures outlined.

3. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

a. Control/Dilution Water

Control and/or dilution water used in the test shall normally consist of a standard, synthetic, moderately hard, reconstituted water of similar pH and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water. If the permittee is utilizing the results of a 48 hour acute test or 7 day chronic test to satisfy these 24 hour acute biomonitoring requirements in accordance with Item 1.a, the permittee may use receiving water as the control and dilution water if the control meets the requirements of Item 3.b.

b. Control Survival

If more than 10% of the test organisms in any control die within 24 hours, that test including the control and all effluent dilution(s) shall be repeated with all results from both tests reported as per Item 4 of this section.

c. Repeat Test

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and test acceptability criteria requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied. A repeat test shall be conducted within the required reporting period of any test determined to be invalid, in accordance with Item 3.b of this section.

d. Samples and Composites

GRAB samples are authorized for this test. The samples shall be collected at a point following the last treatment unit.

One **grab** sample representative of normal operating flows will be collected from each outfall, and a discrete test will be run on each **grab** sample.

Samples shall be chilled to 4 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage. The toxicity tests must be initiated within 36 hours after collection of the **grab** sample. The **grab** sample must be collected such that the sample is representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.

4. 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 the information contained in any full report upon the specific request of the Agency.

b. The permittee shall report the following results of each toxicity test on the subsequent monthly DMR for that reporting period in accordance with PART III.D.4 of this permit:

i. *Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia*

- Enter the following codes on the DMR for Parameter No. TIE3D:
- "0" if mean survival at 24 hrs. is greater than 50% in 100% effluent;
- "1" if the mean survival at 24 hrs. is less than or equal to 50% in 100% effluent.

In cases of test substitution (See 24 HOUR ACUTE TEST SUBSTITUTIONS, Item 1.a, above), mean survival results in 100% effluent from the 48 hr. *Daphnia pulex* or *Ceriodaphnia dubia* acute test, determined at 24 hrs., shall be reported on the DMR under Parameter No. TIE3D.

ii. *Pimephales promelas*

- Enter the following codes on the DMR for Parameter No. TIE6C:
- "0" if mean survival at 24 hrs. is greater than 50% in 100% effluent;
- "1" if the mean survival at 24 hrs. is less than or equal to 50% in 100% effluent.

In cases of test substitution (See 24 HOUR ACUTE TEST SUBSTITUTIONS, Item 1.a, above), mean survival results in 100% effluent from the 48 hr *Pimephales promelas* acute test, determined at 24 hrs., shall be reported on the DMR under Parameter No. TIE6C.

- iii. Enter the following codes for retests only:
- For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter "0" if mean survival at 24 hrs. is greater than 50% in 100% effluent dilution; or "1" if the mean survival at 24 hrs. is less than or equal to 50% in 100% effluent.
 - For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter "0" if mean survival at 24 hrs. is greater than 50% in 100% effluent dilution; or "1" if the mean survival at 24 hrs. is less than or equal to 50% in 100% effluent.

5. TEXAS 24 HR LC50 TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE)

a. Within thirty (30) days of confirming lethality in the retests, the permittee shall submit a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Action Plan and Schedule for conducting a TRE. The TRE Action Plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A Toxicity Reduction Evaluation is an investigation intended to determine those actions necessary to achieve compliance with water quality-based effluent limits by reducing an effluent's toxicity to an acceptable level. A TRE is defined as a step-wise process which combines toxicity testing and analyses of the physical and chemical characteristics of a toxic effluent to identify the constituents causing effluent toxicity and/or treatment methods which will reduce the effluent toxicity. The TRE Action Plan shall lead to the successful elimination of effluent toxicity at the critical dilution and include the following:

i. Specific Activities. The plan shall detail the specific approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE. The approach may include toxicity characterizations, identifications and confirmation activities, source evaluation, treatability studies, or alternative approaches. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Characterization Procedures, the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA-600/6-91/003) or alternate procedures. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Confirmations, the permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081), as appropriate;

The documents referenced above may be obtained through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by phone at (703) 487-4650, or by writing:

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

ii. Sampling Plan (e.g., locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, preservation, etc.). The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity test, toxicity characterization, identification and confirmation procedures, and conduct chemical specific analyses when a probable toxicant has been identified;

Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical specific analyses for the identified and/or suspected pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity;

iii. Quality Assurance Plan (e.g., QA/QC implementation, corrective actions, etc.); and

iv. Project Organization (e.g., project staff, project manager, consulting services, etc.).

b. The permittee shall initiate the TRE Action Plan within thirty (30) days of plan and schedule submittal. The permittee shall assume all risks for failure to achieve the required toxicity reduction.

c. The permittee shall submit a quarterly TRE Activities Report with the Discharge Monitoring Report in the months of January, April, July, and October containing information on toxicity reduction evaluation activities including:

i. any data and/or substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity;

ii. any studies/evaluations and results on the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity; and

iii. any data which identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet the Texas Surface Water Quality Standard listed at 30 TAC '307.6(e)(2)(B) of greater than 50% survival of the appropriate test organisms in 100% effluent for a 24 hour period.

d. The permittee shall submit a Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities no later than eighteen (18) months from confirming lethality in the retests, which provides information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in reduction of effluent toxicity to less than 50% mortality in 100% effluent after 24 hours. The report will also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

TRE Reports shall be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 office, Toxicity Coordinator.

6. MONITORING FREQUENCY REDUCTION

- a. The permittee may apply for a testing frequency reduction upon the successful completion of the first four consecutive quarters of testing for one or both test species, with no lethal or sub-lethal effects demonstrated at or below the critical dilution. If granted, the monitoring frequency for that test species may be reduced to not less than once per year for the less sensitive species (usually the Fathead minnow) and not less than twice per year for the more sensitive test species (usually the Ceriodaphnia dubia).
- b. **CERTIFICATION** - The permittee must certify in writing that no test failures have occurred and that all tests meet all test acceptability criteria in item 3.a. above. In addition the permittee must provide a list with each test performed including test initiation date, species, NOECs for lethal and sub-lethal effects and the maximum coefficient of variation for the controls. Upon review and acceptance of this information the agency will issue a letter of confirmation of the monitoring frequency reduction. A copy of the letter will be forwarded to the agency's Permit Compliance System section to update the permit reporting requirements.
- c. **SUB-LETHAL OR SURVIVAL FAILURES** - If any test fails the survival or sub-lethal endpoint at any time during the life of this permit, three monthly retests are required and the monitoring frequency for the affected test species shall be increased to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued. Monthly retesting is not required if the permittee is performing a TRE.

Any monitoring frequency reduction granted applies only until the expiration date of this permit, at which time the monitoring frequency for both test species reverts to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued.

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	MLQ µg/l	POLLUTANTS	MLQ 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

(MLQ's Revised November 1, 2007)

Footnotes:

*1 Default MLQ 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 MLQ shall be 0.0005.